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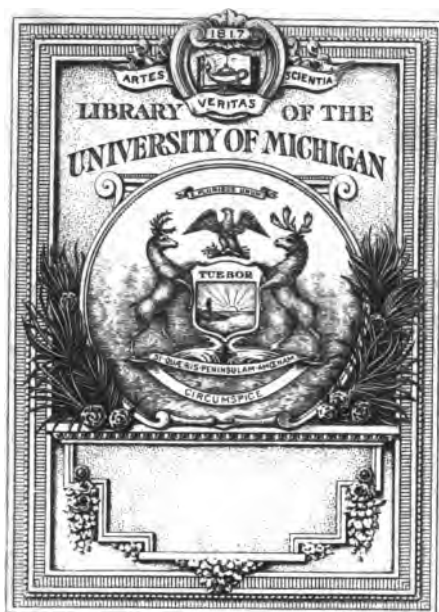
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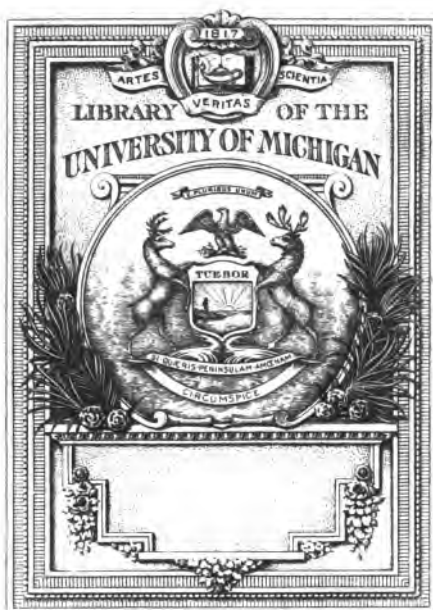


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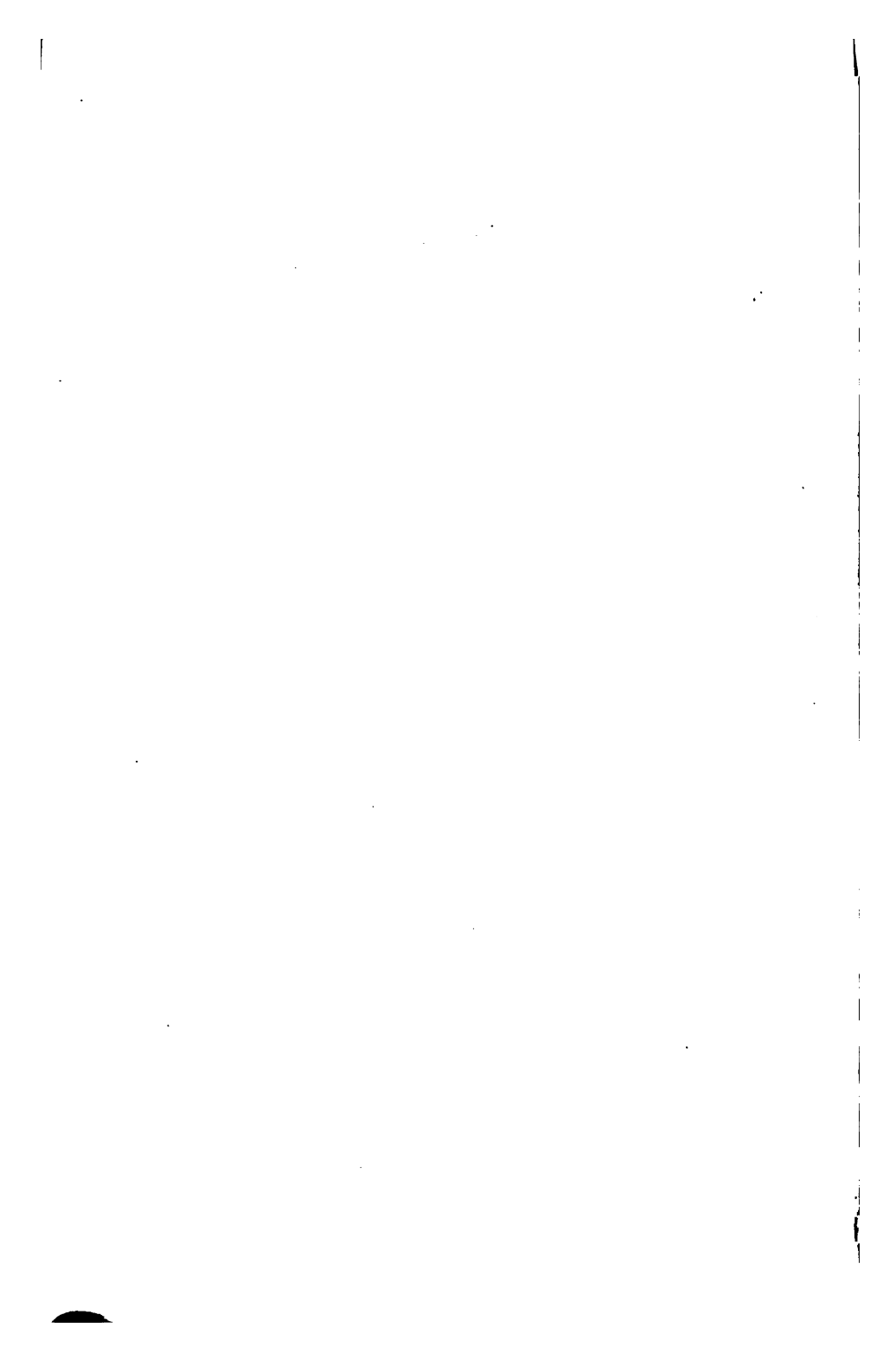


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Clarendon Press Series

CONCISE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SKEAT

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.

PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND NEW YORK

A CONCISE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY THE REV.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

NEW EDITION

RE-WRITTEN AND RE-ARRANGED

'Were man to live co-eval with the sun,
The patriarch-pupil would be learning still.'

YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vii. 86

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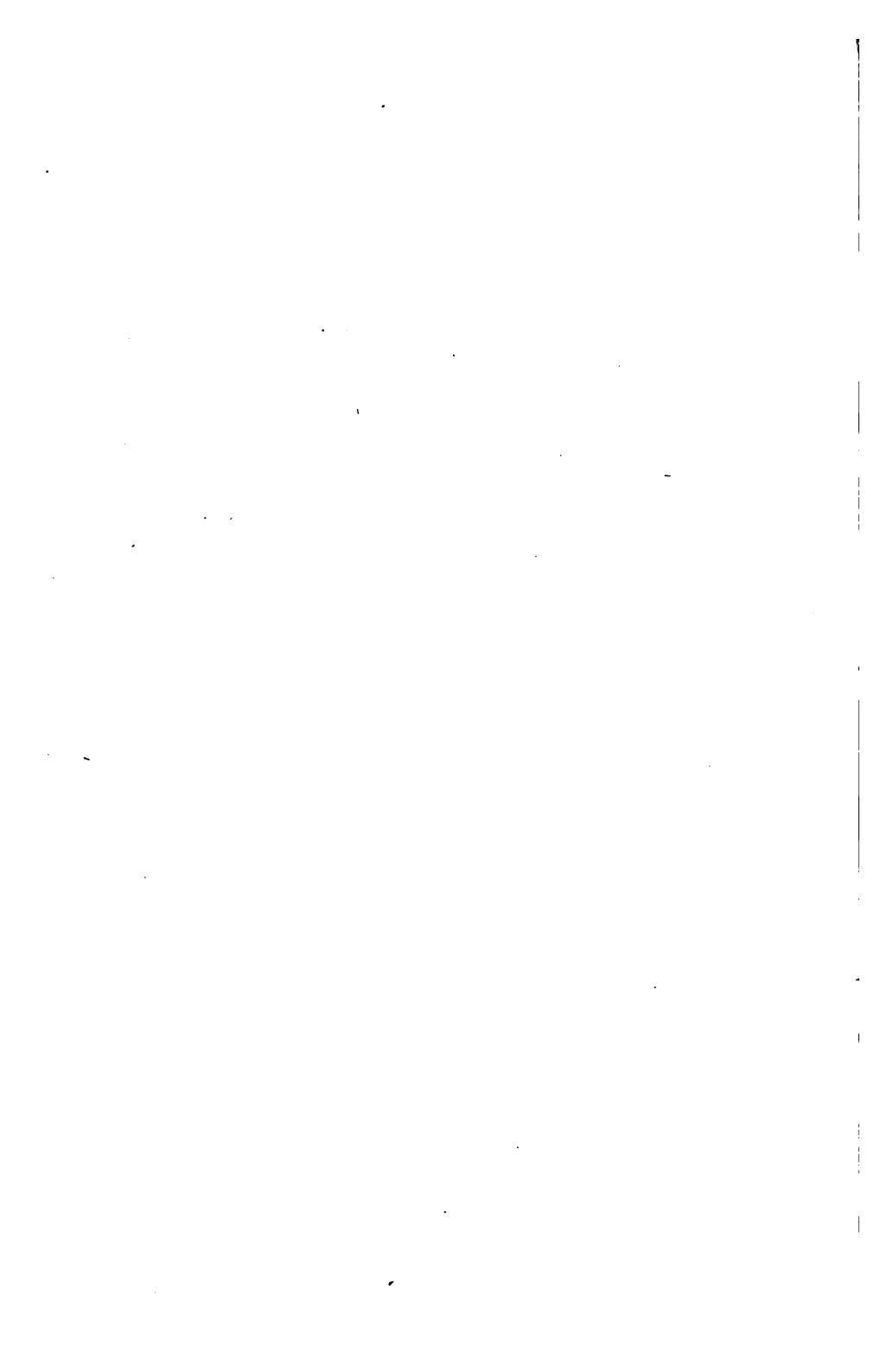
BY HORACE HART, M.A.

PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

THE first edition of my 'Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language' was published in 1882, and it has since passed through several editions.

Each successive edition contained several corrections and additions, in order that the work might be, to some extent, brought up to date.

Meanwhile, numerous and important contributions have been made, by many writers, to the study of Indo-germanic philology; more exact methods of analysing phonetic changes have been adopted, and important advances have been made at many points. Such works as Kluge's Etymological Dictionary of German, Franck's Etymological Dictionary of Dutch, Godefroy's Dictionary of Old French, the Modern French Dictionary by Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, in addition to other highly important books such as the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-germanic languages by Brugmann, have all contributed to a much clearer and more exact view of the science of comparative philology. Hence the time has come when partial emendations of my Concise Dictionary, however diligently made, have (as I fear) failed to keep pace with the requirements of the present day; and I have accordingly rewritten the book from beginning to end, making improvements in nearly every article, whilst at the same time introducing into the body of the work words which have hitherto necessarily been relegated to a continually increasing Supplement. The result is less a new edition than a new book.

Since the year 1882 above-mentioned, a great advance has been made in English lexicography. An entirely new edition of Webster appeared in 1890, and The Century Dictionary, of which the publication

was begun in 1889, was completed in 1891. In both of these works my name appears in the 'List of Authorities cited'; though it is seldom expressly mentioned except in cases of considerable difficulty, where the writer preferred not to risk an opinion of his own. But the chief event during this period has been the publication of The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, the unique value of which is even now too little understood and respected by the general public. The first part of this great national work appeared in 1884.

The chief difference between the second and later editions of my Concise Etymological Dictionary and the present one can now be readily explained. The former editions were mainly reproduced from the first edition, at a time when, from the nature of the case, little help could be had from the works above-mentioned, owing to the fact that they either did not exist or could not be much utilised. But in the present work, I have endeavoured to glean from them all their most important results. The work has been collated with the Century Dictionary throughout, and with the New English Dictionary from A to H (excepting a small portion of G). I have endeavoured to make good use of Kluge, Franck, Brugmann, and other authorities; and have gladly adopted a large number of corrections. In particular, I have now marked the quantities of all the vowels in Latin words, as this often throws much light upon Romance phonology. And in many cases where the result is tolerably certain I have given the primitive types of Teutonic and even of Indo-germanic words.

In all former editions, I endeavoured, by help of cross-references, to arrange derivative words under a more primitive form. Thus *ex-cite*, *in-cite*, *re-cite* and *resus-cit-ate* were all given under *Cite*. But experience has shewn that this endeavour was more ambitious than practical, often causing needless delay and trouble. Hence the only truly practical order, viz. an alphabetical one, has been here adopted, so that the required word can now be found at once. But in order to retain the chief advantages of the old plan, I have prepared two lists, one of Latin and one of Greek words, which account for a large number of derivatives. These will be found in the Appendix, § III, at pp. 632 and 644.

I have much pleasure in mentioning two more circumstances by which I have been greatly assisted and encouraged. Some few years

ago, my friend the Rev. A. L. Mayhew was so good as to go patiently through every word of the Concise Etymological Dictionary, making hundreds of suggestions for improvement; and finally sent me the copy in which all these suggestions were entered. They have all been carefully considered, and in a very large number of instances have been fully adopted. Again, while the revises were passing through the press, they were read over by Mr. H. M. Chadwick, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, author of 'Studies in Old English' published by the Cambridge Philological Society in 1899; and his exact knowledge of Indo-germanic phonology has been suggestive of many improvements. I have only to add, in justice to these scholars, that they are not responsible for all the results here given. In some few cases I have held to my own preconceived opinion; perhaps not always wisely. Still it was best that the final form of each article should be left to the author's decision; for the reader is then sure as to where he must lay any blame.

Many articles which, in former editions, appeared only in the Supplement have now been incorporated with the rest, so that the number of words now explained (in alphabetical order) amounts to more than 12,750.

Considerable pains have been taken to ensure accuracy in the printing of the forms cited; and I have received much help from the care exercised by the press-reader. At the same time, I shall be thankful to any reader who will kindly send me a note of any error which he may detect. I have myself discovered, for example, that under the word *Cemetery* the 'Skt. *çi*' is an error for the 'Skt. *çĩ*.' A few belated corrections appear at pp. 662-3.

As I frequently allude to the ordinary vowel-changes in the course of the work, I may note here those which are the most elementary and common. They deserve to be learnt by heart at once.

ANGLO-SAXON. The most usual vowel-change is that produced by the occurrence of an *i* or *j* (which often disappears by a subsequent contraction of the word) in the following syllable. Owing to this, we

frequently find that the vowels, as arranged in row (1) below, are changed into the corresponding vowels in row (2).

- (1) *a, u (o), ea, eo, ā, ō, ū, ēā, ēo.*
 (2) *e, y, ie(y), ie(y), ē, ē, y, ie(y), O. Merc. ē, ie(y).*

Example:—*fyllan*, to fill, for **fulljan*; from *full*, full.

Moreover, substantives and secondary verbs are often formed from bases seen in the past tense singular, past tense plural, or past participle of a strong verb, rather than from the infinitive mood. Thus *band* and *bend* are from the base seen in the A. S. *band*, pt. t. of *bindan*, to bind; whilst *bundle* is derived from that which appears in the pp. *bund-en*. By way of distinction, I refer to *bind-* as the 'prime grade,' to *band-* as the 'second grade,' and to *bund-* as the 'weak grade.'

Lastly, our modern words of native origin belong rather to the Midland (or Old Mercian) dialect than to the 'Anglo-Saxon' or Wessex; and Old Mercian employs *a* (mutated to *e*) where the A. S. has *ea*, and sometimes *e* for A. S. *eo*.

ICELANDIC. This language abounds in somewhat similar vowel-changes, but very few of these appear in *English*. But we must not pass over the frequent formation of derivatives from the past tenses (singular or plural) and the past participles of strong verbs. Thus *bait*, Icel. *beita*, lit. 'to cause to bite,' is the causal of *bíta*, to bite; its form may be explained by the fact that the pt. t. of *bíta* is *beit*.

Again, as regards the Romance languages, especially French, it must be borne in mind that they are also subject to phonetic laws. These laws are sufficiently illustrated in Mr. Paget Toynbee's translation of Brachet's Historical French Grammar. In particular, I may note that most French substantives are derived from Latin *accusatives*; and that to derive *bounty* from *bonitās* (nom.), or *honour* from Lat. *honor* (nom.), is simply impossible.

For fuller information, the reader is referred to my Principles of English Etymology, First and Second Series; the former deals chiefly with the native, and the latter with the foreign elements of the language. My Primer of English Etymology contains some of the more important facts.

I subjoin a key to the plan of the work, and a list of abbreviations.

KEY TO THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY.

§ 1. **Order of Words.** Words are given in their alphabetical order; but a few secondary derivatives are explained under some more important form. Thus *campaign* is given under *Camp*, and *cannon* under *Cane*.

§ 2. **The Words selected.** The word-list contains nearly all primary words of most frequent occurrence, with a few others that are remarkably prominent in literature, such as *unaneled*. Homonymous forms, such as *bay* (used in *five* senses), are numbered.

§ 3. **Definitions.** Definitions are omitted in the case of common words; but explanations of original forms are added wherever they seemed to me to be necessary.

§ 4. **Language.** The language to which each word belongs is distinctly marked, in every case, by means of letters within marks of parenthesis. Here the symbol — or — is to be read as ‘derived from.’ Thus *Abbey* is (F.—L.—Gk.—Syriac); i. e. a French word derived from Latin; the Latin word being, in its turn, from Greek, whilst the Greek word is of Syriac origin.

The order of derivation is always upward or backward, from late to early, and from early to earlier forms.

The symbol + is employed to distinguish forms which are merely *cognate*, and are adduced merely by way of illustrating and confirming the etymology. Thus, *bite* is a purely *English* word, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *bītan*. The other Teutonic forms, viz. the Du. *bijten*, Icel. *bíta*, Swed. *bita*, Dan. *bide*, G. *beissen*, and the other Indo-germanic forms, viz. Lat. *findere* (base *fid-*) and Skt. *bhid*, to cleave, are merely cognate and illustrative. On this point, there commonly exists the most singular confusion of ideas; and there are many Englishmen who are accustomed to derive English, of all things, from *Modern High German*! I therefore introduce this symbol + by way of warning. It has its usual algebraical value of *plus* or *additional*; and indicates ‘additional information to be obtained from the comparison of cognate forms.’

The symbol > means 'older than,' or 'more primitive than'; the symbol < means 'younger than,' or 'derived from.'

§ 5. **Symbols of Languages.** The symbols, such as F.=French, are not used in their usual vague sense, so as to baffle the enquirer who wishes to find the words referred to. Every symbol has a *special sense*, and has reference to certain books, in one at least of which the word cited may be found, as I have ascertained for myself by looking them all out. I have purposely used, as far as was practicable, the most easily accessible authorities. The exact sense of each symbol is given in the list below.

§ 6. **Roots.** In some cases, a word is traced back to its original Indo-germanic root. The root is denoted by the symbol √, to be read as 'root.' Thus *bear*, to carry, is from √BHER. Some of these roots are illustrated by the lists in § III of the Appendix.

§ 7. **Derivatives.** The symbol **Der.**, i. e. Derivatives, is used to introduce forms related to the primary word. Thus, under *Act*, I note such derivatives as *act-ion*, *act-ive*, &c., which cause no difficulty.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Arab.—Arabic; as in Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dict., ed. F. Johnson; 1829. See also Devic's Supplement to Littre's F. Dict. | Corn.—Cornish; as in Williams' Dict.; 1865. |
| A. S.—Anglo-Saxon; as in the dictionaries by Bosworth and Toller, Ettmüller, and Grein; in the Vocabularies edited by T. Wright and Prof. Wülker; and in Sweet's Oldest English Texts. | Dan.—Danish; as in Ferrall and Repp; 1861. |
| Bavar.—Bavarian; as in Schmeller's Bayerisches Wörterbuch; 1827–1837. | Dan. dial.—Danish dialects; as in Molbech, 1841. |
| Bret.—Breton; as in Legonidec's Bret. Dict., ed. 1821. | Du.—Dutch; as in Calisch and in the Tauchnitz Dutch Dict. Middle Dutch words are from Oudemans, Hexham (1658), or Sewel (1754). |
| Brugm.—Brugmann, Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik, &c.; vol. i. (2nd ed.), 1897; vol. ii. 1889–90. | E.—Modern English; as in N. E. D. (New English Dictionary); and in the Century Dictionary. |
| C.—Celtic; used as a general term for Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Cornish, &c. | M.E.—Middle English (English from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries inclusive); as in Stratmann's Old English Dict., new edition, 1891. |
| | F.—French. Most of the forms cited are not precisely <i>modern</i> French, but from Cot. = Cotgrave's Dictionary, |

- ed. 1660. This accounts for citation of forms, such as *F. recreation*, without accents; the *F.* accents being mostly modern. Such words are usually marked *M. F.* (Middle French). See also the dictionaries by Hatzfeld and Littré.
- O. F.*—Old French; as in the dictionaries by Godefroy, Burguy, or Roquefort.
- Fries.*—Friesic; as in Richthofen, 1840.
- Gael.*—Gaelic; as in Macleod and Dewar, 1839; or Macbain, 1896.
- G.*—German; as in Flügel, 1883.
- Low G.*—Low German; as in the Bremen Wörterbuch, 1767.
- M. H. G.*—Middle High German; as in Schade, *Altdeutsches Wörterbuch*, 1882.
- O. H. G.*—Old High German; as in the same volume.
- Gk.*—Greek; as in Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon*.
- Goth.*—Gothic; as in Balg's *Glossary*, 1887-9.
- Heb.*—Hebrew; as in Gesenius' *Dict.*, 1893.
- Hind.*—Hindustani; as in Forbes, Bate, or Wilson's *Glossary of Indian Terms*.
- Icel.*—Icelandic; as in Cleasby and Vigfusson, 1874.
- Idg.*—Indo-germanic; the family of languages which includes Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, English, &c.
- Irish.*—Irish; as in O'Reilly, 1864.
- Ital.*—Italian; as in Meadows, 1857; Torriano, 1688; and Florio, 1598.
- L.*—Latin; as in Lewis and Short, 1880.
- Late L.*—Late Latin; as in the latest edition of Ducange; by L. Favre, 1884-7. (*Low L.*—Late *L.* words of non-Latin origin.)
- Lith.*—Lithuanian; as in Nesselmann's *Dict.*, 1851.
- Low G.*—Low German; see under *G.* above.
- Malay.*—As in Marsden's *Dict.*, 1812; cf. Notes by C. P. G. Scott.
- Mex.*—Mexican; as in the *Dict.* by Siméon, Paris, 1885.
- M. E.*—Middle English; see under *E.* above.
- M. H. G.*—Middle High German; see under *G.* above.
- Norw.*—Norwegian; as in Aasen's *Norsk Ordbog*, 1873.
- O. F.*—Old French; see under *F.* above.
- O. H. G.*—Old High German; see under *G.* above.
- O. Sax.*—Old Saxon; as in the *Heliand*, &c., ed. Heyne.
- O. Slav.*—Old Slavonic; as in Miklosich, *Etym. Dict.*, Vienna, 1886.
- Pers.*—Persian; as in Richardson's *Arab. and Pers. Dict.*; or in Palmer's *Pers. Dict.*, 1876; cf. Horn, *Neupersische Etymologie*, 1893.
- Peruv.*—Peruvian; as in the *Dict.* by Gonçalves, Lima, 1608.
- Port.*—Portuguese; as in Vieyra, 1857.
- Prov.*—Provençal; as in Raynouard's *Lexique Roman*, and Bartsch's *Chrestomathie Provençale*.
- Russ.*—Russian; as in Reiff's *Dict.*, 1876.
- Scand.*—Scandinavian; used as a general term for Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian.
- Skt.*—Sanskrit; as in Benfey's *Dict.*, 1866.
- Span.*—Spanish; as in Neumann, ed. Seane, 1862; Pineda, 1740; or Minshew, 1623.
- Swed.*—Swedish; as in the Tauchnitz *Dict.*; or in Widegren, or in Öman.
- Swed. dial.*—Swedish dialects; as in Rietz (1867).
- Tent.*—Teutonic; a general term for English, Dutch, German, Gothic, and Scandinavian.
- Turk.*—Turkish; as in Zenker's *Dict.*, 1866-1876.
- W.*—Welsh; as in Spurrell, 1861.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

acc.—accusative case.	nom.—nominative case.
adj.—adjective.	obs.—obsolete.
adv.—adverb.	orig.—original <i>or</i> originally.
A.V.—Authorised Version of the Bible, 1611.	pl.—plural.
cf.—confer, i. e. compare.	pp.—past participle.
Ch.—Chaucer.	prep.—preposition.
comp.—comparative.	pres. part.—present participle.
conj.—conjunction.	pres. t.—present tense.
dat.—dative case.	prob.—probably.
decl.—declensional.	pron.—pronoun.
Der.—Derivative.	prov.—provincial.
dimin.—diminutive.	pt. t.—past tense.
f. <i>or</i> fem.—feminine.	q. v.—quod vide = which see.
frequent.—frequentative.	s. v.—sub verbo = under the word.
gen.—genitive case.	sb.—substantive.
i. e.—id est, that is.	Shak.—Shakespeare.
inf.—infinitive mood.	sing.—singular.
interj.—interjection.	str. vb.—strong verb.
lit.—literally.	superl.—superlative.
m. <i>or</i> masc.—masculine.	tr.—translated, <i>or</i> translation.
n. <i>or</i> neut.—neuter.	trans.—transitive.
	vb.—verb.

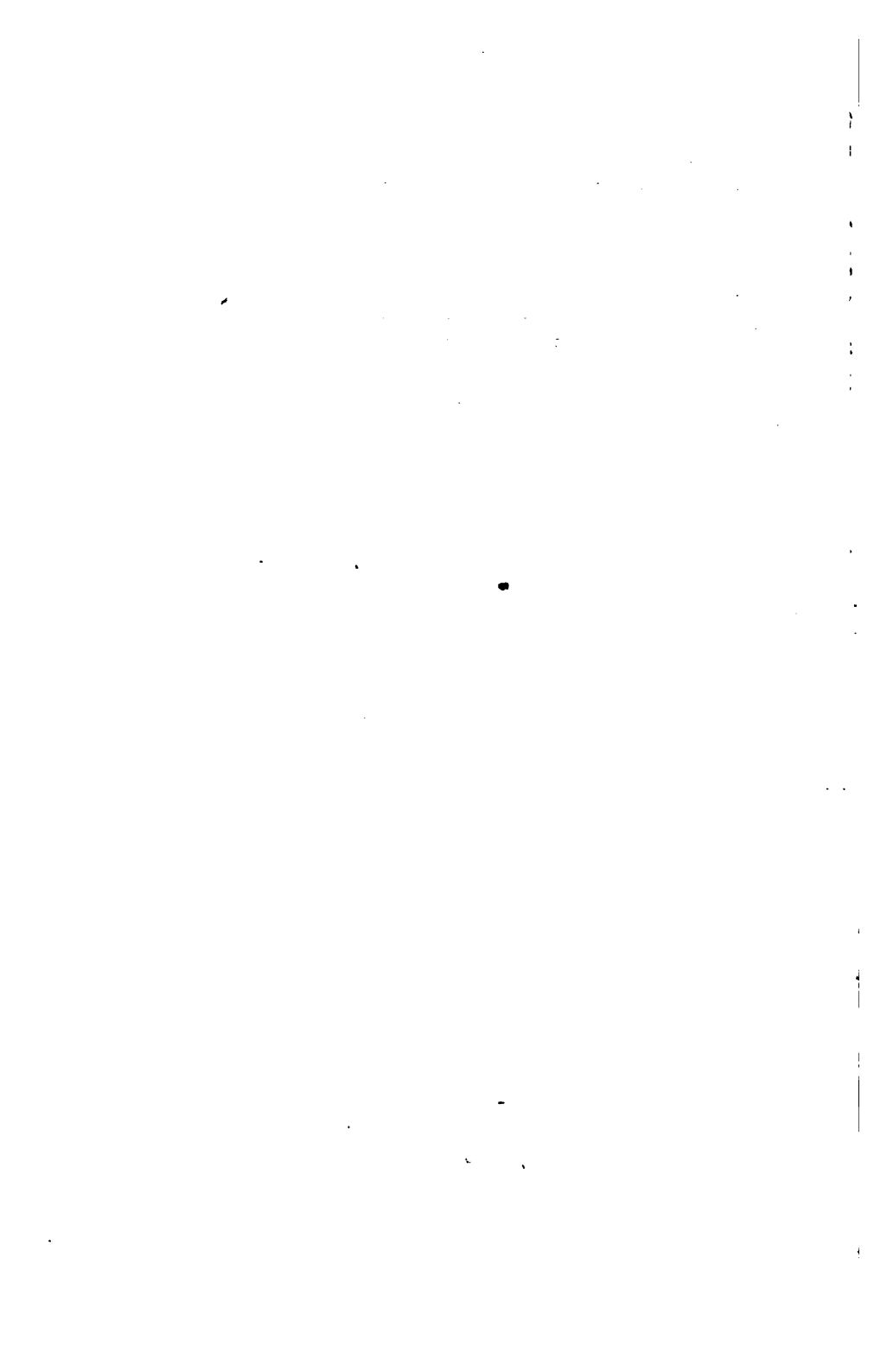
Some of the longer articles are marked off into sections by the use of the Greek letters β , γ . This is merely intended to make matters clearer, by separating the various statements from each other.

Notes at the end of an article are marked off by beginning with the symbol ¶. XIV, XV, XVI, mean that the word was introduced in the 14th, 15th, or 16th century, respectively. Hyphens are freely introduced to shew the *etymological* division of a word. Thus the word *concede* is derived from Lat. *con-cedere*; meaning that *concedere* can be resolved into *con-* and *cedere*. This etymological division is often very different from that usually adopted in printed books when words have to be divided; thus *capacious* can only be divided, etymologically, as *cap-ac-i-ous*, because *cap-* is the root-syllable; whereas, when divided according to the pronunciation, it becomes *ca-pa-ci-ous*.

Theoretical forms are marked by an asterisk preceding them. Thus, under *Barrow* (1), the Teutonic type **bergoz*, a hill, is the primitive Teutonic form whence the A. S. *beorg* and the G. *berg* are alike descended; and under *Beetle* (2), the A. S. form *býtel* must have been **bētel* in Old Mercian.

The symbols *ð* and *p* are both written for *th*. In Icelandic, *p* has the sound of *th* in *thin*, and *ð* that of *th* in *that*; but the M.E. and A.S. symbols are confused. The M.E. symbol *ȝ* commonly represents *y* at the beginning of a word, and *gh* in the middle. A.S. short and long vowels, such as *a* and *ā*, are as distinct from each other as *e* and *η*, or *o* and *ω* in Greek.

The distinction between the two values of A. S. long *æ* (as made by Dr. Sweet in his A. S. Dict.) has been carefully observed. Thus the A. S. *ǣ* invariably represents the mutation of A. S. *ā* (as usual), and corresponds to Goth. *ai*; but A. S. *ē* represents the Wessex sound corresponding to the Anglian and Kentish *ē*, and to Goth. *ē*. For example, *heal* is from A. S. *hǣlan*, cognate with Goth. *hailjan*, G. *heilen*; but *deed* is from O. Merc. *dēd* (Wessex *dēd*), cognate with Goth. *dēds*, G. *that*.



A

CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A

A, indef. art. (E.) See **An**.
A- (1), as in *a-down* = A. S. *ofdūne*. (E.) Here *a* = A. S. *of*; see **Of**, **Off**.
A- (2), as in *a-foot*. (E.) For *on foot*; see **On**. ¶ This is the commonest value of the prefix *a*.
A- (3), as in *a-long*. (E.) Here *a* = A. S. *and*; see **Along**.
A- (4), as in *a-rise*. (E.) Here *a* = A. S. *ā*; see **Arise**.
A- (5), as in *a-chieve*, *a-stringent*. (F. -L.; or -L.) Here *a* = F. prefix *a* = L. *ad*, to; see **Ad-**.
A- (6), as in *a-vert*. (L.) Here *a* = L. *ā*; see **Ab-** (1).
A- (7), as in *a-mend*. (L.) Here *a-mend* is for *e-mend*; and *e* = L. *ē* or *ex*; see **Ex-**.
A- (8), as in *a-las*. (F.) See **Alas**.
A- (9), as in *a-byss*. (Gk.) Here *a* = Gk. *d-* or *dv-*; see **Un-**, **Abyss**.
A- (10), as in *a-do*. (E.) For *at do*; see **At**, **Ado**.
A- (11), as in *a-ware*. (E.) Here *a* is for M. E. *y-*, *i-*, A. S. *ge-*; see **Aware**.
A- (12), as in *a-vast*. (Du.) For Du. *houde vast*; see **Avast**.
Ab- (1), prefix. (L.) L. *ab*, from; cognate with E. *of*; see **Of**. In F., it becomes *a-* or *av-*; see **Advantage**.
Ab- (2), prefix. (L.) For L. *ad*, to, by assimilation; see **Abbreviate**.
Aback. (E.) For *on back*. A. S. *ombac*; see **A-** (2) and **Back**.
Abaft. (E.) From the prefix *a-* (2), and *b-aft*, short for *bi-aft*, by aft. Thus *a-baft* = on by aft, i.e. at the part which

ABBEY

lies to the aft. Cf. M. E. *biaften*, Gen. and Exod. 3377; A. S. *beafian*. See **A-** (2), **By**, and **Aft**.
Abandon. (F. -Low L. -O. H. G.) M. E. *abandounen*, vb. = F. *abandonner*. = F. *à bandon*, at liberty; orig. in the power (of). = L. *ad*, at; Low L. *bandum*, *bannum*, an order, decree; from O. H. G. *ban*, summons, ban; see **Ban**.
Abase. (F. -L.) M. E. *abasen*, from **A-** (5) and **Base**; imitating O. F. *abaissier*, to lower.
Abash. (F.) M. E. *abaschen*, *abaischen*, *abasen*. = O. F. *esbaiss*, stem of pres. part. of *esbair* (F. *ebahir*), to astonish. = O. F. *es-* (= L. *ex*, out, very much); and *bair*, *bahir*, to cause astonishment, a word of imitative origin from the interj. *bah!* of astonishment. ¶ Sometimes confused with *abase* in M. E. See **Bashful**.
Abate. (F. -L.) M. E. *abaten*. = O. F. *abatre*. = Late L. **abbattere*, to beat down (as in Ital.). = L. *ad*, to; and *batere*, for *basuere*, to beat. See **Batter**. ¶ Hence *bate*, for *a-bate*. Cf. **Ab-** (2).
Abbot. (L. -Gk. -Syriac.) M. E. *abbot*, *abbod*, A. S. *abbod*. = L. *abbāt* (nom. *abbas*), an abbot, lit. a father = Gk. *abbās*. = Syriac *abbā*, a father; Rom. viii. 15.
abbess. (F. -L. -Gk. -Syriac.) M. E. *abbesse*. = O. F. *abesse*, *abaesse*. = Late L. *abbāt-issa*. = L. *abbāt* (as above); and *-issa* = Gk. *-ισσα*, fem. suffix.
abbey. (F. -L. -Gk. -Syriac.) M. E. *abbeye*. = O. F. *abeie*. = Late L. *abbāt-ia*. = L. *abbāt-* (above).

ABBREVIATE

Abbreviate. (L.) From pp. of L. *abbreviāre*, to shorten. — L. *ab-*, for *ad*, to, by assimilation; and *brevis*, short. See **Ab-** (3) and **Brief**.

Abdicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *abdicāre*, to renounce. — L. *ab*, from; *dicāre*, to proclaim. Allied to **Diction**.

Abdomen. (L.) L. *abdomēn* (stem *abdomin-*), lower part of the belly.

Abduction. (L.) L. *abductionem*, acc. of *abductio*, a leading away. — L. *abducere*, to lead away. — L. *ab*, from; *ducere*, to lead. Cf. **Duke**.

Abed. (E.) For *on bed*; see **A-** (2) and **Bed**.

Aberration. (L.) From acc. of L. *aberratio*, a wandering from; from pp. of L. *aberrare*. — L. *ab*, from; *errare*, to wander, err. See **Err**.

Abet, to incite. (F. — Scand.) O. F. *abeter*, to excite, set on (Godefroy). — F. *a-* (Lat. *ad-*); and O. F. *beter*, to bait (a bear), to set on, from Icel. *beita*, to make to bite, causal of *bíta*, to bite. See **Bait**, **Bite**. Der. *bet*, short for *abet*, sb.

Abeysance, expectation, suspension. (F. — L.) A. F. *abeiance*, suspension, waiting (Roq.). — F. *a*; and *beant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *beer* (F. *bayer*), to gape, expect anxiously. — L. *ad*, at; and *badāre*, to gape.

Abhor. (L.) L. *ab-horrere*, to shrink from in terror. — L. *ab*, from; *horrere*, to dread. Cf. **Horrid**.

Abide (1), to wait for. (E.) A. S. *ā-bidan*; from *ā-*, prefix, and *bidan*, to bide. See **A-** (4) and **Bide**.

Abide (2), to suffer for, pay for. (E.) In Sh.; corrupted from M. E. *abyen*, to pay for, lit. to buy up, redeem. — A. S. *ābycgan*, to pay for. See **A-** (4) and **Buy**.

Abject, mean, lit. cast away. (L.) L. *ab-iectus*, cast away, pp. of *ab-icere*, to cast away. — L. *ab*, away; *iacere*, to cast. Cf. **Jet** (1).

Abjure. (L.) L. *ab-iurāre*, to deny; lit. to swear away from. — L. *ab*, from; *iurāre*, to swear. — L. *iūr-*, from nom. *iūs*, law, right. Cf. **Jury**.

Ablative. (L.) L. *ablātivus*, lit. taking away. — L. *ab*, from; and *lātum* (= *tlātum*), to bear, take; allied to *tollere*, to take. See **Tolerate**.

Abblaze. (E.) For *on blaze*; see **A-** (2) and **Blaze**.

Able, powerful, skilful. (F. — L.) M. E. *able*, *hable*. — O. F. *habile*, *able*, *able*. — L. *habilis*, easy to handle, active. — L.

ABRIDGE

habere, to have. Cf. **Habit**. Der. *ability* from L. acc. *habilitātem*.

Ablution. (F. — L.) F.; from L. acc. *ab-lūtōnem*, a washing away. — L. *ablūtus*, pp. of *ab-luere*, to wash away. — L. *ab*, from; *luere*, to wash.

Abnegate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ab-negāre*, to deny. — L. *ab*, from; *negāre*, to say no. Cf. **Negation**.

Aboard. (E.) For *on board*; see **A-** (2) and **Board**.

Abode, sb. (E.) M. E. *abood*, delay, abiding. Formed as if from A. S. *ābād*, 2nd stem of *ābīdan*, to abide. See **Abide**.

Abolish. (F. — L.) F. *aboliss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *abolir*. — L. *abolēre*, to abolish.

Abominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ab-ōmināri*, to turn away from that which is of ill omen. — L. *ab*, away; *ōmin-*, for *ōmen*, an omen.

Aborigines, original inhabitants. (L.) L. *aborigines*, the nations which, previous to historical record, drove out the Siculi (Lewis and Short). Formed from L. *ab origine*, from the beginning; where *origine* is the abl. of *origo* (Vergil, *Æn.* i. 642).

Abortion. (L.) From acc. of L. *abortio*, an untimely birth. — L. *abortus*, pp. of *ab-oriri*, to fail. — L. *ab*, away; *oriri*, to arise, begin. Cf. **Orient**.

Abound. (F. — L.) A. F. *abunder*, O. F. *abonder*. — L. *ab-undāre*, to overflow. — L. *ab*, away; *unda*, a wave.

About. (E.) M. E. *abuten*, *abouten*. A. S. *ābūtan*, *onbūtan*; short for *on-be-ūtan*; where *be* answers to E. *by*, and *ūtan*, outward, is related to *ūt*, out. See **A-** (2), **By** and **Out**.

Above. (E.) M. E. *aboven*, *abusen*. A. S. *ābusan*, for *on-be-ufan*; where *be* answers to E. *by*, and *ufan*, upward, is extended from Goth. *uf*, up. See **A-** (2), **By**, **Up**. (A. S. *ufan* = G. *oben*. A. S. *be-ufan* = Du. *boven*.)

Abrade, to scrape off. (L.) L. *ab-rādere*, to scrape off. — L. *ab*, off; *rādere*, to scrape. Der. *abrasion* (from L. pp. *abrāsus*).

Abreast. (E.) Put for *on breast*; see **A-** (2) and **Breast**.

Abridge. (F. — L.) M. E. *abreggen*. A. F. *abregger*, O. F. *abreger*, *abregier*, to shorten. — L. *abbreviāre*, to shorten. — L. *ab-*, put for *ad-*, to; and *brevis*, short. Cf. **Brief**. Doublet, *abbreviate*.

ABROACH

Abroach, to set. (E. and F.) Put for to set on broach; see **A-** (2) and **Broach**.

Abroad. (E.) M. E. *abrood*; put for on brood; lit. on broad; see **A-** (2) and **Broad**.

Abrogate. (L.) From pp. of *L. abrogāre*, to repeal a law.—*L. ab*, away; *rogāre*, to ask, propose a law.

Abrupt. (L.) *L. abruptus*, pp. of *ab-rumpere*, to break off.—*L. ab*, off; *rumpere*, to break.

Abscess. (L.) A gathering of humours into one place; lit. a going away.—*L. abscessus*, a going away; abscess (Celsus).—*L. abscessus*, pp. of *abs-cedere*, to go away.—*L. abs*, away; *cedere*, to go, cede.

Abscind. (L.) From *L. ab-scindere*, to cut off.—*L. ab*, off; *scindere*, to cut. Der. *abscissa*, from fem. of *L. abscessus*, pp. of *abscindere*.

Abseond. to go into hiding. (L.) *L. abscondere*, to hide.—*L. abs*, away; *condere*, to hide. *Condere* is from *con-* (*cum*), together, and *-dere*, to put, allied to *Skt. dhā*, to put. (✓DHĒ, to place; Brugm. i. § 589.) See **Do**.

Absent. adj. (F.—L.) XIV cent. O. F. *absent*, adj.—*L. absent-*, stem of *absens*, being away.—*L. ab-*, away; *-sens*, being, occurring also in *pra-sens*. Cf. *Skt. sant*, pres. pt. of *as*, to be; from ✓ES, to be. Cf. **Present**, **Sooth**. Der. *absence*, *F. absence*, *L. absentia*.

Absolute. unrestrained, complete. (L.) *L. absolutus*, pp. of *ab-solvere*, to set free.—*L. ab*, from; *solvere*, to loosen.

absolve. (L.) *L. ab-solvere*, to set free (above). Der. *absolut-ion*, from the pp. above.

Absorb. (L.) *L. absorbere*, to swallow.—*L. ab*, away; *sorbere*, to sup up. + *Gk. ποπιεω*, to sup up. (Brugm. ii. § 801.) Der. *absorpt-ion*, from pp. *absorptus*.

Abstain. (F.—L.) *F. abstinere* (O. F. *astener*).—*L. abs-tinere*, to refrain from.—*L. abs*, from; *tenere*, to hold. Der. *abstinence*, *F. abstinentia*, from *L. abstinentia*, sb.: *abstent-ion*, from the pp.

Abstemious. (L.) *L. abstemius*, refraining from strong drink.—*L. abs*, from; *temētum*, strong drink, whence *temu-lentus*, drunken.

Abstract. (L.) *L. abstractus*, pp. of *abs-trahere*, to draw away.—*L. abs*, away; *trahere*, to draw.

Abstruse. (L.) *L. abstrusus*, diffi-

ACCLIVITY

cult, concealed; pp. of *abs-trudere*, to thrust away.—*L. abs*, away; *trudere*, to thrust. See **Intrude**.

Absurd. (L.) *L. absurdus*, inharmonious, foolish.—*L. ab*, from; *surdus*, deaf, inaudible, harsh. Cf. **Surd**.

Abundance. (F.—L.) *F. abundance*.—*L. abundantia*. See **Abound**.

Abuse. vb. (F.—L.) *F. abuser*, to use amiss.—*L. abusus*, pp. of *ab-uti*, to use amiss.—*L. ab*, away (amiss); *uti*, to use.

Abut. to project towards. (F.—L. and G.) O. F. *abouter*, to thrust towards.—*L. ad*, to; O. F. *bouter*, *boter*, to thrust. See **A-** (5) and **Butt** (1).

Abyss. a bottomless gulf. (L.—Gk.) Milton. *L. abyssus*.—*Gk. ἀβυσσος*, bottomless.—*Gk. ἀ-*, short for *δυ-*, neg. prefix; and *βυσσος*, depth. See **A-** (9), **Un-** (1).

Acacia. a tree. (L.—Gk.) *L. acacia*.—*Gk. ακακία*, the thorny Egyptian acacia.—*Gk. ακis*, a point, thorn. (✓AK.) See Brugm. ii. § 52 (4).

Academy. (F.—L.—Gk.) *F. académie*.—*L. acadēmia*.—*Gk. ακαδημία*, a grove where Plato taught, named from the hero *Akademus*.

Accede. (L.) *L. ac-cedere*, to come towards, assent to.—*L. ac-* (for *ad*), to; *cedere*, to come, cede.

Accelerate. (L.) From pp. of *L. accelerare*, to quicken.—*L. ac-* (for *ad*), to; *celer*, quick. Cf. **Celerity**.

Accent. (F.—L.) *F. accent*, sb.—*L. acc. accentum*, a tone.—*L. ac-* (for *ad*); *cantus*, a singing, from *canere*, to sing.

Accept. (F.—L.) *F. acceptor*.—*L. acceptare*, frequentative of *ac-cipere*, to receive.—*L. ac-* (for *ad*), to; *capere*, to take.

Access. (L.) *L. accessus*, a coming unto.—*L. accessus*, pp. of *ac-cedere*, to accede.—*L. ac-* (for *ad*), to; *cedere*, to come, cede.

Accident. (F.—L.) *F. accident*, a chance event (Cot.).—*L. accident-*, base of pres. pt. of *ac-cidere*, to happen.—*L. ac-* (for *ad*), to; *cadere*, to fall. Der. *accidence*, *F. accidencia*, *L. accidentia*.

Acclaim. (L.) Formed from *L. ac-clāmāre*, to cry out at.—*L. ac-* (for *ad*), at; *clāmāre*, to cry out. For the spelling, cf. **Claim**.

Acclivity. (L.) XVII cent. From *L. acclivitatē*, acc. of *acclivitas*.—*L. ac-* (for *ad*); and *cliv-us*, sloping, a slope; see **Lean** (1). (✓KLEI; Brugm. i. § 463.)

ACCOLADE

Accolade, the dubbing of a knight. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *accollade*, in Cotgrave, ed. 1660; lit. an embrace round the neck, then a salutation, light tap with a sword in dubbing a knight.—Ital. *accollata*, fem. of pp. of *accollare*, to embrace about the neck (Florio).—L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to, about; *collum*, the neck.

Accommodate. (L.) From pp. of L. *accommodāre*, to fit, adapt.—L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; and *commodus*, fit.—L. *com-* (= *cum*), with; and *modus*, measure, mode.

Accompany. (F.—L.) F. *accompagner*, to accompany.—F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; and O. F. *compaign*, companion; see **Company**.

Accomplice. (F.—L.) Put for *a complice*; *a* is the indef. art.—F. *complice*, 'a complice, confederate'; Cot.—L. *acc. complicem*, from *complex*, confederate, lit. 'interwoven'.—L. *com-* (*cum*), together; and stem *plīc-*, allied to *plīcāre*, to weave. Cf. **Ply**.

Accomplish. (F.—L.) M. E. *acomplisen*.—O. F. *acomplis-*, stem of pres. part. of *acomplir*, to complete.—L. *ad*, to; *complere*, to fulfil.—L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plere*, to fill.

Accord. (F.—L.) A. F. *acorder*, to agree.—Late L. *accordāre*.—L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; and *cord-*, stem of *cor*, heart. Cf. **Concord**.

Accordion, a musical instrument. (Ital.—L.) From Ital. *accord-are*, to accord, to tune an instrument; with suffix *-ion* (as in *clar-ion*).—Late L. *accordāre*, to agree. See above.

Accost, to address. (F.—L.) F. *accoster*, lit. 'to go to the side of'.—Late L. *accostāre* (same).—L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *costa*, rib, side. See **Coast**.

Account, vb. (F.—L.) A. F. *acounter*, *acunter*.—O. F. *a*, to; *comter*, *compter*, to count.—L. *ad*; and *com-putāre*, to compute, from *com-* (*cum*), and *putāre*, to think.

Accoutre. (F.—L.?) F. *accoutrer*, formerly also *accoustrer*, to dress, array. Etym. quite uncertain; perhaps from O. F. *coustre*, *coudre*, a sacristan who had charge of sacred vestments, from Late L. *custor* = L. *custos*, a custodian, keeper.

Accretion, increase. (L.) From *acc.* of L. *accrētio*, increase.—L. *accrētus*, pp. of *ac-crescere*, to increase.—L. *ac-* (for *ad*); *crescere*, to grow, inchoative form from *cre-are*, to make. Cf. **Create**.

ACME

Accrue, to come to by way of increase. (F.—L.) From A. F. *acru*, O. F. *acruen*, pp. of *acroistre* (F. *acroître*), to increase.—L. *accrescere*; see above.

Accumulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ac-cumulāre*, to amass.—L. *ac-* (*ad*), to; *cumulāre*, to heap up, from *cumulus*, a heap.

Accurate. (L.) From pp. of L. *accūrāre*, to take pains with.—L. *ac-* (*ad*), to; *cūrāre*, to care for, from *cūra*, care. See **Cure**.

Accursed, cursed. (E.) Pp. of M. E. *acursien*. A. S. *ā-*, prefix; and *currian*, to curse; see **A-** (4) and **Curse**.

Accuse. (F.—L.) A. F. *acuser*.—L. *accūsāre*, to lay to one's charge.—L. *ac-* (*ad*), to; and *causa*, *caussa*, a suit at law, a cause.

Accustom. (F.—L.) A. F. *acustumer* (F. *accoutumer*), to make usual.—F. *a* (from L. *ad*, to; and A. F. *custume*, custom. See **Custom**.

Ace, the 'one' on dice. (F.—L.—Gk.?) M. E. *as*.—O. F. *as*.—L. *as*. [Said to be the Tarentine *ās*, for Gk. *εἰς*, one.]

Acephalous, headless. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀκεφάλ-ος*, headless; with suffix *-ous*.—Gk. *ā-*, un-; and *κεφαλή*, head. See **A-** (9).

Acerbity. (F.—L.) XVI cent. F. *acerbilité*.—L. *acc. acerbitätē* (nom. *acerbitas*), bitterness.—L. *acer-b-us*, bitter; cf. *ā-er*, sharp, lit. piercing.—L. *acēre*, to be sour.

Ache, verb. (E.) M. E. *aken*, vb.; pt. t. *ook*. A. S. *acan*. (✓AG, to drive.) ¶ Spelt *ache* by confusion with M. E. *ache*, sb., from A. S. *æce*, a pain. The verb survives, spelt as the obs. sb.

Achieve. (F.—L.) M. E. *acheven*.—A. F. *achever*, to achieve; lit. to come to a head.—O. F. *a chef*, to a head.—L. *ad*, to; *caput*, a head. Cf. **Chief**.

Achromatic, colourless. (Gk.) See **A-** (9) and **Chromatic**.

Acid, sour, sharp. (F.—L.; or L.) F. *acide*.—L. *ac-idus*, lit. piercing. (✓AK, to pierce.) Der. *acid-i-ty*; *acid-ul-at-ed* (from L. *acid-ul-us*, dimin. of *acid-us*).

Acknowledge. (E.) XVI cent. M. E. *knowlechen*; from the sb. *knowleche*, mod. E. *knowledge*; see **Knowledge**. The prefix is due to M. E. *aknowen* (= A. S. *oncnāwan*), with the same sense; hence the prefix is **A-** (2).

Acme, top. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀκμή*, top, sharp edge. (✓AK, to pierce.)

ACOLYTE

Acolyte, a servitor. (F.—Low L.—Gk.) F. *acolyte*, Cot.—Late L. *acolythus*.—Gk. ἀκόλουθος, a follower.—Gk. ἀ-, with (akin to Skt. *sa-*, with); κέλευθος, a path; so that ἀκόλουθος = a travelling-companion.

Aconite, monk's-hood. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *aconit*.—L. *aconitum*.—Gk. ἀκόνιτρον, a plant; perhaps so called from growing ἐν ἀκόνις, on steep sharp rocks.—Gk. ἀκ-όνη, a whetstone, sharp stone.

Acorn. (E.) M.E. *acorn*. A.S. *æcern*, fruit; properly 'fruit of the field,' from A.S. *æcer*, a field; see **Acro**. †Icel. *akarn*, Dan. *agern*, Goth. *akran*, fruit; from Icel. *akr*, Dan. *ager*, Goth. *akrs*, a field. ¶ Not from *oak*.

Acoustic. (Gk.) Gk. ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing (or sound).—Gk. ἀκούειν, to hear.

Acquaint. (F.—L.) M.E. *acqueynten*, earlier *acointen*.—O.F. *acointer*, *acoitier*, to acquaint with.—Late L. *adcoignitare*, to make known (Brachet).—L. *ad*, to; and **cognitare*, formed from *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, to know. See **Quaint**.

Acquiesce. (L.) L. *acquiescere*, to rest in.—L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *quiescere*, to rest. See **Quiet**.

Acquire. (L.) L. *acquirere*, to get, obtain.—L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *querere*, to seek. Der. *acquisit-ion*; from pp. *acquisitus*.

Acquit. (F.—L.) M.E. *aquiten*.—O.F. *aquiter*, to settle a claim; Late L. *acquittare*.—L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *quittare*, vb., formed from *quietus*, discharged, free, orig. at rest. See **Quiet**.

Acro. (E.) M.E. *aker*. A.S. *æcer*. †Du. *akker*, Icel. *akr*, Swed. *åker*, Dan. *ager*, Goth. *akrs*, G. *acker*; L. *ager*, Gk. ἀγρός, Skt. *ajra*. Teut. type **akros*; Idg. type, **agros*. The orig. sense was 'pasture.' (✓AG.) Der. *acor-n*, q.v.

Acrid, tart. (L.) Coined by adding -d to L. *acri-*, stem of *acer*, sharp; on the analogy of *acid*.

Acrimony. (F.—L.) F. *acrimoine*.—L. *acri-mōn-ia*.—L. *acri-*, stem of *acer* (above).

Acrobat, a tumbler. (F.—Gk.) F. *acrobate*.—Gk. ἀκρόβατος, lit. walking on tiptoe.—Gk. ἀκρο-ν, a point, neut. of ἀκρος, pointed; and βατός, verbal adj. of βαίνειν, to walk; see **Come**.

Acropolis, a citadel. (Gk.) Lit.

ADDRESS

'upper city.'—Gk. ἀπο-ς, pointed, upper; and πόλις, a city.

Across. (E. and Scand.) For *on cross*; see **A-** (2) and **Cross**.

Acrostic, a short poem in which the initial letters spell a word. (Gk.) Gk. ἀκροστιχίς.—Gk. ἀπο-ς, pointed, also first; and στίχος, a row, line, from weak grade of στελεῖν, to go. (✓STEIGH.)

Act, sb. (F.—L.) F. *acte*.—L. *actus*, m., and *actum*, n.—L. *actus*, done; pp. of *agere*, to do, drive. See **Agent**. Der. *action*; *act-ive* (F. *actif*); *act-or*; *act-u-al* (L. *actuālis*); *act-u-ary* (L. *actuārius*); *act-u-ate* (from pp. of Late L. *actuāre*, to perform, put in action).

Acumen. (L.) L. *ac-ū-men*, sharpness, acuteness. Cf. *acutere*, to sharpen.

Acute. (L.) L. *acūtus*, sharp; pp. of *ac-u-ere*, to sharpen. (✓AK, to pierce.)

Ad-, prefix. (L.) L. *ad*, to, cognate with E. **At**. ¶ L. *ad* becomes *ac-* before *c*; *af-* bef. *f*; *ag-* bef. *g*; *al-* bef. *l*; *an-* bef. *n*; *ap-* bef. *p*; *ar-* bef. *r*; *as-* bef. *s*; *at-* bef. *t*.

Adage, a saying. (F.—L.) F. *adage*.—L. *adagium*.—L. *ad*; and *āgium*, a saying; cf. *aiō*, I say.

Adamant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *adamaunt*, a diamond, a magnet.—O.F. *adamant*.—L. *adamanta*, acc. of *adamas*.—Gk. ἀδάμας, a very hard metal or stone; lit. 'unconquerable.'—Gk. ἀ- (=E. *un-*); and δαμάω, I conquer, tame. See **Tame**.

Adapt. (F.—L.) Early XVII cent.—F. *adapter*.—L. *ad aptare*, to fit to.—L. *ad*, to; *aptare*, to fit, from *aptus*, fit, apt.

Add. (L.) M.E. *adden*.—L. *addere*, lit. to put to.—L. *ad*; and -*dere*, to put. See **Abscond**.

Adder, a viper. (E.) M.E. *addere*; also *naddere*, *neddere*. [An *adder* resulted from a *nadder*, by mistake.] A.S. *nædre*, *næddre*, a snake. †G. *natter*, a snake; also cf. Icel. *nadr*, Goth. *nads* (with short *a*).

Addict. (L.) From L. *addict-us*, pp. of *ad-dicere*, to adjudge, assign.—L. *ad*, to; *dicere*, to say, appoint. Cf. **Diction**.

Added, corrupt, unproductive. (E.) Due to an attributive use of the M.E. sb. *adel*, filth, used in the compound *adel-ey*, lit. 'filth-egg'—Late L. *ovum urinae*, urine-egg; mistaken form of L. *ovum urinum*, wind-egg, due to Gk. οὐριον ὄνιον, wind-egg. Orig. 'mud,' from A.S. *adela*, mud (Grein). Cf. Low G. *adel*, a puddle.

Address, vb. (F.—L.) F. *adresser*.

ADDUCE

—F. *a*, to; *dresser*, to direct, dress; see **Dress**.

Adduce. (L.) L. *ad-dūcere*, to lead to, bring forward.—L. *ad*, to; *dūcere*, to lead, bring.

Adept, a proficient. (L.) L. *adeptus*, one who has obtained proficiency; pp. of *adipisci*, to obtain.—L. *ad*, to; *apisci*, to obtain, perhaps related to *aptus*, fit. Cf. **Apt**.

Adequate. (L.) L. *adequātus*, pp. of *adequāre*, to make equal to.—L. *ad*, to; *equāre*, to make equal, from *aquus*, equal.

Adhere. (L.) L. *ad-harēre*, to stick to.—L. *ad*, to; *harēre*, to stick.

Adieu, farewell. (F.) M.E. *a dieu*.—F. *à dieu*, (I commit you) to God.—L. *ad Deum*, to God. See **Deity**.

Adipose, fatty. (L.) Late L. *adiposus*, fatty.—L. *adip*, stem of *adepts*, sb., fat. Connection with Gk. *ἀλεῖφα*, fat, is doubtful.

Adit, access to a mine. (L.) L. *adit-us*, approach, entrance.—L. *adit-um*, supine of *ad-ire*, to go to.—L. *ad*, to; *ire*, to go.

Adjacent, near to. (L.) From base of pres. pt. of L. *ad-iacēre*, to lie near.—L. *ad*, near; *iacēre*, to lie.

Adjective. (F.—L.) F. *adjectif* (fem. *-ive*).—L. *ad-iectivus*, lit. put near to.—L. *ad-iectus*, pp. of *ad-icere*, to put near.—L. *ad*, to; *icere*, to cast, throw.

Adjoin, to lie next to. (F.—L.) O.F. *adjoindre*.—L. *ad-iungere* (pp. *adiunctus*), to join to.—L. *ad*, to; *iungere*, to join.

Adjourn, to put off till another day. (F.—L.) O.F. *ajorner*, properly to draw near to day, to dawn; also, to appoint a day for one.—Late L. *adjurnāre*, 'diem dicere alicui'; Ducange.—L. *ad*, to; and Late L. *jurnus* (Ital. *giorno*), a day, from L. adj. *diurnus*, daily.—L. *dīs*, a day.

Adjudge. (F.—L.) M.E. *adiugen*; also *aiugen* (= *ajugen*).—O.F. *ajuger*, to decide.—L. *adiudicare*, to award.—L. *ad*, to; *iudicare*, to judge, from *iūdic*, base of *iūdex*, a judge. See **Judge**.

Adjudicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *adiudicare* (above).

Adjure. (L.) L. *ad-iūrāre*, to swear to; in late L., to put to an oath.—L. *ad*, to; *iūrāre*, to swear. See **Jury**.

Adjust, to fit exactly. (F.—L.) From F. *adjuster*, 'to adjust, place justly'; Cot. L. *ad*, to; *iustus*, just, exact; see **Just**. ¶ A new F. formation, due to misunder-

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standing the sense of O.F. *ajoster*, to put side by side, arrange.—L. *ad*, to; and *iuxtā*, near; see **Joust**.

Adjutant, lit. assistant. (L.) From L. *adiūtānt-em*, acc. of pres. part. of *adiūtāre*, to assist, frequent. of *ad-iuāre*, to aid.—L. *ad*, to; *iuāre*, to help. Cf. **Aid**.

Administer. (F.—L.) M.E. *aministren*.—O.F. *aministrer*.—L. *ad-ministrāre*, to minister (to).—L. *ad*, to; *ministrāre*, to serve, from *minister*, a servant. See **Minister**.

Admiral. (F.—Arab.) M.E. *admiral*, more often *amiral*.—O.F. *amiral*, *amirail*, also *amire*; cf. Low L. *admiraldus*, a prince, chief.—Arab. *amir*, a prince; see **Emir**. The suffix is due to Arab. *al* in *amir-al-bahr*, prince of the sea.

Admire. (F.—L.) F. *admirer* (O.F. *amirer*).—L. *admirāri*, to wonder at.—L. *ad*, at; *mirāri*, to wonder.

Admit. (L.) L. *ad-mittere*, to let to, send to.—L. *ad*, to; *mittere*, to send. Der. *admiss-ion*; from pp. *admiss-us*.

Admonish. (F.—L.) M.E. *amonesten*; so that *admonish* has taken the place of *amonest*, with changed suffix due to verbs in *-ish*. 'I amoneste or warne'; Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 14.—O.F. *amonester*.—Late L. *admonestāre*, new formation from L. *admonēre*, to advise.—L. *ad*, to; *monēre*, to advise. Cf. **Monition**.

Ado, to-do, trouble. (E.) M.E. *at do*, to do; a Northern idiom, whereby *at* was used as the sign of the infin. mood, as in Icel., Swedish, &c. See **Do** (1).

Adolescent, growing up. (L.) L. *adolescent-em*, acc. of pres. pt. of *ad-olescere*, to grow up. See **Adult**.

Adopt. (L.) L. *ad-optāre*, to adopt, choose.—L. *ad*, to; *optāre*, to wish.

Adore. (L.) L. *ad-ōrāre*, to pray to.—L. *ad*, to; *ōrāre*, to pray, from *ōs* (gen. *ōr-is*), the mouth. Cf. **Oral**.

Adorn. (L.) L. *ad-ornāre*, to deck.—L. *ad*, to; *ornāre*, to adorn.

Adown, downwards. (E.) M.E. *adune*. A.S. *of-dūne*, lit. from a down or hill.—A.S. *of*, off, from; and *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, a hill; see **A-** (1) and **Down** (2).

Adrift. (E.) For *on drift*; see **A-** (2) and **Drift**.

Adroit. (F.—L.) F. *adroit*, dexterous.—F. *à droit*, rightfully.—F. *à* (L. *ad*), to; Late L. *directum*, right, justice, neut. of L. *directus*, pp. of *dī-rigere*, to direct,

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from L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart, and *regere*, to rule.

Adulation, flattery. (F.-L.) F. *adulation*.—L. acc. *adulatiōnem*, from *adulatio*, flattery.—L. *adulātus*, pp. of *adulāri*, to flatter.

Adult. (L.) L. *adultus*, grown up; pp. of *ad-ollescere*, to grow up.—L. *ad*, to; **ollescere*, inceptive form related to *alere*, to nourish; see **Aliment**.

Adulterate, to corrupt. (L.) XVI cent.—L. *adulterātus*, pp. of *adulterāre*, to corrupt.—L. *adulter*, an adulterer, a de-baser of money.

Adultery. (F.-L.) M.E. *avoutrie*; but a later form was *adullerie*, in imitation of Latin. Cf. O.F. *avoutrie*, *avouterie*, adultery; from *avoutre*, an adulterer, which represented L. *adulter* (see above); so that *avoutrie* was equivalent in sense to L. *adulterium*, adultery.

Adumbrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ad-umbrāre*, to shadow forth.—L. *ad*, to; *umbra*, a shadow.

Advance, to go forward. (F.-L.) XVI cent. A mistaken form; for M.E. *awancen*, *avancen*.—F. *avancer*, to go forward or before.—F. *avant*, before.—L. *ab*, from; *ante*, before. See **Ante**, **Van**.

Advantage, profit. (F.-L.) A mistaken form for M.E. *avantage*.—F. *avantage*; formed with suffix *-age* from *avant*, before; see above.

Advent, approach. (L.) L. *adventus*, approach.—L. *adventus*, pp. of *ad-uenire*, to approach.—L. *ad*, to; *uenire*, to come. Cf. **Venture**.

Adventure. (F.-L.) M.E. *aventure*; with F. *a-* replaced by L. *ad-*.—F. *aventure*, a chance, occurrence.—L. *ad-ventūra*, fem. of *adventūrus*, about to happen, fut. part. of *aduenire*, to approach; see above.

Adverb. (F.-L.) Used to qualify a verb. F. *adverbe*.—L. *adverbium*.—L. *ad*, to; *verbum*, a word, a verb.

Adverse. (F.-L.) M.F. *advers* (O.F. *avers*).—L. *adversus*, turned towards, also opposed to; pp. of L. *advertere*, to turn to (see below). Der. *advers-ary*, *adversity*.

Advert. (L.) L. *ad-vertere*, to turn to, regard, heed.—L. *ad*, to; *vertere*, to turn; see **Verse**. Der. *in-advert-ent*, not regarding.

Advertise. (F.-L.) M.E. *avertisen*, later *advertise*. From the base of *avertiss-ant*, pres. pt. of *avertir*, to inform,

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warn.—Late L. *advertere*, put for L. *advertere*, to turn to, heed; see above.

Advice. (F.-L.) M.E. *avis* (*avis*), without *d-*.—O.F. *avis*, an opinion; orig. a compound word, put for a *vis*, i.e. according to my opinion.—L. *ad*, according to; *uisum*, that which has seemed good to one, orig. neut. of *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

Advise. (F.-L.) M.E. *aduisen*, also *ausien* (*avisen*), without *d-*.—O.F. *aviser*, to be of opinion.—O.F. *avis* (above).

Advocate, sb. (F.-L.) M.F. *advocat*, 'an advocate'; Cot.—L. *advocātus*, an advocate, one 'called upon' to plead.—L. *advocātus*, pp. of *ad-ucāre*, to call to, call upon.—L. *ad*, to; *ucāre*, to call.

Advowson. (F.-L.) A.F. *avoeson*, also *advouson*, patronage; hence the right of presentation to a benefice (Rougefort).—Late L. *advocatiōnem*, acc. of *advocatio*, patronage.—Late L. *advocātus*, a patron; the same as L. *advocātus*, an advocate.

Adze, a cooper's axe. (E.) M.E. *adse*, *adese*. A.S. *adesa*, an adze.

Aerial. (L.-Gk.) Formed with suffix *-al* from L. *aëri-us*, dwelling in the air.—L. *aër*, air.—Gk. *āip*, air; see **Air**.

Aerolite, a meteoric stone. (Gk.) Also *aerolith*, which is a better form.—Gk. *āepo-*, from *āip*, air; *lith-os*, a stone. **Aeronaut**, a balloonist. (F.-Gk.) F. *aéronaute*.—Gk. *āepo-*, from *āip*, air; *naút-ns*, a sailor, from *naūs*, a ship.

Aery, an eagle's nest, brood of eagles or hawks. (F.—Late L.)—F. *aïre*, 'an airie or nest of hawks'; Cot.—Late L. *ārea*, a nest of a bird of prey; of uncertain origin. ¶ Sometimes misspelt *eyry*, by confusion with M.E. *ey*, an egg; see **Egg**.

Aesthetic, refined. (Gk.) Gk. *alōth-rukós*, perceptive.—Gk. *alōthēnai*, to perceive. (√*AW*; see Brugm. ii. § 841.)

anæsthetic, relieving pain, dulling sensation.—Gk. *ān-*, not; and *alōth-rukós*.

Afar. (E.) For *on far*.

Affable. (F.-L.) F. *affable*.—L. *affā-bilis*, easy to be spoken to.—L. *af-*=*ad*, to; *fāri*, to speak.

Affair. (F.-L.) M.E. *affere*.—O.F. *afeïre*, *afaire*, a business; orig. *a faire*, i.e. (something) to do.—L. *ad*, to; *facere*, to do.

Affect. (L.) L. *affectāre*, to apply oneself to (hence, to act upon); frequent. of *afficere*, to aim at, treat.—L. *af-*=*ad*, to; *facere*, to do, act. Der. *dis-affect*.

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Affeer, to assess, confirm. (F.-L.) O.F. *asfuerer*, to fix the price of a thing (officially).—Late L. *afforäre*, to fix a price.—L. *af-* (for *ad*); and *forum*, market, place.

Affiance. (F.-L.) O.F. *asfiance*, trust; cf. *affier*, *asier*, to trust (whence E. *affy*).—O.F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; and *fidant-*, stem of pres. pt. of Late L. *fidäre*, to trust, from L. *fidere*, to trust. Cf. Late L. *fidantia*, a pledge.

Affidavit, an oath. (L.) Late L. *affidavit*, 3 p. s. pt. t. of *affidäre*, to pledge.—L. *af-* = *ad*, to; Late L. *fidäre*, for L. *fidere*, to trust.

Affiliation. (F.-L.) F. *affiliation*, an adoption as a son.—Late L. acc. *affiliätionem*.—L. *af-* = *ad*, to; *filius*, a son.

Affinity. (F.-L.) F. *affinité*.—L. *affinitätē*, acc. of *affinitas*, nearness.—L. *affinis*, near, bordering on.—L. *af-* (for *ad*), to, near; *finis*, boundary, end.

Affirm. (F.-L.) M.E. *affermen*.—O.F. *asfermer*, to fix.—L. *affirmäre*.—L. *af-* (for *ad*), to; *firmäre*, to make firm, from *firmus*, strong; see **Firm**.

Affix. (L.) Late L. *affixäre* (Ducange), frequent. of L. *affigere* (pp. *affix-us*), to fasten to.—L. *af-* (for *ad*), to; *figere*, to fix.

Afflict, to harass. (L.) XVI cent.—L. *afflictus*, pp. of *affligere*, to strike to the ground.—L. *af-* (for *ad*), to; and *stigare*, to dash. So also *conflict*, from pp. *conflictus*; *inflict*; and cf. *pro-flig-ate*.

Affluence. (F.-L.) F. *affluence*.—L. *affluentia*, abundance.—L. *affluent-em* (acc.), flowing towards, pres. part. of *affluere*, to flow to, abound.—L. *af-* (for *ad*), to; *fluere*, to flow.

Afford. (E.) Altered from *asforth*, M.E. *asforthē*, to provide, P. Pl. B. vi. 201.—A. S. *gefordian*, *fordian*, to further, promote, provide.—A. S. *ge-*, prefix; and *forð*, forth, forward; see **Forth**.

Affray, to frighten. (F.-L. and Teut.) XIV cent. M.E. *affrayen*.—O.F. *esfräier*, *esfräer*, to frighten.—Low L. *exfridäre*, to break the king's peace, cause an affray or fray; hence, to disturb, frighten.—L. *ex*; and O. H. G. *fridu* (G. *friede*), peace. (See Romania, 1878, vii. 121.) Der. *affray*, sb., also spelt *fray*; and *afraid*, q. v.

Affreightment, the hiring of a vessel to convey cargo. (F.-L. and G.) An E. spelling of F. *affretement*, now written *affrètement*, the hiring of a ship.—F. *affreter* (now *affréter*), to hire a ship.—F.

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af-, for L. *ad-*, prefix; and F. *fret*, the freight of a ship. See **Fraught**, **Freight**.

Affright, to frighten. (E.) The double *f* is late. From M.E. *afright*, used as a pp., affrighted.—A. S. *āfyrht*, *āfyrhted*, pp. affrighted; from infin. *āfyrhtan* (not used).—A. S. *ā-*, intensive; and *fyrhtan*, to terrify, from *fyrhtō*, fright; see **Fright**.

Affront. (F.-L.) M.E. *afronten*.—O.F. *afronter*, to confront, oppose face to face.—Late L. *affrontäre*.—L. *af-* (for *ad*), to; *front-em*, acc. of *frons*, forehead, brow.

Afloat. (E.) For on float.

Afoot. (E.) For on foot.

Afore. (E.) For on fore; A. S. *on-foran*, afore.

Afraid. (F.-L. and Teut.) Orig. *affrayed*, i. e. 'frightened.' Pp. of **Affray**, q. v.

Afresh. (E.) For on fresh or of fresh; see **Anew**.

Aft, **After**. (E.) A. S. *astan*, behind; *aster*, after, both prep. and adv. † Icel. *aptan*, behind, *aptr*, *aftr*, backwards; Dan. and Swed. *efter*, Du. *achter*, O. H. G. *astar*, prep. and adv. behind. β. *Astian* is extended from Goth. *af*, off; see **Of**. *Af-ter* is a comp. form, like Gk. *dōw-rép-ōs*, further off; it means more off, further off, hence behind. Der. *ab-ast*, q. v.; *afterward* (see **Toward**).

Aftermath, a second crop of mown grass. (E.) Here *after* is an adj.; and *math* means 'a mowing,' unaccented form of A. S. *mæþ*. Allied to **Mead**, **Mow**. Cf. G. *mahd*, a mowing; *nachmahd*, aftermath.

Aftermost, hindmost. (E.) A. S. *astemest*, Goth. *astumists*; but affected by *after* and *most*. The Goth. *af-tu-mists* is a treble superl. form. See **Aft**.

Agā, **Agha**, a chief officer. (Turk.) Turk. *aghā*, master.

Again. (North E.) Cf. M.E. *ayein*, A. S. *ongegn* (*ongēan*).—A. S. *on*; and *gegn*, of which the primary meaning seems to have been 'direct,' or 'straight.' (N. E. D.) † Dan. *igien*, Swed. *igen*, again.

Against. (North E.) The *i* is added. Cf. M.E. *ayeines*, against; extended from M.E. *ayein*, against, with adv. suffix *-es*.—A. S. *ongēan*, against; the same as A. S. *ongēan*, *ongegn*, again; see above. † Icel. *i gegn*, G. *entgegen*, against.

Agate. (F.-It.-L.-Gk.) O.F. *agate*, *agathe*.—Ital. *agata*, *agatha*, an agate (Florio).—L. *achätē*, acc. of *achätēs*.—

Gk. ἀγάρης, an agate; so named from being found near the river *Achates* (Sicily).

Age. (F.—L.) O. F. *aage*, *edage*.—Late L. *alaticum*.—L. *alātī-*, stem of *alās* (from **auī-lās*), age.—L. *æuum*, life, period.† Gk. *alaw*; Goth. *aius*; Skt. *āyus*, life. Brugm. ii. § 112.

Agent. (L.) XVI cent. L. *agent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *agere* (pp. *actus*), to do, drive, conduct.† Gk. ἀγέω; Icel. *aka*; Skt. *aj*, to drive. (✓ AG.)

Agglomerate, to mass together. (L.) From pp. of L. *agglomerāre*, to form into a mass.—L. *ag-* (= *ad*); and *glomer-*, stem of *glomus*, a mass, ball, clue of thread, allied to *globus*, a globe; see **Globe**.

Agglutinate. (L.) From pp. of *agglutināre*, to glue together.—L. *ag-* (= *ad*), to; *glutin-*, for *gluten*, glue.

Aggrandise. (F.—L.) M. F. *aggrandis-*, stem of pres. pt. of *aggrandir*, to enlarge. Also *agrandir* (with one *g*).—F. *a* (for L. *ad*); and *grandir*, to increase, from L. *grandire*, to enlarge, which is from L. *grandis*, great.

Aggravate. (L.) From pp. of L. *aggrauāre*, to add to a load.—L. *ag-* (= *ad*), to; *grauāre*, to load, from *gravis*, heavy.

Aggregate. (L.) From pp. of L. *aggregāre*, to collect into a flock.—L. *ag-* (for *ad*), to; *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock.

Aggress. to attack. (F.—L.) M. F. *aggressor*.—L. *aggressus*, pp. of *aggrēdi*, to assail.—L. *ag-* (for *ad*), to; *gradi*, to advance.

Aggrieve. (F.—L.) M. E. *agreven*.—O. F. *agrevier*, to overwhelm.—O. F. *a*, to; *grever*, to burden.—L. *ad*, to; *grauāre*, to weigh down, from *gravis*, heavy, grave. See **Grave** (2).

Aghast, horror-struck. (E.) Misspelt for *agast*, which is short for *agusted*, pp. of M. E. *agasten*, to terrify; Ch. C. T. 2341; Leg. of Good Women, Dido, 248.—A. S. *ā-*, prefix; and *gāstan*, to terrify, torment. β. A. S. *gāstan* is from the base *gās*—Goth. *gais*—in *us-gais-jan*, to terrify. (✓ GHWAIS.) Brugm. ii. § 802.

Agile. (F.—L.) XVI cent. F. *agile*.—L. *agilis*, nimble; lit. easily driven about.—L. *agere*, to drive.

Agistment, the pasturage of cattle by agreement. (F.—L.) From the F. vb. *agister*, to assign a resting-place.—F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; and O. F. *giste*, a couch, lodging, verbal sb. from O. F. *gesir* (F. *gésir*), to lie, from L. *iacere*, to lie.

Agitate. (L.) L. *agitātus*, pp. of *agitāre*, to keep driving about, frequent. of *agere*, to drive; see **Agent**. (✓ AG.)

Aglet, a tag of a lace. (F.—L.) Also *aygulet*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 26.—F. *aiguillette*, dimin. of *aiguille*, a needle.—Late L. *acūcula*, dimin. of *ac-us*, a needle, pointed thing. Cf. **Acome**. (✓ AK.)

Agnail, (1) a corn on the foot, (2) a sore beside the nail. (E.) The sense has been confused or perverted. From A. S. *agnagl*, a corn on the foot (see A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 81, § 34); with which cf. O. Friesic *ognail*, *ongneil*, apparently used in a similar sense. From a prefix *ang-*, signifying afflicting, paining, and A. S. *nael*, a nail (as of iron), hence a hard round-headed excrescence or wart fixed in the flesh; see **Anger** and **Nail**. β. Soon misunderstood as referring to the *nails* of the toes or fingers, and so made to mean 'a sore beside the nail'; prob. by comparing (wrongly) the Gk. *παρονυχία*, a whitlow (lit. beside the nail), or by confusion with F. *angonaille*, a sore (Cot.). See N. E. D.

Agnate, allied. (L.) L. *agnātus*, allied; pp. of *agnāscī*=*ad-gnāscī*.—L. *ad*, to; *nāscī*, earlier form *gnāscī*, to be born.

Ago, Agone, gone away, past. (E.) M. E. *ago*, *agon*, *agoon*, pp. of the verb *agon*, to pass by, pass away. A. S. *āgān*, pp. of *āgān*, to pass away. See **A-** (4) and **Go**.

Agog, in eagerness. (F.) For *a-gog*, in activity, in eagerness, where *a-* is the prefix **A-** (2). Adapted from O. F. *en gogues* (Littre), or a *gogue* (Godefroy), in mirth. Cot. has *estre en ses gogues*, 'to be frolicke. . . in a veine of mirth.' The origin of O. F. *gogue*, fun, diversion, is unknown.

Agony. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *agonie*.—F. *agonie*.—L. *agōnia*.—Gk. ἀγῶν, orig. a contest.—Gk. ἀγών, contest.—Gk. ἀγέω, to drive. (✓ AG.)

Agouti, a rodent animal, of the guinea-pig family. (F.—Sp.—Brazil.) F. *agouti*.—Sp. *aguti*.—Brazil. *aguti*, *acuti*.

Agraffe, a kind of clasp. (F.—O. H. G.) F. *agrafe*; also *agraphe* (in Cotgrave), a hook, clasp; *agrafer*, to clasp. The verb is from F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; and M. H. G. *krappe*, O. H. G. *crapo*, *chrapfo*, a hook, which is allied to E. *cramp*.

Agree, to accord. (F.—L.) O. F. *agreer*, to receive favourably.—O. F. *a gre*,

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favourably. — O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), according to; *gre*, *gret*, pleasure, from L. *grātum*, neut. of *grātus*, dear, pleasing. Cf. **Grace**. Der. *dis-agree*.

Agriculture. (L.) L. *agri cultūra*, culture of a field. — L. *agri*, gen. of *ager*, a field; and *cultūra*. See **Acres** and **Culture**.

Agrimony, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *agremoine*, *egremoine*. — M. F. *aigrimoine*. — L. *argemōnia*, *argemōnē*. — Gk. ἀργεμόνη. (Lewis and Short, L. Dict.)

Aground. (E.) For on ground.

Ague, a fever-fit. (F. — L.) Lit. 'acute' attack. — O. F. *ague*, fem. of *agu* (F. *aigu*), acute. — L. *acūta* (*febris*), acute (fever); fem. of *acūtus*; see **Acute**.

Ah! (F. — L.) M. E. *a!* — O. F. *a!* — L. *ah!*

Ahead. (E.) For on head, i.e. in a forward direction. See **A-** (2).

Ai, a sloth. (Brazil.) From Brazil. *ai*.

Aid. (F. — L.) M. E. *aiden*. — O. F. *aider*. — L. *adiūtāre*, frequent. of *adiuuāre*, to assist. — L. *ad*; and *iuuāre*, to help, pp. *iūtus*. Cf. Brugm. ii. § 583.

Ail, v. (E.) M. E. *eilen*. A. S. *eglan*, to pain; cognate with Goth. *agljan*. — A. S. *egle*, troublesome (allied to Goth. *aglus*, hard). Cf. A. S. *ege*, terror, orig. pain; see **Awe**.

Aim, to endeavour after. (F. — L.) M. E. *eimen*. From confusion of (1) A. F. *esmer*, from L. *estimāre*, to estimate, aim at, intend; and (2) O. F. *aïsmër*, from L. *ad-estimāre*, comp. with prefix *ad-*, to. See **Esteem**.

Air (1). (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *air*, *cir*. — F. *air*. — L. *āer*. — Gk. ἀήρ, air.

air (2), mien, affected manner; tune. (F. — It. — L. — Gk.) F. *air*, look, tune. — Ital. *aria*, 'a looke, . . a tune;'. Florio. — Folk-L. neut. pl. *āera*, treated as a fem. sing. (Dietz). — L. *āer*. — Gk. ἀήρ (above).

Airt, a point of the compass. (Gael.) Gael. *aird*, a quarter or point of the compass. Cf. O. Irish *aird*, a point, limit.

Aisle, the wing of a church. (F. — L.) Better spelt *aile*. — F. *aile*. — L. *āla*, a wing. Prob. for **axla*, dimin. of **Axis**.

Ait. (E.) See **Eyot**.

Aitch-bone, the rump-bone. (Hyb.; F. — L. and E.) Orig. spelt *nache bone*. — O. F. *nache*, sing. of *naches*, the buttocks; and *E. bone*. *Naches* = Late L. *naticās*, acc. of *naticæ*, dimin. of L. *natēs*, the buttocks.

ALBUM

Ajar. (E.) From a *char*, on *char*, on the turn (G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, b. vii, prol.). — A. S. on *cierrre*, on the turn; cf. A. S. *cyrran*, *cierran*, to turn. See **Char** (2).

Akimbo, in a bent position. (Scand.) M. E. in *kenebowe*, Beryn, 1838. Perhaps from Icel. *ī keng*, into a crook; with E. *bow*, i.e. bend, superfluously added. Here *keng* is the acc. of *kengr*, a crook, twist, kink. Cf. also Icel. *kengboginn*, bent into a crook, from *kengr*, a crook, twist, kink, and *boginn*, bowed, pp. of lost verb *bjuga*, to bow. See **Kink** and **Bow** (1). (Very doubtful; a guess.)

Alin, of kin. (E.) For of kin.

Alabaster. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *alabastre*. — O. F. *alabastre* (F. *alabâtre*). — L. *alabaster*, *alabastrum*. — Gk. ἀλάβαστρον, ἀλάβαστος. Said to be derived from *Alabastron*, a town in Egypt. (Pliny.)

Alack. (E.) Prob. a corruption of M. E. *a! lack!* alas! a shame! lit. 'lack.' (It cannot be the same as *alas*.)

Alacrity. (L.) Formed by analogy with *celerity*, from L. *alacritātem*, acc. of *alacritās*, briskness. — L. *alacer*, brisk.

Alarm, a call to arms. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. E. *alarme*. — F. *alarme*. — Ital. *all'arme*, to arms! for *alle arme*. — Late L. *ad illas armas*, for L. *ad illa arma*, to those arms! to your arms!

alarum. (F. — Ital. — L.) The same word, with an old pronunciation, in which the *r* was strongly trilled.

Alas! (F. — L.) M. E. *alas*. — O. F. *alas* (cf. F. *hēlas*). — O. F. *a*, ah! and *las*, wretched that I am! — L. *ah!* and *lassus*, tired, wretched. (Allied to Late.)

Alb, a white vestment. (F. — L.) M. E. *albe*. — O. F. *albe*. — Late L. *alba*, sb.; orig. fem. of L. *albus*, white.

Albacore, a kind of tunny. (Port. — Arab.) Port. *albacor*, *albacora*. Said to be of Arab. origin.

Albatross, a large sea-bird. (Port. — Span. — Arab. — Gk.) Formerly also *alguatross*. — Port. *alcatraz*, a cormorant, albatross; Span. *alcatraz*, a pelican. — Port. *alcatruz*, a bucket, Span. *arcaduz*, M. Span. *alcaduz* (Minsheu), a bucket on a water-wheel. — Arab. *al-qādūs*, the same (Dozy). Similarly Arab. *saqqā*, a water-carrier, a pelican, because it carries water in its pouch. (Devic; supp. to Littré.)

Album, lit. that which is white. (L.) L. *album*, a tablet, orig. neut. of *albus*, white.

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albumen, white of egg. (L.) *L. albumen oui* (also *album oui*), white of egg. — *L. albus*, white.

Alcayde, a judge; see *Cadi*.

Alchemy. (F. — Arab. — Gk.) O. F. *alchemie*. — Arab. *al*, the; and *kīmīā*, alchemy. — Late Gk. *χημεία*, chemistry; probably confused with *χύμεια*, a mingling, from Gk. *χέειν*, to pour out, mix.

Alcohol. (Med. L. — Arab.) Med. L. *alcohol*, applied to pure spirit, though the orig. sense was a fine impalpable powder. — Arab. *al*, the; and *kohl* or *kuhl*, a collyrium, very fine powder of antimony, used to paint the eyelids with.

Alcoran; see *Koran*.

Alcove, a vaulted recess. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *alcove*. — Span. *alcoba*, a recess in a room. — Arab. *al*, the; and *qobba*, a vault, dome, cupola; hence a vaulted space.

Alder, a tree. (E.) M. E. *alder*, *aller* (*d* being excrement). — A. S. *alor* (*aler*, *alr*). — Du. *els*; Icel. *ölr* (for *þlr*); Swed. *al*; Dan. *elle*, *el*; G. *erle*; O. H. G. *erila*, earlier *elira*; Span. *aliso* (from Gothic). Teut. stems **alus-*, **alix-*, **alis-*. Allied to Lith. *alksnis*, *L. almus* (for **alnos*); Russ. *ol'kha*; and perhaps to *Elm*.

Alder, prefix, of all. In *alder-lieft* (Sh.); here *alder* is for *aller*, O. Merc. *alra*, A. S. *calra*, gen. pl. of *al*, *cal*, all. See *ALL*.

Alderman. (E.) Merc. *aldorman*, A. S. *ealdorman*. — Merc. *aldor* (*ealdor*), a chief; and *man*, man. Allied to O. Fries. *alder*, a parent; G. *eltern*, pl. parents; and to L. *al-tor*, a bringer up, from *alere*, to nourish. Cf. *Old*.

Ale. (E.) M. E. *ale*. — A. S. *ealu*, gen. *aloh* (stem **alut*). — Icel., Swed., and Dan. *öl*; Lithuan. *alus*; Russ. *olovina*.

Alembic, a vessel for distilling. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Gk.) M. E. *alembyk*. — F. *alambique* (Cot.). — Span. *alambique*. — Arab. *al*, the; and *ambiq* (pronounced *ambiq*), a still. — Gk. *ἀμβίξ*, a cup, goblet; cap of a still. Cf. *Limbeck*.

Alert. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *alerte*; formerly *allerte*, and (in Rabelais) *a l'herte*, i. e. on the watch. — Ital. *all'erta*, on the watch; from the phr. *stare all'erta*, to stand erect, be on one's guard. — Ital. *alla* (for *a la*), at the, on the; *erta*, fem. of *erto*, erect. — L. *ad*, to, at; *illam*, fem. acc. of *ille*, he; *erectam*, fem. acc. of *erectus*, erect; see *Erect*.

Algebra. (Late L. — Arab.) Late L.

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algebra, computation. — Arab. *al*, the; and *jabr*, setting, repairing; also, the reduction of fractions to integers in arithmetic; hence, algebra. — Arab. root *jabara*, to set, consolidate.

Alguazil, a police-officer. (Span. — Arab.) Span. *alguazil*. — Arab. *al*, the; *wazir*, a vizier, officer; see *Vizier*.

Alum, sandal-wood. (Heb. — Skt.) In 2 Chron. ii. 8, ix. 10; spelt *almug*, 1 Kings x. 11. — Heb. *algummim*, or (transposed) *almugin*; a borrowed word. Supposed by Max Müller (*Sci. Lang.* i. 232) to be from Skt. *valgu-ka*, sandal-wood; where *-ka* is a suffix.

Alias. (L.) *L. aliās*, otherwise. — *L. alius*, another; see *Alien*.

alibi. (L.) *L. alibi*, in another place. — *L. ali-*, as in *alius*; and suffix *-bi* as in *i-bi*, there, *u-bi*, where. See below.

alien. (F. — L.) M. E. *aliene*. — O. F. *alien*. — *L. aliēnus*, strange; a stranger. — *L. alius*, another. — Gk. *ἄλλος*, another; O. Irish *aile*, W. *aill*, *all*; Goth. *aljis* (stem *aljo-*), other; see *Else*.

Alight (1), to descend from. (E.) M. E. *alighten*, to alight from horseback; A. S. *ālhtian*, the prefix *a-* being = A. S. *ā-*. The simple form *lihtan* also occurs in A. S., meaning to make light, relieve of weight, alight (from a horse); from *liht*, light, adj. See *Light* (3).

alight (2), to light upon. (E.) M. E. *alighten*, with reference to the completion of the action of alighting. See above.

Align; see *Aline*.

Alike, similar. (E.) M. E. *alike*, *olike*. A. S. *onlic*, like; from *lic*, like, with prefix *on-* = on, prep.

Aliment, food. (F. — L.) F. *aliment*. — L. *alimentum*, food; formed with suffix *-mentum* from *alere*, to nourish. (✓AL.)

alimony, money allowed for a wife's support upon her separation from her husband. (L.) *L. alimōnia*, nourishment. — *L. alere*, to nourish; see above.

Aline, **Align**, to range in a line. (F. — L.) Adapted from mod. F. *aligner*, to range in a line. From the phr. *à ligne*, into line. — L. *ad*, to; *linea*, a line. See *Line*. (*Aline* is the better spelling for the E. word.)

Aliquot. (L.) *L. aliquot*, some, several (hence, proportionate). — *L. ali-us*, other; and *quot*, how many.

Alive, in life. (E.) From A. S. *on life*,

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in life; where *life* is dat. of *lif*, life; see *Life*.

Alkali, a salt. (Arab.) Arab. *al*, the; and *galī*, ashes of salt-wort, which abounds in soda.

All. (E.) M. E. *al*, sing.; *alle*, pl. = O. Merc. *al*, *all*; A. S. *eal*, pl. *ealle*. † Icel. *allr*; Swed. *all*; Dan. *al*; Du. *al*; O. H. G. *al*; Goth. *alls*, pl. *allai*. Teut. type **al-*nos; allied to Irish *uile*, all, from Idg. type **oļos*.

all, adv., utterly. In the phr. *all-to-brake* (correctly *all-to-brake*), Judges ix. 53. Here the incorrect *all-to*, for 'utterly,' came up about A.D. 1500, in place of the old idiom which linked to the verb; cf. '*Al* is *tobrosten* thilke regioun,' Chaucer, C. T. 2757. See *To-*, *prefix*.

almost. (E.) A. S. *eal-māst*, i. e. quite the greatest part, nearly all; affected by mod. E. *most*. See *Most*.

always, always. (E.) (1) A. S. *ealne weg*, every way, an accus. case. (2) M. E. *alles weis*, in every way, a gen. case.

Alley. (E.) M. E. *alegen*, *alaien*, the stem of which is due to A. S. *āleg-es*, *āleg-ēð*, 2 and 3 pres. t. sing. of A. S. *ālegan*, to lay down, put down, which produced also M. E. *aleggen*, to lay or set aside. = A. S. *ā-*, prefix; and *legan*, to lay, place; see *A-* (4) and *Lay* (1). β. But much confused with other forms, especially with M. E. *aleggen*, to alleviate, from O. F. *aleger*, *alegier*, L. *alleviāre*; and with old forms of *alloy*. See N. E. D.

Allege. (F. - L.) M. E. *alegen*, *aleggen*. In form, the word answers to A. F. *alegier*, *aligier* = O. F. *estigier* (see Godefroy); from A. F. *a-* = O. F. *es-*, and *ligier*. = L. *ex-*; and *litigare*, to contend (Ducange); from L. *lis* (gen. *lit-is*), strife. Latinised as *adlegiare* (Ducange), and treated as if allied to L. *allēgare* (F. *allēguer*); hence the sense usually answers to that of L. *allēgare*, to adduce. = L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; *lēgare*, to dispatch, to tell, from *lēg-*, base of *lex*, law.

Allegiance, the duty of a subject to his lord. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *alegeaunce*. Formed from F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; O. F. *ligance*, *ligeance*, homage, from O. F. *lige*, *liege*, liege. See *Liege*. ¶ The form *ligance* (Godefroy) was due to a supposed connexion with L. *ligare*, to bind.

Allegory. (L. - Gk.) XVI cent. L. *allēgoria*. = Gk. *ἀλληγορία*, a description of one thing under the image of another. =

ALLOW

Gk. *ἀλληγορεῖν*, to speak so as to imply something else; Galat. iv. 24. = Gk. *ἄλλο-*, stem of *ἄλλος*, other; and *ἀγορεῖν*, to speak, from *ἀγορά*, a place of assembly; cf. *ἀγορεύειν*, to assemble. Gk. *ἄλλος* = L. *alius*; see *Alien*.

Allegro, lively. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *allegro*. = L. *alacrem*, acc. of *alacer*, brisk.

Alleluia. (Heb.) See *Hallelujah*.

Alleviate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *alleviāre*, used for L. *allevare*, to lighten. L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; *leviāre*, to lift, lighten, from *levis*, light.

Alley, a walk. (F. - L. ?) M. E. *aley*. = O. F. *alee*, a gallery; a participial sb. = O. F. *aler*, to go; F. *aller*. β. The etymology of *aller*, much and long discussed, is not yet settled; the Prov. equivalent is *anar*, allied to Ital. *andare*, to go.

Alliance; see *Ally*.

Alligator. (Span. - L.) Lit. 'the lizard.' = Span. *el lagarto*, the lizard, i. e. the great lizard. = L. *ille*, he, that; *lacrata*, a lizard. See *Lizard*.

Alliteration, repetition of initial letters. (L.) Coined from L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; and *littera*, a letter; see *Letter*.

Allocate, to set aside. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *allocāre*, to allot. = L. *al-* (= *ad*), to; *locāre*, to place, from *locus*, a place. Cf. *Allow* (1).

Allocation, an address. (L.) From L. *allocūtio*, an address. = L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; *locūtio*, a speaking, from *locutus*, pp. of *loqui*, to speak.

Allodial. (Late L. - O. Frankish.) Late L. *allōdiālis*, from *allōdium*, *alōdium*, a derivative of *alōdis*, a free inheritance (Lex Salica). It means 'entirely (one's) property,' from O. Frank. *alōd*; where *al-* is related to E. *all*, and *ōd* signifies 'property' or 'wealth.' This O. Frank. *ōd* is cognate with O. H. G. *ōt*, A. S. *ēad*, Icel. *aubr*, wealth. Cf. Goth. *audags*, blessed.

Allopathy, a treatment by medicines which produce an opposite effect to that of disease. (Gk.) Opposed to *homœopathy*, q. v. = Gk. *ἄλλο-*, for *ἄλλος*, other; and *παθ-εῖν*, to suffer; see *Alien* and *Pathos*.

Allot, to assign a portion to. (F. - L. and E.) A. F. *aloter*. = A. F. *a*, from L. *ad*, to; and M. E. *lot*, A. S. *hlōt*; see *Lot*.

Allow (1), to assign, grant. (F. - L.) F. *allower*, to let out for hire, assign for an expense. = Late L. *allocāre*, to allot. = L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; and *locāre*, to place, from *locus*, a place.

ALLOW

Allow (a), to approve of. (F. — L.) M. E. *alouen*. — O. F. *alouer*, later *allouer*, to approve of. — L. *allaudāre*. — L. *al-* (for *ad*), to; *laudāre*, to praise, from *laud-*, stem of *laus*, praise.

Alloy, a due proportion in mixing metals. (F. — L.) Formerly *allay*; M. E. *alay*. — O. F. *alay*, *aley*, *alloy*. — O. F. *aleier*, *aley*, to combine. — L. *alligāre*, to bind together; see *Ally*. The O. F. *alei*, sb., became *aloi*, which was misunderstood as being *à loi* = L. *ad legem*, according to rule or law (Litttré).

Allude. (L.) L. *alludere*, to laugh at, allude to (pp. *allusus*). — L. *al-* (= *ad*), at; *ludere*, to sport. Der. *allus-ion*.

Allure, to tempt by a bait. (F. — L. and G.) A. F. *alurer*; from F. *a leurre* = to the bait or lure. — L. *ad*, to; M. H. G. *luoder* (G. *luder*), a bait. See *Lure*.

Alluvial, washed down, applied to soil. (L.) L. *alluvi-us*, alluvial. — L. *al-* (= *ad*), to, in addition; *luere*, to wash.

Ally, to bind together. (F. — L.) M. E. *alien*. — O. F. *alter*, to bind up. — L. *ad*, to; *ligāre*, to bind. Der. *alli-ance*, M. E. *alliance*.

Almanac, Almanack. (Late L.) Late L. *almanach*. ¶ Origin unknown; not of Arab. origin (Dozy).

Almighty. (E.) O. Merc. *almæhtig*, A. S. *almihtig*. The prefix is O. Merc. *al-*, O. Sax. *alo-*, O. H. G. *ala-*, related to *All*. And see *Might*.

Almond. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *al-maund*. — O. F. *almandre*, more correctly, *amandre*; the *al* being due to Span. and Arab. influence; mod. F. *amande*. — L. *amygdala*, *amygdalum*, an almond; whence the forms *amygd'la*, *anyd'la*, *amynd'la*, *amyndra* (see Brachet). — Gk. *ἀμυγδάλη*, *ἀμυγδαλον*, an almond.

Almoner; see *Alms*.

Almost. (E.) A. S. *almæst*; see *All*.

Alms. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *almesse*, later *almes*. A. S. *almæsse*. — Folk-L. **alimosina* (whence O. F. *almosne*, F. *aumône*, Ital. *limosina*); Late L. *eleēmosyna*. — Gk. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, pity; hence *alms*. — Gk. *ἐλεῆμων*, pitiful. — Gk. *ἐλεειν*, to pity. — Gk. *ἐλεος*, pity. ¶ Thus *alms* is a singular form.

almoner. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *almosnier*, a distributor of alms. — O. F. *almosne*, alms; F. *aumône*. — Folk-L. **alimosina* (above).

Almug, the same as *Algum*, q. v.

ALTER

Alse, a plant. (L. — Gk.) L. *aloe* (Pliny). — Gk. *ἀλόη*; John xix. 39.

Aloft. (Scand.) Icel. *á loft* (pron. *loft*), aloft, in the air. — Icel. *á* (= A. S. *on*), in; *loft*, air. See *Loft*.

Alone. (E.) M. E. *al one*, *al oon*, written apart; here *al*, adv., means 'entirely,' and *oon* is the M. E. form of *one*. Cf. Du. *alleen*, G. *allein*. See *All* and *One*.

Along (1), lengthwise of. (E.) M. E. *along*. A. S. *andlang*, along, prep. with gen.; orig. (like O. Sax. *antlang*) an adj., meaning complete (from end to end). — A. S. *and-*, prefix (allied to Gk. *ἀντι*, Skt. *anti*, over against); *lang*, long. The sense is 'over against in length,' or 'long from end to end.' + G. *entlang*, along. See *A-* (3) and *Long* (1); and see *Anti*.

Along (2); in phr. *all along of you*, &c. (E.) Equivalent to M. E. *ilong*, Layamon, 15502. — A. S. *gelang*, 'depending on,' as in *on ðam gelang*, along of that. — A. S. *ge-*, prefix; *lang*, long.

Alloof, away. (E. and Du.) For *on loof*; answering to Du. *te loef*, to windward. Cf. Du. *loef houden*, to keep the luff or weather-gage, Dan. *holde luen*, to keep to the windward; which suggested our phrase 'to hold aloof,' i. e. to keep away (from the leeward shore or rock). See *Luff*.

Aloud, loudly. (E.) From *a-*, prefix, due to A. S. *on*, prep.; and A. S. *hlūd*, loud. See *A-* (2) and *Loud*.

Alp. (L.) L. *Alpes*, the Alps; of Celtic origin. Connected with L. *albus*, white (Stokes). Der. *trans-alp-ine*, i. e. beyond the Alps.

Alpaca. (Span. — Peruvian.) Span. *alpaca*; from *paco*, the Peruvian name, with the Arab. def. art. *al* prefixed.

Alphabet. (Late L. — Gk. — Phœnician.) Late L. *alphabētum*. — Gk. *ἀλφα*, *βῆτα*, the names of α and β, the first two letters of the alphabet; Heb. *āleph*, an ox, the name of the first letter; and *bēth*, a house, the name of the second letter.

Already. (E.) M. E. *al redy*, quite ready; from *al*, quite, representing the neut. of O. Merc. *al*, all, used adverbially, and *Redy*.

Also. (E.) M. E. *al so*, quite so; A. S. *ealswā*; see above.

Altar. (L.) A. S. *altäre*, Matt. v. 24. — L. *altäre*, an altar, high place. — L. *altus*, high.

Alter. (L.) Late L. *alteräre*, to alter.

ALTERCATION

—L. *alter*, other. —L. *al-* (as in *al-ius*); with comparative suffix *-tero-*.

altercation, a dispute. (F. — L.) M. E. *altercation*. — O. F. *altercation*. — L. *altercātiōnem*, acc. of *altercātiō*. — L. *altercātus*, pp. of *altercārī*, to dispute, speak in turns. — L. *alter*, other, another.

alternate. (L.) L. *alternātus*, pp. of *alternāre*, to do by turns. — L. *alternus*, reciprocal. — L. *alter* (with suffix *-no-*).

Although. (E.) M. E. *al thogh*; see **Already and Though**.

Altitude. (F. — L.) XIV cent. — F. *altitude*. — L. *altitudo*, height. — L. *altus*, high.

alto, high voice. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *alto*. — L. *altus*, high.

Altogether. (E.) M. E. *al to: ther*, quite together. See **Already**.

Altruism, regard for others. (Ital. — L.; with Gk. suffix.) Coined from Ital. *altru*, another, others, a form of *altro*, another, when preceded by a preposition. Orig. a dat. case. — L. *alteri huic*, to this other; datives of *alter*, other, and *hic*, this.

Alum. (F. — L.) M. E. *alum*. — O. F. *alum*; F. *alun*. — L. *alūmen*, alum.

Always, Always. (E.) See **All**.

Am. (E.) See **Are**.

Amain. (E.) For *on main*, in strength, with strength; see **A-** (2) and **Main**, sb.

Amalgam. (F. or Late L. — Gk. ?) F. *amalgame*, Late L. *amalgama*, a mixture, esp. of quicksilver with other metals. Origin unknown; said by some to be a corruption or an alchemist's anagram of *malagma*, a mollifying application; perhaps with Arab. *al* (=the) prefixed. — Gk. *μάλαγμα*, an emollient. — Gk. *μαλάσσειν* (for **μαλάκ-yein*), to soften. — Gk. *μαλακός*, soft.

Amanuensis, one who writes to dictation. (L.) L. *amanuensis*. — L. *ā manū*, by hand; with suffix *-ensis*.

Amaranth, an unfading flower. (L. — Gk.) Properly *amarant*, as in Milton; but *-anth* is due to confusion with Greek *άνθος*, a flower. — L. *amarantus*. — Gk. *ἀμάραντος*, unfading, or as sb. unfading flower. — Gk. *δ-*, not; and *μαραίνειν*, to fade. (✓MER.)

Amass, to heap up. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *amasser*, to heap up. — F. *à masse*, into a mass. — L. *ad*, to; *massa*, a mass. — Gk. *μάζα*, a barley-cake. See **Mass** (1).

AMBITION

Amatory. (L.) L. *amatōrius*, loving. — L. *amātor*, a lover. — L. *amāre*, to love; with suffix *-tor-*, *-tor*, of agent.

Amaze, to astound. (E.) M. E. *amasen*. A. S. *āmasian*, pp. *āmasod*; Wulfstan's Hom. p. 137, l. 23. From A. S. *ā-* (prefix); and **masian*, to perplex. See **Maze**.

Amazon, a female warrior. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμαζών*, one of a warlike nation of women in Scythia. ¶ To account for the name, the Greeks said that these women cut off the right breast to shoot better; from Gk. *δ-*, not; and *μαστός*, the breast. Obviously an invention.

Ambassador, Embassador. (F. — Late L. — C.) F. *ambassadeur*. — F. *ambassade*, an embassy; prob. borrowed from Ital. *ambasciata*. — Late L. *ambascia* (Lex Salica); more correctly **ambactia*; a mission, service. — L. *ambactus*, a servant, emissary; Cæsar, de Bell. Gall. vi. 15. The L. word is borrowed from an O. Gaulish (Celtic) word (*ambactos*?) a slave, lit. one driven about, a pp. form from *ambi-*, prefix, about, and the verb *ag-*, cognate with L. *agere*; cf. O. Irish *im-agim*, I drive about, send about. (Fick, 1894, ii. 34; Brugm. ii. § 79.) Cf. W. *amaeth*, a husbandman.

Amber. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. *aumbre*. — F. *ambre*. — Span. *ambar*. — Arab. *anbar* (pronounced *anbar*), *ambergris*, a rich perfume. ¶ The resinous amber was so called from a resemblance to *ambergris*, which is really quite a different substance.

ambergris, i. e. gray amber. Called *gris amber* in Milton, P. R. ii. 344. The F. *gris*, gray, is from O. H. G. *gris*, gray; cf. G. *greis*, hoary.

Ambi-, Amb-, prefix. (L.) L. *ambi-*, about; cf. Gk. *ἀμφι*, on both sides, whence E. prefix *amphi-*. Related to L. *ambo*, Gk. *ἀμφω*, both. Cf. A. S. *ymb*, Irish *im*, about.

Ambient, going about. (L.) L. *ambient-*, stem of pres. part. of *ambi-ire*, to go about, from *ire*, to go.

Ambiguous, doubtful. (L.) L. *ambiguus*, doubtful, lit. driving about (with *-ous* (= L. *-ōsus*) in place of L. *-us*). — L. *amb-*, about; and *agere*, to drive.

Ambition. (F. — L.) F. *ambition*. — L. *ambitiōnem*, acc. of *ambitiō*, a going round, esp. used of going round to solicit votes; hence, a seeking for preferment. — L. *amb-*

AMBLE

itum, supine of *amb-īre*, to go about (but note that *ambītio* retains the short *i* of *itum*, the supine of *īre*, the simple verb).

Ambles. (F.—L.) M. E. *amblen*.—O. F. *ambler*, to go at an easy pace.—L. *ambulāre*, to walk.

ambulance, a moveable hospital. (F.—L.) F. *ambulance*.—L. *ambulant-*, stem of pres. part. of *ambulāre*, to walk.

ambulation, a walking about. (L.) From L. *ambulatio*, a walking about.—L. *ambulātus*, pp. of *ambulāre*.

Ambrosia, food of the gods. (Gk.) Gk. ἀμβροσία; fem. of ἀμβρόσιος, lengthened form of ἀμύροτος, immortal.—Gk. ἀ-, not (E. *un-*); and *μυρός, for *μυρός (Gk. σπόρος), mortal; see **Mortal**. Cf. Skt. *a-mṛta*, immortal. See **Amaranth**.

Ambry, Aumbry, a cupboard. (F.—L.) M. E. *aumebry*, *aumery*, Prompt: Parv.; the *b* is excrement.—O. F. *aumaire*, *almaire*, *armarie*, a repository; properly, for arms; but also a cupboard.—Late L. *armāria*, a cupboard; *armārium*, a repository for arms.—L. *arma*, arms.

Ambulance, -ation; see **Ambles**.

Ambuscade. (Span.—Late L.) From Span. *emboscada*, an ambush. Orig. pp. of *emboscar*, to set in ambush.—Late Lat. *imboscāre*, lit. to set in a bush or thicket.—L. *im-* (for *in*), in; and Late L. *boscum*, a bush. See **Bush**.

ambush. (F.—Late L.) Formerly *embush*.—O. F. *embuscher*, *embruissier*, to set in ambush.—Late L. *imboscāre*; as above.

Ameer, the same as **Emir**, q. v.

Ameliorate. (F.—L.; with L. suffix.) Formed with suffix *-ate* (= L. *-ātus*) from F. *améliorer*, to better, improve.—F. *à* (= L. *ad*), in addition; *-méliorer* (= Late L. *meliōrāre*), to make better.—L. *meliōr*, from *melior*, better.

Amen. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. *āmēn*.—Gk. ἀμήν, verily.—Heb. *āmēn*, verily, so be it.—Heb. *āmēn*, firm, true.—Heb. *āman*, to confirm; orig. 'to be firm.'

Amenable, easy to lead. (F.—L.) From F. *amener*, to lead to, bring to.—F. *à*, to; *mener*, to conduct, drive.—L. *ad*, to; Late L. *mināre*, to conduct, lead about, also to drive out, chase away; L. *minārī*, to threaten.—L. *mina*, threats.

Amend. (F.—L.) M. E. *amenden*.—F. *amender*.—L. *emendāre*, to free from fault.—L. *ē*, from; *mendum*, a fault.

amends. (F.—L.) M. E. *amendes*.

AMITY

sb. pl.—O. F. *amende*, reparation.—O. F. *amender* (above).

Amenity, pleasantness. (F.—L.) M. F. and F. *amenitē*.—L. *amanitatem*, acc. of *amanitās*.—L. *amānus*, pleasant. Cf. L. *amāre*, to love.

Amerce, to fine. (F.—L.) A. F. (not O. F.) *amercier*, to fine.—O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; *mercier*, to pay, acquit, but usually to thank; cf. Late L. *merciāre*, to fix a fine. Cf. O. F. *mercīt* (F. *merci*), thanks, pardon.—L. *mercedem*, acc. of *mercēs*, reward, wages, also pity, indulgence, thanks (passing into the sense of 'fine').—L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise, traffic.

Amethyst, a gem. (L.—Gk.) L. *amethystus*.—Gk. ἀμέθυστος, an amethyst; so called because supposed to prevent drunkenness.—Gk. ἀμέθυστος, not drunken.—Gk. ἀ-, not; and μέθυσιν, to be drunken, from μέθυ, strong drink; see **Mead**.

Amiable. (F.—L.) O. F. *amiable*, friendly; also loveable, by confusion with *aimable* (from L. *amābilis*).—L. *amicābilis*, friendly.—L. *amicus*, a friend.—L. *amāre*, to love.

amicable. (L.) L. *amicābilis*, friendly; as above.

Amice (1), an oblong piece of linen, variously worn by priests. (F.—L.) M. F. *amyse*, and (earlier) *amit*.—O. F. *amis*, *amit* (Burguy).—L. *amicus*, a covering.—L. *amicus*, pp. of *amicāre*, to throw round.—L. *am-* (*amb-*), around; *iacere*, to cast.

Amice (2), a pilgrim's robe. (O. F.—Span. ?—Teut. ?) 'In amice gray;' Milton, P. R. iv. 427.—O. F. *aumuce* (F. *aumusse*); Late L. *almucia*.—Span. *almucio* (Pineda); where *al* seems to be the Arab. def. art. (cf. Port. *murça*).—G. *mütze*, a cap (cf. Lowl. Sc. *nutch*). But G. *mütze* may be from Late L.

Amid, Amidst, in the middle of. (E.) *Amids-* is lengthened from M. E. *amidde*. Again, *amidde-s* was due to adding the adv. suffix *-s* to *amidde* = A. S. *on middan*, in the middle; where *middan* is the dat. of *midde*, sb., the middle.—A. S. *mid*, *midd*, adj., middle. *Amid* = A. S. *on middan* (as before). See **Mid**.

Amiss, adv. wrongly. (E. or Scand.) M. E. *on misse*, i. e. in error.—Icel. *ā mis*, *amiss*.—Icel. *ā* (= A. S. *on*), in; *mís*, adv., wrongly (due to an older lost pp.). See **Miss** (1).

Amity. (F.—L.) O. F. *amiste*, *amisted*,

AMMONIA

amistet. = Late L. **amicitatem*, acc. of **amicūs*, friendship. = L. *amicus*, friendly. = L. *amāre*, to love.

Ammonia, an alkali. (L. - Gk. - Egyptian.) Suggested by L. *sal ammoniacum*, rock-salt. = Gk. *ἀμμωνiakόν*, *sal ammoniac*, rock-salt. = Gk. *ἀμμωνίας*, Libyan. = Gk. *ἀμμων*, the Libyan Zeus-Ammon; a word of Egyptian origin; Herod. ii. 42. ¶ It is said that *sal ammoniac* was first obtained near the temple of Ammon.

ammonite, a fossil shell. (Gk.) Coined with suffix *-ite* (Gk. *-ιτης*) from the name Ammon; because the shell resembles the twisted ram's horn on the head of the image of Jupiter Ammon.

Ammunition, store for defence. (F. - L.) From Mid. F. *amunition*, a soldier's corruption of *munitio*, due to substituting *l'amunition* for *la munitio* (Littre). = L. acc. *munitiōnem*, a defending. = L. *mūnitus*, pp. of *mūnīre*, to defend.

Amnesty, lit. a forgetting of offences. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *amnestie*. = L. *amnēstia*. = Gk. *ἀμνηστία*, forgetfulness, esp. of wrong. = Gk. *ἀμνηστος*, forgotten. = Gk. *ἀ-*, not; and *μνάσμαι*, I remember. (✓MEN.)

Among, **Amongst**. (E.) The earliest M. E. form is *amonge*, whence *amonges* with added *s* (a common adverbial suffix); and hence *amongst* with excrement *t*. = A. S. *onmang*, prep., among. = A. S. *on*, in; *mang*, a mixture, crowd. Cf. *Mingle*.

Amorous. (F. - L.) O. F. *amorous*; F. *amoureux*. = L. *amōrōsus*. = L. *amor*, love.

Amorphous, formless. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀ-*, not; and *μορφή*, shape, form.

Amount, to mount up to. (F. - L.) O. F. *amonter*, to amount to. = O. F. *a mont*, towards a mountain or large heap. = L. *ad*, to; *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a mountain.

Amour. (F. - L.) F. *amour*. = L. *amōrem*, acc. of *amor*, love.

Amphi, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, around; see *Ambi*.

Amphibious. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφίβιος*, living a double life, on land and water. = Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides; *bios*, life.

Amphibrach, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) The foot composed of a short syllable on each side of a long one (υ-υ). Gk. *ἀμφίβραχος*. = Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides; and *βραχύς*, short; see *Amphi*- and *Brief*.

Amphitheatre. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφιθεά-*

ANAGRAM

τρον, a theatre with seats all round the arena. = Gk. *ἀμφί*, around; *θεάτρον*, a theatre.

Ample, full. (F. - L.) F. *ample*. = L. *amplus*, spacious.

Amputate. (L.) From pp. of L. *amputāre*, to cut off round about. = L. *am-*, short for *amb-*, *ambi-*, round about; *putāre*, to cleanse, also to lop or prune trees. = L. *putus*, clean.

Amulet. (F. - L.) F. *amulette*. = L. *amulitum*, a talisman hung round the neck. [Once thought to be of Arabic origin; but now given up.]

Amuse, to divert. (F. - L.) F. *amuser*, 'to amuse, make to muse or think of, to gaze at; Cot. = F. *à* (= L. *ad*), to, at; O. F. *muser*, to gaze at, stare at, muse; see *Muse* (1).

An, **A**, indefinite article. (E.) *A* is short for *an*; and *an* is an unaccented form of A. S. *ān*, one; see *One*.

An, **A**, neg. prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀν-*, *ἀ-*, cognate with L. *in-*, and E. *un-*; see *Un*-, *In*-, *A*-(9).

An, if. See *And*.

Ana, **An**, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνα*, *ἀν-*; from Gk. *ἀνά*, upon, on, up, back, again; cognate with E. *on*; see *On*.

Ana, **Anna**, a sixteenth of a rupee. (Hind.) Hind. *āna*, a sixteenth part, esp. of a rupee. (H. H. Wilson.)

Anabaptist. (Gk.) One who baptizes again. Coined from Gk. *ἀνά*, again; and *baptist*. See *Baptize*.

Anachronism, error in chronology. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀναχρονισμός*. = Gk. *ἀναχρονίζεω*, to refer to a wrong time. = Gk. *ἀνά*, up, back (wrong); *χρόνος*, time.

Anaconda, a large serpent. (Ceylon.) Now used of a S. American boa; but at first applied to a large snake in Ceylon. The Tamil *ānai-kondra* means 'which killed an elephant' (Yule).

Anæmia, bloodlessness. (L. - Gk.) A Latinised form of Gk. *ἀναιμία*, want of blood. = Gk. *ἀν-*, not; *αἷμα*, blood.

Anæsthetic, rendering insensible to pain. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ἀν-*, not; and *αἰσθητικός*, full of perception; see *An*- and *Æsthetic*.

Anagram, a change in a word due to transposition of letters. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *anagramme*. = L. *anagramma*. = Gk. *ἀνάγραμμα*. = Gk. *ἀνά*, up, here used distributively; *γράμμα*, a letter of the alphabet. = Gk. *γράφειν*, to write.

ANALOGY

Analogy, proportion. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *analogie*.—L. *analogia*.—Gk. ἀναλογία, equality of ratios.—Gk. ἀνά, upon, throughout; -λογία, from λόγος, a word, statement, from λέγειν, to speak.

Analysis. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνάλυσις, a resolving into parts, loosening.—Gk. ἀναλύνειν, to undo, resolve.—Gk. ἀνά, back; and λύειν, to loosen. (✓LEU.) Der. *analyse*, verb, a coined word.

Ananas, the pine-apple plant. (Span.—Braz.) Span. *ananas* (Pineda); mod. Span. *anana*.—Brazil. *nanas* or *nana*. ¶ The Peruv. name is *achupalla*.

Anapest, **Anapest**, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) L. *anapestus*.—Gk. ἀναπαιστος, struck back, rebounding; because it is the reverse of a dactyl.—Gk. ἀναπαίειν, to strike back.—Gk. ἀνά, back; and παίειν, to strike.

Anarchy. (F.—L.—Gk.) XVI cent. F. *anarchie*.—L. *anarchia*.—Gk. ἀναρχία, lack of government.—Gk. ἀναρχος, without a ruler.—Gk. ἀν-, neg. prefix; ἀρχος, a ruler, from ἀρχεῖν, to rule, to be first.

Anathema, a curse. (L.—Gk.) L. *anathema*.—Gk. ἀνάθεμα, a thing devoted or accursed.—Gk. ἀνατίθημι, I devote.—Gk. ἀνά, up; τίθημι, I place, set. Cf. **Theme**.

Anatomy. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *anatomie*.—L. *anatomia*.—Gk. ἀνατομία, the same as ἀνατομή, dissection.—Gk. ἀνατέμνειν, to cut up.—Gk. ἀνά, up; τέμνειν, to cut. Cf. **Tome**.

Ancestor. (F.—L.) M. E. (1) *ancestre*, O. F. *ancestre*, from L. *antecessor*, nom., a predecessor, foregoer; and M. E. (2) *ancessour*, O. F. *ancessour*, from L. *antecessorem*, acc.—L. *ante*, before; *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, to go.

Anchor. (L.—Gk.) The current spelling imitates the false L. form, *anchora*. A. S. *ancor*.—L. *ancora* (wrongly *anchora*).—Gk. ἄγκυρα, an anchor, lit. a bent hook; cf. Gk. ἄγκων, a bend. (✓ANQ.)

Anchoret, **Anchorite**, a recluse. F.—Late L.—Gk. F. *anachorete* (Cot.).—Late L. *anachorita*.—Gk. ἀναχωρητής, one who retires from the world.—Gk. ἀναχωρεῖν, to retire.—Gk. ἀνά, back; and χωρεῖν, to withdraw, from χώρος, space, room. (✓GHĒ, GHŌ.)

Anchovy, a fish. (Span.—Basque ?) Span. *anchova*; cf. Basque *anchoa*, *anchua*, an anchovy. Perhaps 'dried fish'; from Basque *antzuu*, dry.

ANGEL

Ancient (1), old. (F.—L.) With excrement *t*. M. E. *auncien*.—F. *ancien*.—Late L. *antiānus*, old, belonging to former time. Formed with suffix *-ānus* from *ante*, before.

Ancient (2), a banner, standard-bearer. (F.—L.) Confused with *ancient* (1); but from O. F. *enseigne*, m. 'ensigne, auncient, standard-bearer'; Cot.; also for O. F. *enseigne*, f., 'a banner'; Cot. See **Ensign**.

And. (E.) A. S. *and*, *end*. + O. Fries. *anda*, *ende*; O. H. G. *anti*, *unla*, G. *und*. Prob. related to L. *ante*, before, Gk. *avri*, over against.

an, *if*. (E.) Formerly also *and*; Havelok, 2861, &c; the same word as the above. *An if*= if if, a reduplication. *But and if*=but if if; Matt. xxiv. 48.

Andante, slowly. (Ital.) Ital. *andante*, moving slowly, pres. pt. of *andare*, to go.

Andiron, a fire-dog. (F.—L.) Not connected with *iron*, but corrupted from M. E. *anderne*, *aunderne*, *aundire*.—O. F. *andier*; mod. F. *landier*, put for *l'andier*, where *l'* is the def. art. Cf. Late L. *anderius*, *andena*, a fire-dog.

Anecdote. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *anecdote*.—Late L. *anecdota*, orig. a neut. pl.—Gk. ἀνέκδοτα, neut. pl. of ἀνέκδοτος, unpublished; hence an unpublished story, story in private life.—Gk. ἀν-, not; ἐκ, out; and δότος, given, allied to δίδωμι, I give.

Anemone, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνεμώνη, lit. wind-flower.—Gk. ἀνεμος, wind.

Anent, regarding, with reference to. (E.) M. E. *anent*, *anentis*; older form *onefent*, where the *t* is excrement. A. S. *anefen*, *onfen*, near; later form *onemn*.—A. S. *on*, *on*; *efen*, even. Hence *onemn*=even with, on an equality with. Cf. G. *neben*, near (for *in eben*). See **Even**.

Aneroid, dry, applied to a barometer having no liquid mercury in it. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἀ-, not; ῥηρός, wet; εἶδος, form, kind.

Aneurysm, a tumour due to dilatation. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.—Gk. ἀν-, for ἀνά, up; and εὐρύειν, to widen, from εὐρύς, wide. Also *aneurism*.

Anew. (E.) M. E. *of-neue*. A. S. *onieuwe*. John iii. 7 (Rushworth). From *Of* and *New*.

Angel. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *angele*.—L. *angelus*.—Gk. ἄγγελος, a messenger. Cf. Gk. ἄγγαρος, a mounted courier, from

ANGER

O. Persian. **Der.** *archangel*, q. v., *evangelist*, q. v. ¶ The A. S. form was *engel*, directly from L. *angelus*.

Anger. (Scand.) M. E. *anger*, often with the sense of vexation, trouble. — Icel. *angr*, grief; Dan. *anger*, Swed. *änger*, regret. + L. *angor*, a strangling, anguish. (✓ANGH.) See below.

Angina, acute pain. (L.) L. *angina*, quinsy, lit. choking. — L. *angere*, to choke.

Angle (1), a corner. (F.—L.) M. E. *angle*. — F. *angle*. — L. *angulus*, an angle. Cf. Gk. *ἀγῶλος*, bent.

Angle (2), a hook, fish-hook. (E.) A. S. *angel*, a fish-hook; dimin. of *anga*, *onga*, a sting, prickle; cf. Icel. *angi*, a prickle, Gk. *ἀγκυρα*, a bent hook, Skt. *anka*(s), a hook. + Dan. *angel*; G. *angel*, dimin. of O. H. G. *ango*, a prickle, fish-hook. Allied to *Anchor*. **Der.** *angle*, verb, to fish.

Anguish (F.—L.) M. E. *anguise*, *angoise*. — O. F. *anguisse*; F. *angoisse*. — L. *angustia*, narrowness, poverty, perplexity. — L. *angustus*, narrow. — L. *angere*, to choke. (✓ANGH.)

Aniline, a substance which furnishes a number of dyes. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Pers.—Skt.) Formed, with suffix *-ine*, from *anil*, a dye-stuff. — F. *anil*. — Span. *añil*, azure. — Arab. *an-nīl*; for *al-nīl*, where *al* is the def. art., and *nīl* is borrowed from Pers. *nīl*, blue, or the indigo-plant. — Skt. *nīla*, blue; *nīli*, the indigo-plant.

Animal (L.) L. *animal*, a living creature. — L. *anima*, breath, life. (✓AN.)

animadvert, to censure. (L.) L. *animadvertere*, to turn the mind to, hence, to criticise. — L. *anim-*, for *animus*, the mind (allied to *anima*, breath); *ad*, to; and *vertere*, to turn (see *Verse*).

animate (L.) L. *animatus*, pp. of *animare*, to endue with life. — L. *anima*, life. **Der.** *in-animate*, *re-animate*.

animosity (F.—L.) F. *animosité*. — L. *animositatem*, acc. of *animositās*, vehemence. — L. *animōsus*, vehement, full of mind or courage. — L. *animus*, mind, courage, passion.

Anise, a herb. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *anese*, *anys*. — F. *anis* (Cot.). — L. *anisum*; also *anēthum*. — Gk. *ἀνισον*, *ἀνησον*, orig. *ἀνισον*, anise.

Anker, a liquid measure. (Du. — Late L.) Du. *anker*, the same. — Late L. *anceria*, the same. + Swed. *ankare*; G. *anker*; from the same.

Ankle (E.) M. E. *ancle*; also *an-*

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clowe. — O. Fries. *ankel*; also A. S. *anclēow*, with a longer suffix (cf. O. Fries. *onklef*). + Dan. and Swed. *ankel*; Icel. *ökkla* (for *önkla* = **ankula*); Du. and G. *enkel*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *āṅguli*, a finger, *aṅga*, a limb.

Anna, a small coin; see *Ana*.

Annals (F.—L.) F. *annales*, pl. sb. — L. *annālēs*, pl. adj., for *libri annālēs*, yearly books, chronicles; from *annālīs*, yearly. — L. *annus*, a year.

Anneal, to temper by heat. ((1) E.; (2) F.—L.) Two distinct words have been confused. 1. M. E. *anelen*, to inflame, kindle, heat, melt, burn. A. S. *onēlan*, to burn, kindle; from *on*, prefix, and *ēlan*, to burn. Cf. A. S. *æled*, fire. 2. M. E. *anelen*, to enamel glass. — Prefix *a-* (perhaps = F. *à*, L. *ad*); and O. F. *neeler*, *nieler*, to enamel, orig. to paint in black on gold or silver. — Late L. *nigellare*, to blacken. — L. *nigellus*, blackish; from *niger*, black.

Annex (F.—L.) F. *annexer*. — L. *annexus*, pp. of *annectere*, to knit or bind to. — L. *an-* (for *ad*), to; and *nectere*, to bind.

Annihilate (L.) L. *annihilātus*, pp. of *annihilāre*, to reduce to nothing. — L. *an-* (for *ad*), to; and *nihil*, nothing.

Anniversary (L.) For 'anniversary memorial'. — L. *anniuersārius*, returning yearly. — L. *anni-* (from *anno*), from *annus*, a year; and *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn (see *Verse*).

Annotate, to make notes on. (L.) From pp. of L. *annotāre*, to make notes on. — L. *an-* (for *ad*), to, on; *notāre*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark. See *Note*.

Announce (F.—L.) F. *annoncer*. — L. *annuntiāre*, to announce. — L. *an-* (= *ad*), to; *nuntiāre*, to bring tidings, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See *Nuncio*.

Annoy, to vex. (F.—L.) M. E. *anoien*, *anuien*. — O. F. *anoier*, *anuiet*, to annoy. — O. F. *anoi*, *anui* (F. *ennui*), vexation. Cf. Span. *enojo*, O. Venetian *inodio*, vexation. — L. *in odiō*, lit. in hatred, common in the Late L. phr. *in odiō habui*, lit. I had in hatred, I was annoyed with; cf. L. *in odiō esse*, to be hated by (Cicero). — L. *in*, in; *odiō*, abl. of *odium*, hatred.

Annual, yearly. (F.—L.) M. E. *annuel*. — F. *annuel*. — L. *annuālīs*, yearly. — L. *annus*, a year.

annuity (A. F.—L.) A. F. *annuité*; A. D. 1304. — Late L. *annuitātem*, acc. of *annuitās*. — L. *annus*, a year.

Annul (L.) L. *annullāre*, to bring to

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nothing.—L. *an-* (for *ad*), to; *nullus*, no one; see *Null*.

Annular, like a ring. (L.) L. *annularis*, adj.; from *annulus*, a ring, earlier spelling *ānulus*; dimin. of L. *ānus*, a rounding, a circular form (Lewis).

Anodyne, a drug to allay pain. (L.—Gk.) XVI cent. Late L. *anōdŷnus*, a drug relieving pain.—Gk. *anōdŷnos*, free from pain.—Gk. *an-*, not; and *ōdŷnē*, pain.

Anoint. (F.—L.) M. E. *anoint*, used as a pp.—anointed.—O. F. *enoint*, pp. of *enoindre*, to anoint.—O. F. *en*, upon; *oindre*, to smear.—L. *in*, upon; *ungere*, to anoint. See *Unguent*.

Anomaly. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνωμαλία*, deviation from rule.—Gk. *ἀνώματος*, uneven.—Gk. *an-*, not; and *ōmalōs*, even, related to *ōmōs*, one and the same.

Anon, immediately. (E.) M. E. *anon*, *anoon*; also *onan*. A. S. *on ān*, lit. 'in one moment.'—A. S. *on*, on, in; *ān*, one.

Anonymous, nameless. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνώνυμος*, nameless; with *-ous* added.—Gk. *an-*, neg. prefix; and *ōnoma*, name.

Another. (E.) For *an other*, one other.

Answer, to reply. (E.) A. S. *andswarian*, *andswarian*, to answer, speak in reply; a weak verb.—A. S. *andswaru*, a reply.—A. S. *and-*, against, in reply; *swarian*, to speak, to swear. The A. S. *and*—G. *ant-* (in *anti-wortien*)—Gk. *antī*; see *Anti-* and *Swear*.

Ant. (E.) M. E. *amte*, short for *amete*. A. S. *āmette*, an emmet, ant. Doublet, *emmet*, q. v.

Antagonist, an opponent. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *antagōnistā*.—Gk. *ἀνταγωνιστής*, an opponent.—Gk. *ant-*, for *antī*, against; and *agōnizōmai*, I struggle, from *agōn*, a contest. (✓AG.)

Antarctic. (L.—Gk.) L. *antarcticus*.—Gk. *ἀνταρκτικός*, southern, opposite to arctic.—Gk. *ant-*, for *antī*, opposite to; and *arktikos*, arctic. See *Arctic*.

Ante, prefix, before. (L.) L. *ante*, before. Allied to *Anti-*, q. v.

Antecedent. (L.) L. *antecēdēt-*, stem of pres. part. of *antecēdere*, to go before.—L. *ante*, before; *cēdere*, to go.

Antediluvian, before the flood. (L.) L. *ante*, before; *diluvium*, deluge, a washing away.—L. *diluere*, to wash away.—L. *dis-*, apart; *luere*, to wash.

Antelope. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Spenser,

ANTICIPATE

F. Q. i. 6. 26.—O. F. *antelop*.—Late L. *antelopus*.—Late Gk. *ἀνθολοσ-*, the stem of *ἀνθόλος*, used by Eustathius of Antioch to signify some uncertain quadruped. Of unknown origin.

Antennae, feelers of insects. (L.) L. *antenna*, pl. of *antenna*, properly the yard of a sail.

Antepenultima, the last syllable but two in a word. (L.) L. *ante*, before; *pēnultima*, fem. adj., last but one, from *pēn-e*, almost, *ultima*, last.

Anterior. (L.) L. *anterior*, former, more in front, compar. adj. from *ante*, before.

Anthem. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *antem*. A. S. *antefn*.—Late L. *antiphōna*, an anthem.—Gk. *ἀντίφωνα*, considered as fem. sing., but really neut. pl. of *ἀντίφωνος*, sounding in response to; from the alternate singing of the half-choirs.—Gk. *antī*, over against; *φωνή*, voice, sound.

Anther, the summit of the stamen of a flower. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀνθήρας*, blooming.—Gk. *anthēin*, to bloom; *anthos*, a young bud or sprout.

anthology, a collection of choice poems. (Gk.) Lit. a collection of flowers.—Gk. *ἀνθολογία*, a gathering of flowers.—Gk. *ἀνθολόγος*, flower-gathering.—Gk. *antho-*, for *anthos*, a flower; and *légēin*, to cull.

Anthracite, a kind of hard coal. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνθρακίτης*, resembling coals.—Gk. *ἀνθρακ-*, stem of *ἀνθραξ*, coal.

Anthropophagi, cannibals. (Gk.) Lit. 'men-eaters.'—Gk. *ἀνθρωποφάγος*, man-eating.—Gk. *ἀνθρωπος*, a man; and *φαγείν*, to eat. (✓BHAGw; Brugm. i. § 641.)

Anti, **Ant**, prefix, against. (Gk.) Gk. *antī*, against; allied to L. *ante*, before. Cf. Skt. *anti*, over against, allied to *anta*, end; see *End*. ¶ In *anti-cipate*, the prefix is from L. *ante*.

Antic, fanciful, odd; as sb. a trick. (Ital.—L.) Orig. an adj. Adopted in the XVI cent. from Ital. *antico*, with the sense of 'grotesque'; lit. antique, old.—L. *antiquus*, old. See *Antique*.

Antichrist. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *Antecrist*.—L. *Antichristus* (Vulgate).—Gk. *ἀντιχρίστος* (1 John ii. 18).—Gk. *antī*, against; *χρίστος*, Christ.

Anticipate. (L.) From the pp. of L. *anticipāre*, to take beforehand.—L. *anti-*, before; and *capere*, to take.

ANTICLIMAX

Anticlimax. (Gk.) From *Anti-* and *Climax*.

Antidote. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *antidote*.—L. *antidotum*, a remedy.—Gk. *ἀντίδορον*, a remedy; a thing given as a remedy.—Gk. *ἀντί*, against; *δορόν*, neut. of *δορός*, given, from *δίδωμι*, I give.

Antimony, a metal. (Late L.) Late L. *antimonium*. (XI cent.) Origin unknown.

Antipathy. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀντιπάθεια*, antipathy, lit. 'a suffering (feeling strongly) against.'—Gk. *ἀντί*, against; *πάθειν*, to suffer. See *Pathos*.

Antiphon. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *antiphōna*, an anthem; see *Anthem*.

Antiphrasis. (Gk.) See *Anti-* and *Phrase*.

Antipodes. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντίποδες*, pl., men with feet opposite to ours, from nom. sing. *ἀντίπους*.—Gk. *ἀντί*, opposite to; and *πούς*, foot, cognate with *Foot*.

Antique, old. (F.—L.) F. *antique*.—L. *antiquus*, also *anticus*, formed with suffix *-icus* from *ante*, before; as *posticus* is from *post*, behind. Doublet, *antic*.

Antiseptic, counteracting putrefaction. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀντί*, against; and *σηπτικός*, putrefying, *σηπτός*, rotten, from *σηπεῖν*, to rot.

Antistrophe. (Gk.) From *Anti-* and *Strophe*.

Antithesis. (Gk.) From *Anti-* and *Thesis*.

Antitype. (Gk.) From *Anti-* and *Type*.

Antler. (F.) M. E. *auntelere*, for *auntolier* (?).—O. F. *antoillier*, said to have been once in use (Littre). In this case the O. F. word is supposed to be equivalent to a Late L. **antoculārem*, acc., i. e. the branch (of the horn) in front of the eyes; cf. G. *augen-sprosse*, a brow-antler (lit. eye-sprout). See *Romania*, iv. 349. From *ante*, before, and *oculus*, the eye.

Anus, the lower orifice of the bowels. (L.) L. *anus*.

Anvil. (E.) M. E. *anvelt*, *anfeld*, *anfelt*. A. S. *anfilte*, *onfilti*.—A. S. *an*, on, on, upon; and a verb **fieltan* (see below), causal of **fealtan*, to infix, redupl. verb cognate with O. H. G. **falsan*, M. H. G. *valzen*, whence G. *fals*, a groove. ¶ Some derive it from *on* and *fealdan*, to fold; however, the O. H. G. *anafals*, an anvil, is not derived from *ana*, on, and *faldan*,

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to fold up, but from M. H. G. *valzen*, as above. Cf. L. *incūs*, an anvil, from *in*, on, and *cūdere*, to strike; and note the A. S. gloss: '*Cudo*, *percutio*, anfilet;'
Voc. 217. 5.

Anxious. (L.) L. *anxi-us*, distressed; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *angere*, to choke, distress.

Any. (E.) A. S. *ænig*, any; from *æn*, one, with suffix *-ig* (E. *-y*). † Du. *eenig*, from *een*, one; G. *einiger*, from *ein*, one. See *One*.

Aorta. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *aorta*.—Gk. *ἀορτή*, the great artery 'rising' from the heart.—Gk. *ἀρῖσθαι*, to rise up; *ἀρῖναι*, to raise.

Apace. (E. and F.) For a *pace*, i. e. at a (good) pace; where *a* is put for *on* (cf. *a-foot*); see *A-* (2). *Pace*, M. E. *pas*, is from F. *pas* (L. *passus*). See *Pace*.

Apart, aside. (F.—L.) F. *à part*, apart, alone, singly; Cot.—L. *ad partem*, lit. to the one part or side, apart.—L. *ad*, to; *partem*, acc. of *pars*, a part.

apartment, a separate room. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *appartement*.—Ital. *appartamento*, an apartment, a partition, lit. separation.—Ital. *appartare*, to separate.—Ital. *a parte*, apart.—L. *ad partem*; see above.

Apathy. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀπάθεια*, want of feeling.—Gk. *ἀ-*, not; *πάθειν*, to suffer. See *Pathos*.

Ape. (E.) M. E. *ape*; A. S. *apa*. † Du. *aap*; Icel. *api*; Swed. *apa*; G. *affe*; Irish *apa* (from E.); O. Bohem. *op*.

Aperient. (L.) XVII cent. Lit. 'opening.'—L. *aperient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *aperire*, to open. Perhaps from *ap-*, old form of *ab*, from, away, and *-uer-*=Lith. *wer-* in *werti*, to move (to and fro), whence Lith. *at-werti*, to open. Brugm. i. § 361.

Apex. (L.) L. *apex*, summit.

Aph-, prefix. (Gk.) See *Apo-*.

Aphæresis, the taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *aphæresis*.—Gk. *ἀφαίρεσις*, a taking away.—Gk. *ἀφ-*, for *ἀπό*, away; *αἰρεσις*, a taking, from *αἰρῆναι*, to take. See *Heresy*.

Aphelion, the point in a planet's orbit farthest from the sun. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ἀφ-*, for *ἀπό*, from; *ἥλιος*, the sun.

Aphorism, a definition. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀφορισμός*, a definition.—Gk. *ἀφορίζεῖν*, to

APIARY

define, limit. = Gk. ἀφ-, for ἀπό, off; δρίζειν, to limit, from ὅρος, a boundary.

Apiary, a place for bees. (L.) L. *api-ārium*, neut. of *apiārius*, belonging to bees. = L. *api-*, stem of *apis*, a bee.

Apiece. (E. and F.) Orig. (at so much) a *piece*, where *a* is the indef. article.

Apo-, prefix, off. (Gk.) Gk. ἀπό, off, from; cognate with E. *of*, *off*; see Of. It becomes *aph-* before an aspirate.

Apocalypse. (L. - Gk.) M. E. *apocalips* (Wyclif). = L. *apocalypsis*. = Gk. ἀποκάλυψις, a revelation. = Gk. ἀποκαλύπτειν, to uncover, reveal. = Gk. ἀπό, off; and καλύπτειν, to cover. Cf. καλῶ, a cot.

Apocope. (L. - Gk.) L. *apocope*. = Gk. ἀποκοπή, a cutting off (of a letter). = Gk. ἀπό, off; and κόπτειν, to hew, cut.

Apocrypha. (Gk.) Lit. 'hidden things'; hence, uncanonical books of the Old Testament. = Gk. ἀπόκρυφα, neut. pl. of ἀπόκρυφος, hidden. = Gk. ἀποκρύπτειν, to hide away. = Gk. ἀπό, from, away; κρύπτειν, to hide.

Apogee, the point of the moon's orbit furthest from the earth. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *apogée* (Cot.). = L. *apogaeum*. = Gk. ἀπόγειον, neut. of ἀπόγειος, away from earth. = Gk. ἀπό, away from; γῆ, earth.

Apologue, a fable, story. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *apologue*. = L. *apologus*. = Gk. ἀπόλογος, a fable. = Gk. ἀπό, off; λόγος, speech, from λέγειν, to say.

apology, a defence. (L. - Gk.) L. *apologia*. = Gk. ἀπολογία, a speech made in defence. = Gk. ἀπό, off; λόγος, a speech (above).

Apophthegm, Apothegm. (Gk.) Gk. ἀπόφθεγμα, a thing uttered, a terse saying. = Gk. ἀπό, off, out; and φθέγγομαι, I cry aloud, utter.

Apoplexy. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) F. *apoplexie*. = Late L. *apoplexia*. = Gk. ἀποπληξία, stupor, apoplexy. = Gk. ἀποπλησσειν, to cripple by a stroke. = Gk. ἀπό, off; πλησσειν, to strike.

Apostasy. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) F. *apostasie*. = Late L. *apostasia*. = Gk. ἀποστασία, late form for ἀνίστασις, revolt, lit. 'a standing away from.' = Gk. ἀπό, off, away; στάσις, a standing, from στα-, base allied to ἵστημι, I place. Cf. *Statics*.

apostate. (Late L. - Gk.) M. E. *apostata*. = Late L. *apostata*. = Gk. ἀποστάτης, a deserter, apostate. = Gk. ἀπό, off; στάτης, standing, from στα- (see above).

Apostle. (L. - Gk.) A. S. *apostol*. =

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L. *apostolus*. = Gk. ἀπόστολος, one who is sent off. = Gk. ἀπό, off; στέλλειν, to send.

Apostrophe. (L. - Gk.) L. *apostrophiē*. = Gk. ἀποστροφή, a turning away; in rhetoric, a turning away to address some one else. = Gk. ἀπό, away; στρέφειν, to turn. ¶ In the sense of a mark used to denote an omission, it should be *apostroph* (L. *apostrophus*, Gk. ἀπόστροφος).

Apothecary. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) M. E. *apotecary*, *potecary*. = O. F. *apotecaire*. = Late L. *apothēciarius*, lit. a store-keeper. = Late L. *apothēca*, a store-house (esp. for drugs). = Gk. ἀποθήκη, a storehouse. = Gk. ἀπό, away; τίθημι, I put.

Apotheosis, deification. (L. - Gk.) L. *apotheosis*. = Gk. ἀποθέωσις, deification. = Gk. ἀποθέω, I deify, set aside as a god. = Gk. ἀπό, away, fully; θεός, a god.

Appal, to terrify. (F. - L.) The present sense is late; the M. E. *apalled* meant 'rendered pale'; cf. Chaucer, C. T., 10679 (F 365). = O. F. *apallir*, *apalir*, *appalir*, to wax pale, also to make pale (Cot.). = O. F. *a-*, prefix; O. F. *pale*, *palle*, pale. = L. *ad*, to; *pallidus*, pale. Cf. *Pale*.

Appanage, Apanage, provision for a dependent, &c. (F. - L.) O. F. *apanage* (also *appanage*), properly, a provision for maintenance. = O. F. *apaner*, lit. to supply with bread (Late L. *appanāre*). = L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to, for; *pān*-in, bread.

Apparatus, gear. (L.) L. *apparātus*, preparation. = L. *apparātus*, pp. of *apparāre*, to prepare for. = L. *ad*, for; *parāre*, to get ready.

Apparel, to clothe. (F. - L.) M. E. *aparaillen*. = O. F. *apareiller*, to dress, apparel. = O. F. *a*, to; *pareiller*, *parailleur*, to assort, put like things with like, to arrange, from *pareil*, like, similar. = L. *ad*, to; Med. L. *pariculus* (Ducange has *paricla*, *paricula*), similar, from L. *pari-*, stem of *par*, equal. Cf. *Par*. Der. *apparel*, s.

Apparition. (F. - L.) F. *apparition*. = L. acc. *apparitionem*. = L. *appārere*, to appear. See *Appear*.

apparitor, an officer who attends magistrates to execute their orders; an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court. (L.) L. *apparitor*, an attendant, lictor. = L. *appārere*, to appear as attendant, wait on. See *Appear*.

Appeal, v. (F. - L.) M. E. *apelcn*. = O. F. *apeler*, to call. = L. *appellāre*, to address, call upon; a secondary form,

APPEAR

from *appellere*, to drive to, incline towards; from *L. ap-* (for *ad*), to; *pellere*, to drive.

Appear, to become visible. (F.—L.) M. E. *aperen*.—O. F. *aper*-, tonic stem (as in pres. subj. *apere*) of O. F. *apereir*, *aparoir*, to appear.—L. *appārere*.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to, forth; *pārere*, to come in sight, also spelt *parrere*. Cf. **Apparition**.

Appease. (F.—L.) M. E. *apesen*, *apaissen*.—A. F. *upeser*, *apeiser*, O. F. *apeser* (F. *apaïser*), to bring to a peace.—O. F. *a pais*, *a pais*, to a peace.—L. *ad pacem*, to a peace. See **Peace**.

Appellant. (F.—L.) F. *appellant*, pres. pt. of *appeller*, O. F. *apeler*, to appeal; see **Appeal**.

Append, to attach. (F.—L.) Formerly also M. E. *apenden*, to pertain to.—O. F. *apendre*, to depend on.—L. *appendere*, for L. *appendere*, to hang to or upon.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *pendere*, to hang.

appendix, an addition. (L.) L. *appendix*.—L. *appendere*, to suspend upon.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *pendere*, to weigh.

Appertain. (F.—L.) M. E. *aper-tenen*.—O. F. *apartenir* (F. *appartenir*), to belong to.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *pertinere*, to belong. See **Pertain**.

Appetite. (F.—L.) O. F. *appetit*.—L. *appetitus*, an appetite; lit. 'assault upon'.—L. *appetere*, to attack.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *petere*, to seek, attack.

Applaud. (L.) L. *applaudere*, to applaud.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), at; *plaudere*, to applaud, clap (hands). Der. *applause*, from pp. *applausus*.

Apple. (E.) M. E. *appel*. A. S. *appel*, *æpl*.+Du. *appel*; Icel. *æpli*; Swed. *äple*; Dan. *able*; G. *äpfel*; Irish *abhal*; Gael. *ubhal*; W. *afal*; Russ. *iabloko*; Lithuan. *obolys*. Origin unknown. Some connect it with *Abella* in Campania; cf. Verg. *Æn.* vii. 740.

Apply. (F.—L.) M. E. *aplyen*.—O. F. *aplier*.—L. *applicare*, to join to, turn or apply to.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *plicare*, to fold, twine. Der. *appli-ance*; also *application* (F. *application*).

Appoggiatura, a grace-note or passing tone prefixed, as a support, to an essential note of a melody. (Ital.—L. and Gk.) Ital. *appoggiatura*, lit. a support.—Ital. *appoggiare*, to lean upon.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to, upon; *posgio*, a place to stand or lean on, &c.—L. *ad*, to; *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony, from Gk. *πόδιον*. See **Pew**.

APPROPRIATE

Appoint. (F.—L.) M. E. *apointen*.—O. F. *apointer*, to prepare, arrange, settle.—Late L. *appunctare*, to repair, appoint, settle a dispute; Ducange.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*); Late L. *punctare*, to mark by a point, from Late L. *puncta*, a prick, fem. of *punctus*, pp.; see **Point**. Der. *disappoint*.

Apportion. (F.—L.) F. *apportioner*, to portion out to.—F. *ap-* (put for *a* before *p*, in imitation of L. *ap=ad*), to; *portion*, a portion; see **Portion**.

Appose. (F.—L.) F. *apposer*; formed to represent L. *appōnere*, on the analogy of *composer*, *exposer*, and other presumed representatives of compounds of L. *pōnere*; but really formed on F. *poser* (from L. *pausāre*). See **Pose**.

Apposite. (L.) L. *appositus*, suitable; pp. of *appōnere*, to put near.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *pōnere*, to put. See **Position**.

Appraise. (F.—L.) M. E. *apraisen*, to value.—O. F. **apreiser* (cf. O. F. *apretier* in Roquefort).—O. F. *a-*, prefix; *preis*, to value, from *preis*, value, price.—L. *ad*, at; *pretium*, a price.

appreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. *appretiare*, to value at a price.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), at; *pretium*, a price.

Apprehend. (F.—L.) F. *apprehendre* (Cot.).—L. *apprehendere*, orig. to lay hold of.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to, at; *prehendere*, to grasp. See **Prehensile**.

apprentice. (F.—L.) O. F. *aprentis*, nom. of *aprentif* (see Godefroy, s.v. *aprentic*). The O. F. *aprentis*, *aprentif*, represent Late L. **apprenditivus*, nom., and **apprenditivum*, acc., from a Late L. **apprenditus*, used as a pp. of L. *apprehendere*, to learn, short for L. *apprehendere*, to lay hold of (above).

apprise, to inform. (F.—L.) From the M. E. sb. *aprise*, information, teaching.—O. F. *apprise*, instruction.—O. F. *appris*, *apris*, pp. of *aprendre*, to learn.—L. *apprehendere* (above).

Approach. (F.—L.) M. E. *approchen*, *aprochen*.—O. F. *aprochier*, to approach.—L. *appropriare*, to draw near to (Exod. iii. 5).—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *prope*, near.

Approbation. (F.—L.) F. *approbation*.—L. acc. *approbationem*, approval.—L. *approbatus*, pp. of *approbare*, to approve. See **Approve**.

Appropriate. (L.) From pp. of L. *appropriare*, to make one's own.—L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *proprius*, one's own. See **Proper**.

APPROVE

Approve. (F.—L.) O. F. *approver*. = L. *approbare*, to approve. = L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *probare*, to test, try, esteem as good. Der. *appro-val*; *dis-approve*.

Approximate. (L.) From pp. of L. *approximare*, to draw near to. = L. *ap-* (for *ad*), to; *proximus*, very near, superl. adj. from *prope*, near.

Appurtenance. (F.—L.) A: F. *apurtenance* (O. F. *apartenance*), that which belongs to. = O. F. *apartenir*, to belong to. See **Appertain**.

Apricot. (F.—Port. — Arab. — Gk. — L.) Formerly also *apricock*, from Port. *albricoque* directly. Also *abricot*. = F. *abricot*, 'the abricot, or apricock plum'; Cot. = Port. *albricoque*. = Arab. *al barquq*, where *al* is the def. art. = Mid. Gk. *παρκόκιον* (Dioscorides); pl. *παρκόκια*. The pl. *παρκόκια* was borrowed from L. *præcoqua*, apricots, neut. pl. of *præcoquus*, another form of *præcox*, precocious, early ripe (Pliny; Martial, 13. 46). = L. *præ*, beforehand; and *coquere*, to cook, ripen. See **Precocious** and **Cook**. ¶ Thus the word reached us in a very indirect manner.

April. (L.) L. *Aprilis*; said to be so named because the earth then opens to produce new fruit. = L. *aperire*, to open; see **Aperient**.

Apron. (F.—L.) Formerly *napron*. = O. F. *naperon*, a large cloth; augmentative form of O. F. *nappe*, a cloth (F. *nappe*). = L. *mappa*, a napkin, cloth (with change of *m* to *n*, as in F. *matte*, a mat). See **Map**.

Apse. (L.—Gk.) Now used of a recess at the end of a church; formerly *apse*, *apsis*, a turning-point of a planet's orbit. = L. *apsis*, pl. *apsides*, a bow, turn. = Gk. *ἀψίς*, a tying, fastening, felloe of a wheel, curve, bow, arch. = Gk. *ἀρρεν*, to tie, bind.

Apt. fit. (L.) XIV cent. L. *aptus*, used as pp. of *apisci*, to reach, get, but really pp. of O. Lat. *apere*, to fit or join together.

Aquatic. (L.) L. *aquaticus*, pertaining to water. = L. *aqua*, water.

aqua-fortis. = L. *aqua fortis*, strong water.

aquarium. = L. *aquarium*, a water-vessel. = L. *aqua*, water.

aquarius. = L. *aquarius*, a water-bearer. = L. *aqua*, water.

aqueduct. = L. *aqueductus*, a conduit; from *aque*, gen. of *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a duct; see **Duct**.

ARCH

aqueous. As if from L. **aqueus*, adj., a form not used. = L. *aqua*, water.

Aquiline. like an eagle. (F.—L.) F. *aquilin*; hence *nez aquilin*, 'a nose like an eagle'; Cot. = L. *aquilinus*, adj. from *aquila*, an eagle. Cf. **Eagle**.

Arabesque. (F.—Ital.—Arab.) XVII cent. F. *Arabesque*, Arabian-like; also full of flourishes, like fine Arabian work. = Ital. *Arabesco*; where *-esco* = E. *-ish*. = Arab. *'arab*, Arabia.

Arable. (F.—L.) F. *arable*. = L. *arabilis*, that can be ploughed. = L. *arare*, to plough. (✓AR.) See **Ear** (3).

Arbiter. (L.) In Milton. = L. *arbiter*, a witness, judge, umpire.

arbitrary. (L.) In Milton. = L. *arbitrarius*, orig. like the decision of an umpire. = L. *arbitrare*, to act as umpire. = L. *arbiter* (above).

arbitrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *arbitrare*, to act as umpire (above).

Arboreous. belonging to trees. (L.) L. *arbore-us*, adj. from *arbor*, a tree; with suffix *-ous*.

Arbour. a bower. (F.—L.) The word seems to be really due to M. E. *herbere*, also *erbere*, from O. F. *herbier*, L. *herbārium*, a herb-garden, also an orchard. = L. *herba*, grass, herb. The special sense was due to confusion with L. *arbor*, a tree.

Arc. (F.—L.) XIV cent. F. *arc*. = L. *arcum*, acc. of *arcus*, a bow, arch, arc.

arcade. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *arcade*. = Ital. *arcata*, an arched place; fem. of pp. of *arcare*, to arch. = Ital. *arco*, a bow, = L. acc. *arcum* (above).

Arcana. (L.) L. *arcāna*, things kept secret, secrets. = L. *arcere*, to keep.

Arch (1), a vault, &c. (F.—L.) O. F. *arche*, a chest, box (L. *arca*, see **Ark**); also, by confusion, an arch, owing to the use of Med. Lat. *arca* with the sense of L. *arcus*, a bow, arch. See **Aro**.

Arch (2), roguish, waggish. (L.—Gk.) 'So arch a leer'; Tatler, no. 193. The examples in the New E. Dictionary prove that it is nothing but the prefix **Arch-**, chief (for which see below), used separately and peculiarly. Cf. 'The most arch act' in Shak. Rich. III. iv. 3. 2; 'An heretic, an arch one'; Hen. VIII. iii. 2. 102. Also 'Byends . . . a very arch fellow, a downright hypocrite'; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. A. S. *arce*, O. F. *arche*. = L. *archi-*, Gk. *ἀρχι-* (prefix). See below.

ARCH-

Arch-, *prefix*, chief. (L.—Gk.) The form *arch-* is due to A.S. *arce-*, as in *arch-biscep*, an archbishop, and to O.F. *arche-*, as in *arche-diacre*, an archdeacon. This form was borrowed from L. *archi-* = Gk. *ἀρχι-*, as in *ἀρχι-επίσκοπος*, an archbishop. — Gk. *ἀρχεω*, to be first, to rule; cf. Gk. *ἀρχή*, beginning. **Der.** *arch-bishop*, *arch-deacon*, &c.; but, in *arch-angel*, the *ch* remained hard (as *k*) in the Romance languages, on account of the following *a*. Cf. Ital. *arcangelo*, Span. *arcangel*.

archæology. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαιολογία*. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, which is from *ἀρχή*, the beginning; and the suffix *-logy*, Gk. *-λογία*, due to *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

archaic. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαῖκός*, antique, primitive. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, old. — Gk. *ἀρχή*, a beginning.

archaism. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχαϊσμός*, an antiquated phrase. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖζειν*, to speak antiquatedly. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, old (above).

Archer. (F.—L.) M.E. *archer*. — A.F. *archer*; O.F. *archier*, a bow-man. — Late L. *arcarius*, a bow-man; from *arcus*, a bow.

Archetype, the original type. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *archetype*, 'a principall type'; Cot.—L. *archetypum*, the original pattern. — Gk. *ἀρχέτυπον*, a model; neut. of *ἀρχέτυπος*, stamped as a model. — Gk. *ἀρχε-* = *ἀρχι-*, prefix (see *Archi-*); *τύπος*, a type.

Archi-, *prefix*, chief. (L.—Gk.) L. *archi-*, for Gk. *ἀρχι-*; see *Arch-*.

archimandrite. (L.—Gk.) L. *archimandrita*, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot. — Late Gk. *ἀρχιμανδρίτης*, the same. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*; chief; *μάνδρα*, an enclosure, fold, afterwards a monastery. See *Arch-* and *Madrigal*.

archipelago, chief sea, i.e. Aegean sea. (Ital.—Gk.) Ital. *arcipelago*, modified to *archipelago*. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief; and *πέλαγος*, sea.

architect. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *architecte*. — L. *architectus*, the same as *architectōn*. — Gk. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, a chief builder or artificer. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief (see *Archi-*); *τέκτων*, a carpenter, builder.

architraye. (F.—Ital.—L. and Gk.) In Milton. — F. *architraye*. — Ital. *architraye*, the part of an entablature resting immediately on the column. A barbarous compound; from Gk. *ἀρχι-*, prefix, chief,

ARGENT

principal, and Lat. *trabem*, acc. of *trabs*, a beam. See *Trave*.

Archives, s. pl., public records; but properly an *archive* is a place where records are kept. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *archif*, pl. *archives*; Cot.—L. *archivium*, *archium*. — Gk. *ἀρχεῖον*, a public building, residence of magistrates. — Gk. *ἀρχή*, a beginning, a magistracy.

Arctic. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *artik*. — O.F. *artique*; F. *arctique*. — L. *arcticus*. — Gk. *ἀρκτικός*, near the constellation of the Bear, northern. — Gk. *ἄρκτος*, a bear. Cognate with L. *ursus*; see *Ursine*. **Der.** *ant-arctic*.

Ardent. (F.—L.) XIV cent. M.E. *ardaunt*. — O.F. *ardant*, pres. part. of *ardre*, to burn. — L. *ardent-em*, acc. of pres. pt. of *ardere*, to burn.

ardour. (F.—L.) O.F. *ardour*, *ardor*, heat. — L. *ardorem*, acc. of *ardor*, a burning, fervour. — L. *ardere*, to burn.

Arduous. (L.) L. *ardu-us*, steep, difficult, high; with suffix *-ous*. — Irish *ard*, high; Gk. *ὄρθος*, upright.

Are, pres. pl. of the verb substantive. (E.) O. Northumbrian *aron*, O. Merc. *earun*, as distinguished from A.S. (Wessex) *sint*, *sind*, *sindon*. Cf. Icel. *er-u*, they are. From the Idg. **es-*, to be; from whence also are Skt. *s-anti*, Gk. *ἐσ-iv*, L. *s-unt*, G. *s-ind*, Icel. *er-u* (for **es-u*), they are.

am. O. Northumb. *am*, O. Merc. *eam*, A.S. *com*. — Skt. *as-mi*, Gk. *ἐσ-μι*, Goth. *i-m*, Icel. *e-m*; &c.

art. O. Northumb. *arð*, O. Merc. *earð*; A.S. *eart* (with *t* due to *-t* in *seal-t*, shalt, &c.). Icel. *est*, *ert*.

is. A.S. *is*. — Icel. *es*, later *er*. Cf. also Goth. and G. *is-t*, Skt. *as-ti*, Gk. *ἐσ-τι*, L. *es-t*. See also *Be*, *Was*.

Area. (L.) XVI cent. L. *area*, an open space.

Areca, a genus of palms. (Port.—Canarese.) Port. *areca*. — Canarese *adiki*, *adike*, areca-nut; *r* being substituted for the cerebral *d* (H. H. Wilson). Accented on the first syllable.

Arrefaction; see *Arid* (below).

Arena. (L.) L. *arena*, sand; the sanded space in which gladiators fought. Orig. *harēna*; cf. Sabine *fasēna*, sand.

Argent. (F.—L.) White; in heraldry. — F. *argent*. — L. *argentum*, silver; from its brightness. Cf. Gk. *ἀργυρος*, silver, Skt. *arjuna(s)*, white. (**ARG*, to shine.) Brugm. i. §§ 529, 604. See below.

ARGILLACEOUS

Argillaceous, clayey. (L.) L. *argillaceus*, adj. from *argilla*, clay, esp. white clay. Cf. Gk. *ἀργός*, white.

Argonaut. (L.—Gk.) L. *argonauta*. —Gk. *ἀργοναύτης*, one who sailed in the ship Argo. —Gk. *ἀργώ*, the name of Jason's ship (lit. swift, from *ἀργός*, swift); and *ναύτης*, a sailor; see **Nautical**.

Argosy, a merchant-vessel. (Dalmatian.) Formerly spelt *arguze* and *ragusy* (see N. and Q. 6 S. iv. 490; Arber's Eng. Garner, ii. 67). The orig. sense was 'a ship of Ragusa,' which is the name of a port in Dalmatia. Ragusa appears in XVI cent. E. as *Aragusus*.

Argue. (F.—L.) M. E. *arguen*. —O. F. *arguer*. —Late L. *argūtāre* (L. *argūtārī*), frequent. of *arguere*, to prove by argument, lit. to make clear; cf. *argūtus*, clear.

Arid, dry. (L.) XVII cent. L. *āridus*, dry. —L. *ārēre*, to be dry.

arefaction. (L.) XVI cent. Coined from L. *ārēfacere*, to make dry. —L. *ārē-re*, to be dry; and *facere*, to make.

Aright. (E.) For *on right*, in the right way.

Arise. (E.) M. E. *arisen*. A. S. *ārisan*. —A. S. *ā-*, prefix; *risan*, to rise. See **Rise**.

Aristocracy. (Gk.) Modified from Gk. *ἀριστοκρατία*, government by the nobles or 'best' men. —Gk. *ἀριστο-*, for *ἀριστος*, best; and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, govern, from *κράτος*, strong. The form *ἀρ-ιστος* is a superlative from the base *ἀρ-* seen in *ἀρ-ετή*, excellence. Der. *aristocratic*; whence *aristocrat*, for 'aristocratic person.'

Arithmetic. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Sh. —F. *arithmétique*; Cot. —L. *arithmētica*. —Gk. *ἀριθμητική*, the science of numbers; fem. of *ἀριθμητικός*, adj., from *ἀριθμέ-ειν*, to number. —Gk. *ἀριθμός*, number, reckoning.

Ark, a chest, box; hence a large floating vessel. (L.) A. S. *arc*. —L. *arca*, a chest, box; cf. L. *arcēre*, to keep.

Arm (1), part of the body. (E.) M. E. *arm*. A. S. *earm*. + Du. *arm*; Icel. *armr*; Dan., Swed., and G. *arm*; Goth. *arms*; L. *armus*, the shoulder; Russ. *ramo*, shoulder. See Brugm. i. § 524.

Arm (2), to furnish with weapons. (F.—L.) F. *armer*. —L. *armāre*, to furnish with arms. —L. *arma*, arms.

armada, a fleet. (Span.—L.) Span.

ARRACK

armada, an armed fleet; fem. of *armado*, pp. of *armar*, to arm. —L. *armāre*, to arm (above). Doublet, *army*.

armadillo, an animal. (Span.—L.) Span. *armadillo*, lit. 'the little armed one,' because of its hard shell. Dimin. of *armado*, pp. of *armar*, to arm; as above.

armament. (L.) L. *armamentum*, an equipment. —L. *armāre*, to arm, equip. —L. *arma*, arms.

armature, doublet of **armour**.

armistice. (F.—L.) F. *armistice*. —Mod. L. **armistitium*, coined on the analogy of *sōl-stitium*, i. e. solstice. —L. *armi-*, for *arma*, arms; and *-stitium*, for *-statium* (through atonic position), from *statum*, supine of *stāre*, to stand. (Cf. **Solstice**.)

armour. (F.—L.) M. E. *armour*, *armure*. —O. F. *armure*, *armēüre*. —L. *armātūra*, armour. —L. *armātus*, pp. of *armāre*, to arm. —L. *arma*, arms. Doublet, *armature*.

arms, s. pl. weapons. (F.—L.) M. E. *armes*. —O. F. *armes*, pl. —L. *arma*, neut. pl., arms, lit. 'fittings.' (✓AR, to fit.)

army. (F.—L.) O. F. *armee*, fem. of pp. of *armer*, to arm. —L. *armāta*, fem. of pp. of *armāre*, to arm. —L. *arma*, arms.

Arout thee! begone! Origin unknown. The usual reference to *ryntye* in Ray does not help us.

Aroma, a sweet smell. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *arōma*. —Gk. *ἀρώμα*, a spice, sweet herb. Der. *aromat-ic*, from the Gk. stem *ἀρωματ-*.

Around, prep. and adv. (E. and F.—L.) M. E. *around*; for *on round*; see A- (2) and **Round**.

Arouse. (E. and Scand.) From A- (4) and **Rouse**.

Arquebus, a kind of gun. (F.—Du.) F. *arquebuse*, 'an harquebuse, or handgun,' Cot.; Walloon *harkibuse*, dialectal variation of Mid. Du. *haeckbusse*, Du. *haeckbus*, lit. 'a gun with a hook.' This refers to the hook whereby it was attached to a point of support. —Mid. Du. *haeck*, Du. *haak*, a hook; and Mid. Du. *busse*, Du. *bus*, a hand-barrel, a gun. See **Haekbut**.

Arrack, an ardent spirit. (Arab.) Arab. 'arag, sweat, juice, essence, distilled spirit. —Arab. root 'araga, to sweat. ¶ Sometimes shortened to *Rack*; cf. Span. *raque*, arrack.

ARRAIGN

Arraign. (F.—L.) M. E. *arainen*.—O. F. *areisnier*, to speak to, discourse with, cite, arraign.—O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; *reiner*, *reisoner*, to reason, from O. F. *reson*, *raison*, reason, advice, from L. acc. *rationem*; see **Reason**.

Arrange. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) M. E. *arayngen*, *arengen*.—O. F. *arengier*, to put into a rank.—O. F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; *rangier*, *rengier*, to range, from O. F. *rang*, *reng*, a rank. See **Rank**.

Arrant, knavish, notoriously bad. (F.—L.) This word is now ascertained to be a mere variant of *errant* (cf. *parson* for *person*). Chaucer has *theef erraunt*, *arrant thief*, C. T. 17173; and see Piers Plowman, C. vii. 307. See **Errant**.

Arras, tapestry. (F.) So named from Arras, in Artois, north of France.

Array, verb. (F.—L. and O. Low G.) O. F. *arrayer*, to array.—O. F. *array*, *arroi*, preparation.—L. *ad* (becoming *ar* before *r*), to, for; O. Low G. and O. Fries. *rēde* (cf. Goth. *garaid-s*), ready, A. S. *rāde*, ready; so that to *array* is 'to get ready.' See **Ready**.

Arrears, sb. pl. (F.—L.) From M. E. *arere*, adv., in the rear.—O. F. *arere* (F. *arrière*), behind.—Late L. *ad retro*, backward.—L. *ad*, to; *retro*, behind. ¶ What we now call *arrears* answers to M. E. *arereges*, s. pl. formed from M. E. *arere* with F. suffix *-age*.

Arrest, to stop. (F.—L.) O. F. *arrest* (F. *arrêter*), to stay.—O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; L. *restāre*, to stay, remain, from *re-*, back, and *stāre*, to stand; see **Rest** (2).

Arrive. (F.—L.) F. *arriver*.—Late L. *arripāre*, *adripāre*, to come to shore, land.—L. *ad*, to; *ripa*, shore, bank. Der. *arriv-al*.

Arrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *arrogāre*, to ask, adopt, attribute to, add to.—L. *ar-* (for *ad*), to; *rogāre*, to ask. Der. *arrogant*, from the pres. pt.

Arrow. (E.) M. E. *arwe*, *arwe*. A. S. *arwe*, and *earh* (rare). † Icel. *ör*, an arrow (gen. *örvar*); allied to Goth. *arkwazna*, an arrow. From Teut. base *arkw-*; cognate with L. *arc-us*, a bow.

arrow-root. (E.) So called, it is said, because the tubers of the *Maranta* were used as an antidote against poisoned arrows.

Arse. (E.) M. E. *ars*, *ers*. A. S. *ars*. † Gk. ὄρρος, the rump. Idg. type **orsos*.

ARTILLERY

Arsenal. (Span.—Arab.) Span. *arsenal*, a magazine, dock-yard, arsenal; longer forms, *atarazanal*, *atarazana*, where the *a-* answers to Arab. *al*, def. article. Cf. Ital. *darsena*, a wet dock.—Arab. *dār aḥ-ḥinā'ah*, a house of construction, place for making things, dock-yard.—Arab. *dār*, a house; *al*, the; and *ḥinā'ah*, art, trade, construction.

Arsenic. (L.—Gk.—Arab.—Pers.) Late L. *arsenicum*.—Gk. ἀρσενικόν, arsenic; seeming to mean a male principle (the alchemists had a strange fancy that metals were of different sexes). But really borrowed from Arab. *az-zernikh*; where *az* is for *al*, the, def. art., and *zernikh*, orpiment, is from Pers. *zernī*, orpiment, yellow arsenic (from *zar*, gold). See **Devic**, p. 4.

Arson, incendiarism. (F.—L.) O. F. *arson*, incendiarism.—Late L. acc. *arsionem*, a burning.—L. *ars-us*, pp. of *ardere*, to burn. See **Ardent**.

Art (1), 2 p. s. pres. of verb. (E.) See **Aro**.

Art (2), skill. (F.—L.) M. E. *art*.—O. F. *art*.—L. *artem*, acc. of *ars*, skill.

Artery. (L.—Gk.) L. *arteria*, properly the wind-pipe; also, an artery.—Gk. ἀρτηρία, wind-pipe, artery.

Artesian, adj. (F.) *Artesian wells* are named from F. *Artésien*, adj. formed from *Artois*, a province in the north of France, where these wells were early in use.

Artichoke. (Ital.—Arab.) Ital. *articiocco*, a corrupt form; Florio also gives the spellings *archiciocco*, *archiocioffo*; also (without the *ar*, which answers to the Arab. def. art. *al*, the) the forms *carciocco*, *carciocfo*. Cf. Span. *alcachofa*, an artichoke.—Arab. *al kharshuf*, or *harshaf*, an artichoke. ¶ Not Arab. *ar'di shauki* (Diez), which is a modern corrupt form borrowed from Italian.

Article, a small item, part of speech. (F.—L.) F. *article*.—L. *articulus*, a joint, knuckle, article in grammar; lit. 'a small joint.' Dimin. of *artus*, a joint, limb.

articulate. (L.) L. *articulātus*, distinct; pp. of *articulāre*, to supply with joints, divide by joints.—L. *articulus*, a joint (above).

Artifice. (F.—L.) In Milton.—F. *artifice*.—L. *artificium*, a trade, handicraft; hence skill.—L. *arti*, stem of *ars*, art; and *-fic*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *artificer*, a skilled workman.

artillery. (F.—L.) O. F. *artillerie*,

ARTISAN

equipment of war, machines of war, including cross-bows, &c., in early times. — O. F. *artiller*, to equip. — Late L. **artillāre*, to make machines; a verb inferred from the sb. *artillātor*, a maker of machines. Extended from *arti-*, stem of *ars*, art. We also find *artilliātor*, answering to an older **articulātor*; also Late L. *articulum*, artifice; *artícula*, art.

artisan, a workman. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *artisan*. — Ital. *artigiano*, a workman. — Late L. **artiliānus*, not found, but formed from L. *artitus*, cunning, artful. — L. *arti-*, stem of *ars*, art.

As, conj. (E.) M. E. *as*, *als*, *alse*, *also*, *al so*. *As* is a contraction of *also*. (Proved by Sir F. Madden.) See *Also*.

Assafetida, **Assafetida**, a gum. (Med. L. — Pers. and L.) From Pers. *āsā*, mastic; the L. *fetida*, fetid, refers to its offensive smell. See *Fetid*.

Asbestos, a mineral. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσβεστος*, unquenchable; because it is incombustible. — Gk. *ἀ-*, neg. prefix; and *-βεστος*, quenchable, from *βέβρυμ*, I quench, extinguish. See Brugm. i. § 653.

Ascend, (L.) L. *ascendere*, to climb up. — L. *ad*, to; *scandere*, to climb. See *Sean*. Der. *ascens-ion*, from pp. *ascensus*.

Ascertain. (F. — L.) From O. F. *acertainer*, *acertener*, to make certain (with *s* inserted). — F. *a* (= L. *ad*, to); and *certain*, certain. See *Certain*.

Ascetic. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσκητικός*, given to exercise, industrious; applied to hermits, who strictly exercised themselves in religious devotion. — Gk. *ἀσκητής*, one who practises an art, an athlete. — Gk. *ἀσκήειν*, to work, exercise; also, to mortify the body, as an ascetic.

Ascitations, incidental. (L.) Coined, as if from L. **asciticius*, from *ascitus*, pp. of *asciscere*, or *adsciscere*, to receive, learn. — L. *ad*, to; *sciscere*, to learn, inceptive form of *scire*, to know.

Ascribe. (L.) L. *ascribere*, to write down to one's account. — L. *a-* (for *ad*), to; *scribere*, to write.

Ash, a tree. (E.) M. E. *asch*. A. S. *æsc*. + Du. *esch*; Icel. *askr*; Dan. and Swed. *ask*; G. *esche*. Teut. type **askis*. Cf. Russ. *zasen*, Lith. *šsis*, ash.

Ashamed. (E.) A. S. *āscamod*, pp. of *āscamian*, to put to shame. — A. S. *ā-*, extremely; *scamian*, to shame, from *scamu*, shame. β. Or for A. S. *ofscamod*, with the same sense (with prefix *of-*, off, very).

ASPECT

Ashes. (E.) The pl. of *ash*, which is little used. M. E. *asche*, *axe*, sing.; the pl. is commonly *aschen*, *axen*, but in Northern E. it is *ashes*, *ashes*. A. S. *asce*, pl. *ascan*, *axan*, *ascan*. + Du. *asch*; Icel. and Swed. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Goth. *asgo*, pl. *asgon*; G. *asche*. Teut. stems **askōn-*, **asgōn-*.

Ashlar, **Ashler**, a facing made of squared stones. (F. — L.) It consists of thin slabs of stone for facing a building; formerly applied to a square hewn stone; and, probably, so called because it took the place of the wooden beams used for the same purpose. — O. F. *aisseler* (Livres des Rois), extended from O. F. *aisselle*, *aissiele*, a little board, dimin. of *ais*, a plank. — L. *axilla*, dimin. of L. *axis* an axis, also, a board, a plank.

Ashore. (E.) For *on shore*.

Aside. (E.) For *on side*.

Ask. (E.) M. E. *ashen*, *axien*. A. S. *āscian*, *āhsian*, *ācsian*; the last answers to prov. E. *ax*. + Du. *eischen*; Swed. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; G. *heischen*, O. H. G. *eiscōn*. Teut. types **askōn*, **aiskōjan*. Cf. Russ. *ishate*, Lith. *jėškoti*, to seek; Skt. *ichchhā*, a wish, desire, *ish*, to search.

Askance, obliquely. (Ital. — L.) Spelt *a-scanse* by Sir T. Wyatt; *ascanche* by Palsgrave, who gives *de trauers*, *en lorgnant*, as the F. equivalent. Etym. doubtful; but prob. due to Ital. *scansare*, 'to go a-slope or a-scanse, or a-skew, to go sidelin'; Florio. — Ital. *s-* (= Lat. *ex*, out of the way); and *cansare*, 'to go a-slope, give place'; Florio. This is derived, according to Diez, from L. *campisare*, to turn round a place, bend round it; cf. Gk. *κάμπτειν*, to bend.

Askew, awry. (O. Low G.) For *on skew*; Hexham gives M. Du. *scheef*, 'askew, awry'; see *Skew*.

Aslant. (Scand.) For *on slant*.

Asleep. (E.) For *on sleep*; Acts xiii. 36.

Aslope. (E.) For *on slope*.

Asp, **Aspic**, a serpent. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *aspe*, *aspic*. — L. *aspidem*, acc. of *aspidis*. — Gk. *aspis* (gen. *aspidos*), an asp.

Asparagus, a vegetable. (L. — Gk. — Pers. ?) L. *asparagus*. — Gk. *ἀσπάργος*. Supposed to be of Pers. origin; cf. Zend *sparegha*, a shoot, a prong; Lithuan. *spurgas*, a shoot (Fick, Prellwitz).

Aspect. (L.) L. *aspectus*, look. — I. *aspectus*, pp. of *aspicere*, to look. — L. *a-* (for *ad*), to, at; *specere*, to look.

ASPEN, ASP

Aspen, Asp, a tree. (E.) M. E. *asp*, Chaucer, C. T. 2923; *aspen* is an adj. (like *golden*), and is used for *aspen-tree*; cf. Ch. C. T. 7249. A. S. *aspe*, *aps*. † Du. *esp*; Icel. *ösp*, Dan. and Swed. *asp*; G. *espe*, *äspe*. Cf. Lithuan. *apussis*; Russ. *osina*.

Asperity. (F.—L.) F. *aspérité*.—L. *asperitatem*, acc. of *asperitas*, roughness.—L. *asper*, rough.

Asperse, to cast calumny upon. (L.) From L. *aspersus*, pp. of *aspergere*, to besprinkle.—L. *as-* (for *ad*); *spargere*, to scatter.

Asphalt. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσφαλτος*, *ἀσφαλτον*, asphalt, bitumen. A foreign word.

Asphodel. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσφόδελος*. a plant of the lily kind. Der. *daffodil*, q. v.

Asphyxia, suffocation. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσφυία*, a stopping of the pulse; cf. *ἀσφυκτος*, without pulsation.—Gk. *ἀ-*, not; and *σφύξις*, the pulse, from *σφύζειν*, to pulsate; cf. *σφυγμός*, pulsation.

Aspire. (F.—L.) F. *aspirer*, to breathe, covet, aspire to.—L. *aspirāre*, lit. to breathe towards.—L. *a-* (for *ad*), to; *spirāre*, to breathe. Der. *aspīr-ale*, v. to pronounce with a full breathing.

Ass. (C.—L.) M. E. *asse*. A. S. *assa*.—Irish *assan*.—L. *asinus*; whence also W. *asyn*, Swed. *äsnä*, Icel. *asni*. Hence also (or from L. dimin. *asellus*) came Irish *asal*, Du. *esel*, Dan. and G. *esel*, Goth. *asilus*. Prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Arab. *atān*, Heb. *āthōn*, a she-ass.

Assail (F.—L.) M. E. *asailen*.—O. F. *assaillir*, to attack.—Late L. *assailire*; L. *assilire*.—L. *ad*, to; *salire*, to leap, rush forth. See *Salient*.

Assart, the offence of grubbing up trees and destroying the coverts of a forest. (F.—L.) From A. F. *assarter*. F. *essarter*, to grub up, clear ground of shrubs.—L. *ex*, out, thoroughly; Late L. *sartāre*, frequent. of L. *sarrīre*, *sarīre*, to grub up weeds.

Assassin, a secret murderer. (F.—Arab.) F. *assassin*. From Arab. *hashāshīn*, pl., eaters of 'hashish,' the name of a sect in the 13th century; the 'Old Man of the Mountain' roused his followers' spirits by help of this preparation, and sent them to stab his enemies, esp. the leading crusaders.—Arab. *hashīsh*, an intoxicating preparation from the dried leaves of *Cannabis indica*, a kind of hemp. Cf. Arab. *hashīy*, dry.

Assault. (F.—L.) O. F. *assalt*.—L.

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ad, to; *salus*, a leap, attack, from *saltus*, pp. of *salire*, to leap. See *Assail*.

Assay, s.; the same as *Essay*, q. v.
Asssemble. (F.—L.) O. F. *assembler*.—Late L. *assimulāre*, to collect (different from L. *assimulāre*, to feign).—L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *simul*, together.

Assent. (F.—L.) O. F. *assentir*.—L. *assentire*, to assent, agree to.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *sentire*, to feel, perceive.

Assert. (L.) From L. *assertus*, pp. of *asserere*, to add to, claim, assert.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *serere*, to join, connect.

Assess, to fix a tax. (F.—L.) O. F. *assesser*.—Late L. *assessāre*, to sit as assessor, to assess; cf. L. sb. *assessor*, one who adjusted taxes; orig. a judge's assistant, one who sat by him.—L. *assessus*, pp. of *assidere*, to sit near. See *Assize* (1).

Assets, sufficient effects of a deceased debtor. (F.—L.) O. F. *assez* (pron. *assets*), sufficient (to pay with); properly an adv., but, in E., mistaken to be a pl. sb.—L. *ad satis*, up to what is enough.

Asseverate. (L.) L. *asseuerātus*, pp. of *asseuerāre*, to speak in earnest.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *seuerus*, earnest.

Assiduous. (L.) L. *assidu-us*, sitting down to, applying closely to; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *assidēre*, to sit near.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), at, near; *sedere*, to sit. See *Sit*.

Assign. (F.—L.) O. F. *assigner*.—I. *assignāre*, to assign, mark out to.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *signāre*, to mark, from *signum*, a mark, sign.

Assimilate. (L.) From pp. of L. *assimilāre*, to make like to.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *similis*, like. See *Similar*.

Assist. (F.—L.) F. *assister*.—L. *assistere*, to step to, approach, assist.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *sistere*, to place, stand, from *stāre*, to stand.

Assize (1), a session of a court of justice. (F.—L.) M. E. *assise*.—O. F. *assise*, an assembly of judges; also a tax, an impost. Probably fem. pp. of O. F. *asseoir*, to sit near, assist a judge.—L. *assidēre*, to sit near; see *Assiduous*, *Assess*.

assize (2), a fixed quantity or dimension. (F.—L.) O. F. *assise*, a tax, impost; the Late L. *assisa* was also used in the sense of a fixed allowance of provisions. The same word as the above. Another form is *Size*, q. v.

Associate. (L.) From pp. of L. *sociāre*, to join to.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *sociāre*, to join, associate.—L. *socius*, a

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companion, lit. follower.—L. *sequi*, to follow. See **Sequenece**.

Assoil, to absolve, acquit. (F.—L.) M. E. *assoilen*.—O. F. *as(s)aille*, pres. subj. of *assoudre*, *assoldre*, to absolve.—L. *absolvere*, to absolve.—L. *ab*, from; *soluere*, to loosen. See **Solve**. Doublet, *absolve*.

Assonant. (L.) L. *assonant*, stem of *assonans*, sounding like; pres. pt. of *assonare*, to respond to.—L. *as-* (for *ad-*), to; *sonare*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound.

Assort. (F.—L.) O. F. *assortir*, to sort, assort, match (15th century).—O. F. *as*. (=L. *as*, for L. *ad*), to; *sort*, stem of L. *sort*, lot. See **Sort**.

Assuage. (F.—L.) O. F. *asouagier*, *asouagier*, to soften, appease; (Prov. *asouagiar*).—F. *a* (=L. *ad*), to; and L. *suavis*, sweet. See **Suave**.

Assume. (L.) L. *assumere* (pp. *assumptus*), to take to oneself.—L. *as-* (for *ad*), to; *sumere*, to take, which is from *emere*, to take, with a prefix of doubtful origin. Der. *assumption* (from the pp.).

Assure. (F.—L.) M. E. *assuren*.—O. F. *aseürer*, to make secure.—O. F. *a* (=L. *ad*), to; *seür*, sure, from L. *seürus*, secure, sure. See **Sure**.

Aster, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀστήρ*, a star. See **Star**.

asterisk. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀστέριος*, a little star, also an asterisk *, used for distinguishing fine passages in MSS.—Gk. *ἀστέρ*, stem of *ἀστήρ*, a star.

asteroid, a minor planet. (Gk.) Properly an adj., signifying 'star-like'.—Gk. *ἀστέρο-ειδής*, star-like.—Gk. *ἀστέρο-*, for *ἀστήρ*, a star; and *ειδ-ος*, form, figure.

Asthma, difficulty in breathing. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσθμα*, panting.—Gk. *ἀσθμειν*, to breathe hard. Cf. Gk. *ἀημι*, I blow. See **Air**.

Astir. (E.) For *on stir*; Barbour's Bruce, xix. 577.

Astonish, Astound. (F.—L.) The addition of *-ish*, as in *extinguish*, is due to analogy with other verbs in *-ish*. M. E. *astoniien*, *astuniien*, *astonen*; whence later *astomy*, afterwards lengthened to *astonish*; also *astound*, by the addition of excrescent *d* after *n*, as in *sound*, from F. *son*. All from O. F. *estoner* (mod. F. *étonner*), to amaze.—Late L. **exlonare*, to thunder out, from *ex*, out, and *tonare*, to thunder. Cf. L. *attonare*, to thunder at, *astound* (with prefix *at-* for L. *ad*, at).

Astray. For *on stray*; Barbour's Bruce, xiii. 195. See **Stray**.

ATHWART

Astriction. (L.) From L. acc. *astrictionem*, a drawing together.—L. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*; see **Astringent**.

Astride. (E.) For *on (the) stride*.

Astringent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *astringere*, to bind or draw closely together.—L. *a-* (for *ad*), to; *stringere*, to draw tight.

Astrology. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *astrologie*.—L. *astrologia*, (1) astronomy; (2) astrology, or science of the stars.—Gk. *ἀστρολογία*, astronomy.—Gk. *ἀστρο-*, for *ἀστρον*, a star; and *-λογία*, allied to *λόγος*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

Astronomy. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *astronomie*.—L. *astronomia*.—Gk. *ἀστρονομία*.—Gk. *ἀστρον*, a star; and *-νομία*, allied to *νόμος*, law, from *νέμειν*, to distribute.

Astute. (L.) L. *astūtus*, crafty, cunning.—L. *astus*, craft.

Asunder. (E.) For *on sunder*. A. S. *on-sundran*, apart. See **Sunder**.

Asylum. (L.—Gk.) L. *asylum*.—Gk. *ἀσυλον*, an asylum; neut. of *ἀσυλος*, adj. unharmed, safe from violence.—Gk. *d-*, not; and *σύλη*, a right of seizure; cf. *συνάω*, I despoil an enemy.

Asymptote, a line which, indefinitely produced, does not meet the curve which it continually approaches. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀσύμπτωτος*, not falling together, not coincident.—Gk. *d-*, not; *σύν*, for *σύν*, together; and *πτωτός*, falling, from *πίπτειν* (pt. t. *πέπτωκα*), to fall. (✓PET.)

At. (E.) M. E. *at*, A. S. *at*. + Icel. *at*; Goth. *at*; Dan. *ad*; Swed. *åt*; L. *ad*.

Atabal, a kettle-drum. (Span.—Arab.) Span. *atabal*.—Arab. *at* (for *al*, def. article); *tabl*, a drum.

Ataghan; see **Yataghan**.

Atheism. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ἀθε-ος*, denying the gods, without a god; with suffix *-ism*.—Gk. *d-*, negative prefix; *θεός*, a god.

Thirst. (E.) M. E. *ofthurst*, *athurst*, very thirsty; orig. pp. of a verb. A. S. *ofþyrsted*, very thirsty; pp. of *ofþyrstan*, to be very thirsty.—A. S. *of*, very (prefix); and *þyrstan*, to thirst; see **Thirst**.

Athlete. (L.—Gk.) L. *athleta*.—Gk. *ἀθλητής*, a combatant, contender in games.—Gk. *ἀθλέ-ειν*, to contend for a prize.—Gk. *ἀθλος* (for *ἀφελος*), a contest; *ἀθλον* (for *ἀφελον*), a prize. See **Wed**.

Athwart, across. For *on thwart*, on the transverse, across; see **Thwart**.

ATLAS

Atlas. (Gk.) Named after Atlas, the demi-god who was said to bear the world on his shoulders; his figure used often to appear on the title-page of atlases. — Gk. *Ἀτλας* (gen. *Ἀτλαντός*), prob. 'the sustainer' or bearer, from $\sqrt{\text{TEL}}$, to bear.

atlantic, an ocean, named after Mt. Atlas, in the N.W. of Africa. (Gk.) From *Ἀτλαντι*, stem of *Ἀτλας*; with suffix *-icos*.

Atmosphere. (Gk.) Lit. 'a sphere of air round the earth.' Coined from *ἀτμός*, stem of *ἀτμός*, vapour, air; and *Sphere*.

Atoll, a group of coral islands forming a ring. (Maldiv Islands.) 'We derive the expression from the Maldiv islands... where the form of the word is *atolu*. It is prob. connected with the Singhalese prep. *ātul*, inside.' (Yule.)

Atom. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *atome* (Cot.). — L. *atomus*. — Gk. *ἄτομος*, sb., an indivisible particle; allied to *ἀτομος*, adj., indivisible. — Gk. *ἀ*, not; *τομή*, *o*-grade of *τεμν*, as seen in *τέμν-ειν*, to cut, divide.

Atone, to set at one, to reconcile. (E.) Made up from the words *at* and *one*, and due to the frequent use of the phrase *at one*, at one (i.e. reconciled) in Middle English. *At* at *on*=all agreed; Rob. of Glouc. p. 113. Tyndall has *atonemaker*, i.e. reconciler, Works, p. 158. Der. *atonement*, i.e. *at-one-ment*; we actually find the word *onement*, reconciliation, in old authors; see Hall, Satires, iii. 7. 69.

Atrocity. (F.—L.) F. *atrocité*, Cot. — L. *atrocitatem*, acc. of *atrocitās*, cruelty. — L. *atrocis*, from *atrox*, cruel.

Atrophy. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment or food, hunger, wasting away of the body, atrophy. — Gk. *ἀ*, not; and *τροφή* (pt. t. *τρέφω*-α), to nourish.

Attach. (F.—Tent.?) O. F. *attacher*, to attach, fasten. — O. F. *a*, for L. *ad*, to; and (perhaps) a Low G. word with the sense of E. *tack*, a nail. See **Tack**. Cf. Picard *astaker*, to attach; Bret. *tacha*, to fasten, from *tach*, a tack, nail; and see **Detach**, **Attack**. Der. *attachement*.

attack. (F.—Ital.—Tent.?) F. *attaquer*. — Ital. *attaccare*, to fasten, attach; *attaccare battaglia*, 'to ioyné battell', Florio. Cognate with F. *attacher*; so that *attack* is a doublet of *attach*.

Attain. (F.—L.) M. E. *ateinen*. — O. F. *ateign*, pres. stem of *ateindre*, *ateindre*, to reach to. — L. *attingere*, to

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attain. — L. *at-* (for *ad*), to; *tangere*, to touch.

attainder. (F.—L.) From the O. F. *ateindre*, verb, to convict; used substantively; see above.

attaint, to convict. (F.—L.) From M. E. *ateynt*, *ateynt*, convicted, whence the verb has been evolved; orig. pp. of O. F. *ateindre* (above). ¶ In no way allied to *taint*.

Attar of Roses. (Arab.) Also, less correctly, *otto of roses*, i.e. perfume. — Arab. *ʿitr*, perfume. — Arab. root *ʿalara*, to smell sweetly.

Attemper. (F.—L.) O. F. *atempier*, to modify. — O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; *temperer*, to temper. — L. *temperare*, to apportion, regulate, qualify. See **Temper**.

Attempt. (F.—L.) O. F. *atempler*, to undertake. — L. *attendere*, to attempt. — L. *at-* (for *ad*), to; *tentare*, to try; see **Tempt**.

Attend. (F.—L.) O. F. *atendre*, to wait. — L. *attendere* (pp. *attentus*), to stretch towards, give heed to. — L. *at-* (for *ad*), to; *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *attention* (from the pp.); *attent*, adj., 2 Chron. vi. 40, vii. 15.

Attenuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *attenuare*, to make thin. — L. *at-* (for *ad*), to; *tenuis*, thin. See **Thin**.

Attest. (L.) L. *attestari*, to be witness to. — L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; *testari*, to be witness, from L. *testis*, a witness.

Attic, a small upper room. (L.—Gk.) It orig. meant the whole of a parapet wall, terminating the upper façade of an edifice. Named from the *Attic* order of architecture; see Phillips, ed. 1706. — L. *Atticus*. — Gk. *Ἀττικός*, Attic, Athenian. Cf. F. *attique*, an attic; *Attique*, Attic.

Attire. (F.—Tent.?) M. E. *atir*, *atyr*, sb.; *atiren*, *atyren*, verb. — O. F. *atirier*, to adorn (Roquefort). — O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*, prefix); and O. F. *tire*, *tiere*, a row, file; so that *atirier* is properly 'to arrange.' Cf. O. Prov. *tiera*, a row (Bartsch). See **Tier**.

Attitude. (Ital.—L.) Orig. a painter's term, from Italy. — Ital. *attitudine*, aptness, skill, attitude. — L. *aptitudinem*, acc. of *aptitudo*, aptitude. — L. *aptus*, apt.

Attorney. (F.—L.) M. E. *attourne*. — O. F. *atorne* [i.e. *atorne*], lit. 'one appointed or constituted'; pp. of *atorner*, to direct, prepare, constitute. — F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; O. F. *torner*, to turn, from L. *tor-nare*. See **Turn**.

ATTRACT

Attract. (L.) From L. *attractus*, pp. of *attrahere*, to attract. — L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; *trahere*, to draw.

Attribute. (L.) From *attribūtus*, pp. of L. *attribuere*, to assign. — L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; *tribuere*, to assign; see *Tribute*.

Attrition. (L.) From L. acc. *attritionem*, a rubbing or wearing away. — L. *attritus*, pp. of *atterere*, to rub away. — L. *at-* (= *ad*), at; *terere*, to rub. See *Trite*.

Attune. (L.) To bring to a like tune. (L. and L. — Gk.) From L. *at-* (= *ad*), to; and E. *Tune*, q. v.

Auburn. (F. — L.) M. E. *aborne*, *auburne*, orig. citron-coloured or light yellow. — O. F. *alborne*, *auborne*, blond (Godefroy). — Late L. *alburnus*, whitish, light-coloured. Torriano explains Ital. *alburno* by 'that whitish colour of women's hair called an *aburn* colour.' Cf. L. *alburnum*, the sap-wood or inner bark of trees (Pliny). — L. *albus*, white.

Auction. (L.) L. *auctionem*, acc. of *auctio*, a sale by auction, lit. 'an increase,' because the sale is to the highest bidder. — L. *auctus*, pp. of *augēre*, to increase. See *Eke*.

Audacious. (F. — L.) F. *audacieux*, bold, audacious. — L. **audaciōsus*, not found; extended from L. *audāci*, from *audax*, bold. — L. *audere*, to dare.

Audience. (F. — L.) F. *audience*, 'an audience or hearing;' Cot. — L. *audientia*, a hearing. — L. *audient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *audire*, to hear. For **auisdire*; cf. Gk. *αἰσθεῖσθαι*, to perceive, for *ἀφαισθεῖσθαι*. Brugm. i. § 240.

audible. (L.) Late L. *audibilis*, that can be heard. — L. *audire*, to hear.

audit. (L.) From L. *auditus*, a hearing. — L. *audire*, to hear; whence also *audi-for*.

Auger. (E.) For *nauger*. M. E. *nauegar* (= *navegar*), *nauger*, a tool for boring holes. — A. S. *nafoġār*, an auger, lit. nave-piercer, for boring holes in the nave of a wheel. — A. S. *nafu*, a nave; *ġār*, a piercer, that which goes; see *Nave* (1) and *Gore* (3). + Du. *avegar* (for *navegar*); Icel. *naſarr*; Dan. *naver*; Swed. *naſvare*; O. H. G. *nabagēr*.

Aught. (E.) M. E. *aht*, *aght*, *aught*. A. S. *āht*, earlier *āwīht*; from *ā*, ever, and *wīht*, a creature, wight, whit; lit. 'e'er a whit.' See *Whit*.

Augment. (F. — L.) F. *augmenter*. — L. *augmentāre*, to enlarge. — L. *augmentum*,

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an increase. — L. *augēre*, to increase. See *Auction*.

Augur. (L.) M. E. *augur*. — L. *augur*, a sooth-sayer; said to mean a diviner by the flight and cries of birds. Hence a supposed etymology (not certain) from *auis*, a bird, and *-gur*, telling, allied to *garrere*, to shout. Cf. L. *au-ceps*, a bird-catcher.

August. (L.) L. *augustus*, venerable; whence E. *august*, venerable, and *August*, the month named after Augustus Caesar. Cf. Skt. *ōjas*, strength. Brugm. i. § 213.

Auk. a sea-bird. (Scand.) Swed. *alka*; Dan. *alke*; Icel. *alka*, *álka*, an auk.

Aunt. (F. — L.) M. E. *aunte*. — A. F. *aunte*; O. F. *ante* (mod. F. *t-ante*). — L. *amita*, a father's sister. Cf. G. *amme*, nurse.

Aureate. (L.) Late L. *aureātus*, gilt, from *aureus*, golden; in place of L. *aurātus*, gilded, pp. of *aurāre*, to gild. — L. *aurum*, gold; O. L. *ausum*. Der. *aurēlia*, a gold-coloured chrysalis; *aur-e-ol-a*, *aur-e-ole*, the halo of golden glory in paintings; *auriferous*, gold-producing, from *ferre*, to bear.

Auricula. a plant. (L.) L. *auricula*, the lobe of the ear; used to mean the 'bear's ear,' a kind of primrose; see below.

auricular. told in the ear, secret. (L.) Late L. *auriculāris*, in the phr. *auriculāris confessio*, auricular confession. — L. *auricula*, the lobe of the ear; double dimin. from *auri-s*, the ear. See *Ear*.

Aurora. the dawn. (L.) L. *aurōra*, the dawn; from prehistoric **ausōsa*. + Gk. *Æolic aṓws*, Ion, *ἥως*, dawn, from prehistoric **aṓws*. See *East*.

Auscultation. a listening. (L.) L. *auscultātiōnem*, acc. of *auscultatio*, a listening; from the pp. of *auscultāre*, to listen. — L. **aus-*, base of *auris*, the ear. See *Ear*.

Auspice. favour, patronage. (F. — L.) F. *auspice*, a token of things by the flight of birds, an omen, good fortune. — L. *auspiciūm*, a watching of birds for the purpose of augury. Short for **auspiciūm*. — L. *au-*, for *auis*, a bird; and *spicere*, *specere*, to spy, look into.

Austere. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *austere*. — O. F. *austere*. — L. *austērus*, harsh, severe. — Gk. *αἰσχρογός*, making the tongue dry, harsh. — Gk. *αἰεω*, to dry. See *Sere*.

Austral. (F. — L.; or L.) We find F. *australe*, 'southerly;' Cot. — L. *Australis*, southerly. — L. *Auster*, the South wind.

AUTHENTIC

Authentic. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *authentiké*, *authentik*. — O. F. *authentique*, later *authentique* (Cot.). — L. *authenticus*, original, written with the author's own hand. — Gk. *αὐθεντικός*, vouched for, warranted. — Gk. *αὐθεντής*, also *αὐτο-έντής*, one who does things with his own hand, a 'self-worker'; see *Auto-*. β. Gk. *έντής* (for **σέντής*) is prob. allied to L. *sons* (gen. *sonitis*), guilty, responsible.

Author. (F.-L.) M. E. *autour*, *autor*; later *author* (with *th* once sounded as *t*, but now as *th* in thin). — O. F. *autor* (Bartsch). — L. *auctor*, acc. of *auctor*, an originator, lit. 'increaser, grower.' — L. *augere*, to increase. Cf. *Auction*.

Auto-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *αὐτο-*, stem of *αὐτός*, self. Der. *auto-biography*, a biography written by oneself (see *Biography*); *autograph*, something in one's own handwriting, from Gk. *γράφειν*, to write (see *Graphia*).

autocracy. (Gk.) Adapted (with suffix *-cy* for Gk. *-τεία*) from Gk. *αὐτοκράτεια*, absolute power. — Gk. *αὐτο-*, self; *-κράτεια* (in compounds), power, from *κρατέω*, to rule. — Gk. *κράτος*, strong; cognate with E. *Hard*.

automaton, a self-moving machine. (G.) Gk. *αὐτόματον*, neut. of *αὐτόματος*, self-moving. — Gk. *αὐτό-*, for *αὐτός*, self; and *-ματος*, cognate with Skt. *matís*, thought, considered, known, pp. of *man*, to think. (✓MEN.)

autonomy, self-government. (Gk.) Gk. *αὐτονομία*, independence. — Gk. *αὐτόνομος*, free, living by one's own laws. — Gk. *αὐτό-*, self; and *νόμος*, law, from *νέμωμαι*, I sway, *νέμειν*, to distribute.

autopsy, personal inspection. (Gk.) Gk. *αὐτοψία*, a seeing with one's own eyes. — Gk. *αὐτο-*, self; *ὄψις*, sight (see *Optio*).

Auto-da-fé. (Port.-L.) Lit. 'decree of faith'; a judgment of the Inquisition, also, the execution of such judgment, when the decree or sentence is read to the victims. — Port. *auto*, action, decree; *da*, short for *de a*, of the; *fé*, faith. [The Span. form is *auto de fé*, without the article *la* = Port. *a*.] — L. *actum*, acc. of *actus*, act, deed; *dē*, prep.; *illa*, fem. of *ille*, he; *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith.

Autumn. (F.-L.) M. E. *autumpne*. — O. F. *autompne*. — L. *autumnus*, *auctumnus*, autumn. (Perhaps allied to *augere*, to increase.)

Auxiliary. (L.) L. *auxiliarius*,

AVERAGE

helping, assisting. — L. *auxilium*, help. — L. *augere*, to increase.

Avadavat, a finch-like E. Indian bird. (Arab. and Pers.) Formerly *amadavat* (N. E. D.); or *amudavad*, N. and Q. 6 S. ii. 198. Named from the city of *Ahmed-ābād*, whence they were imported. — Arab. *Ahmed*, a proper name; Pers. *ābād*, a city.

Avail. (F.-L.) M. E. *auailen* (= *availen*). Compounded of O. F. *a*, to; and *vail*-, tonic stem of O. F. *valoir* (*valer*), to be of use. — L. *ad*, to; *valere*, to be strong.

Avalanche. (F.-L.) F. *avalanche*, the descent of snow into a valley. — F. *avalier*, to swallow; but the old sense was 'to let fall down.' — F. *aval*, downward, lit. 'to the valley.' — F. *a* (= L. *ad*), to; *val*, vale, from L. *uallē*, acc. of *uallis*, a valley.

Avarice. (F.-L.) M. E. *auarice* (with *u* for *v*). — F. *avarice*. — L. *auaritia*, greediness. — L. *auārus*, greedy; cf. L. *avidus*, greedy. — L. *auēre*, to wish, desire.

Avast, stop, hold fast. (Du.) Du. *hou vast*, *houd vast*, hold fast. — Du. *hou*, short form of *houd*, imper. of *houden*, to hold (see *Hold*); and *vast*, fast (see *Fast*).

Avatar. (Skt.) Skt. *avatāra*, descent; hence, the descent of a Hindu deity in incarnate form. — Skt. *ava*, down; and *ṭṛī*, to pass over, pass.

Avant, begone! (F.-L.) A. F. *avaunt*; O. F. *avant*, forward! See *Advance*.

Ave, hail. (L.) Short for *Auē Maria*, hail, Mary (Luke i. 28). — L. *auē*, hail! imper. sing. of *auēre*, to fare well.

Avenge. (F.-L.) O. F. *avengier*, to avenge. — F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; *vengier*, to avenge, from L. *uindicāre*, to lay claim to, also, to avenge. See *Vindicate*.

Aventail, the mouth-piece of a visor. (F.-L.) A. F. *aventaille*; O. F. *esventail*, air-hole. — O. F. *esventer*, to expose to air. — L. *ex*, out; *uentus*, wind. See *Ventail*.

Avenue. (F.-L.) F. *avenue*, *advenue*, access; hence an approach to a house (esp. one shaded by trees); fem. of *avenu*, pp. of F. *avénir*, to come to. — L. *ad*, to; *uenire*, to come.

Aver. (F.-L.) A. F. and O. F. *averer*. — Late L. *auērare*, *aduērare*, to affirm to be true. — L. *ad*, to; *uērus*, true.

Average, an equalised estimate. (F.) Formerly a duty, tax, impost; then, a extra charge on goods, the incidence of

AVERT

such a charge, the general estimate or apportionment of loss of goods, &c. Formed, with suffix *-age*, from F. *avar-ic*, now usually 'damage' (cf. Span. *averia*, *haberia*, 'the custom paid for goods that are exported' (Pineda), Port. and Ital. *avaría*, Late L. *avaría*, *averia*). A Mediterranean maritime term, orig. signifying 'duty charged on goods' (G. P. Marsh, in N. E. D.). Origin unknown; perhaps from Ital. *avere*, *havere*, goods, chattels (F. *avoir*), a sb. use of *havere*, *haver* (L. *habēre*), to possess. ¶ Not from Arab. *ʿavār*, damage, which is borrowed from Ital. *avaría*, in a late sense.

Avert. (L.) L. *āv-ertere*, to turn away. — L. *ā* (= *ab*), off, away; *vertere*, to turn. Der. *averse*, from L. pp. *āversus*.

Aviary. (L.) L. *aviārium*, a place for birds; neut. of adj. *aviārius*, belonging to birds. — L. *avi-*, stem of *avis*, a bird.

Avidity. (F.—L.) F. *avidité*, greediness, eagerness. — L. *aviditatem*, acc. of *aviditās*, eagerness. — L. *avidus*, greedy, desirous. — L. *avēre*, to crave.

Avocation. (L.) From L. *āvocatōnem*, acc. of *āvocatō*, a calling away of the attention, hence a diversion, amusement; afterwards used in the sense of employment. — L. *āvocatūs*, pp. of *āvocāre*, to call away. — L. *ā* (= *ab*), from, away; *vocāre*, to call. See **Vocation**.

Avoid, to shun. (F.—L.) M. E. *avoiden* (= *avoiden*), to empty, empty out, get rid of; later, to keep away from, shun. — O. F. *esvoidier*, to empty out, get quit of. — O. F. *es-*, prefix (L. *ex*, out); and O. F. *vuit*, *voidie* (F. *vide*), empty, void. See **Void**.

Avoldupois. (F.—L.) Formerly *avoir de pois* (Anglo-F. *avoir de pois*), goods of weight, i. e. heavy articles. — F. *avoir*, goods, orig. 'to have'; *de*, of; O. F. *pois*, A. F. *pois*, weight. — L. *habēre*, to have; *dē*, of; *pensum*, that which is weighed out, neut. of *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh. ¶ The F. *pois* is now misspelt *poids*. See **Poise**.

Avouch. (F.—L.) M. E. *avouchen*. — O. F. *avochier*, to call upon as guarantor (Godefroy). — L. *advocāre*, to call to or summon (a witness). — L. *ad*, to; *vocāre*, to call. Cf. **Vouch**.

avow, to confess, to declare openly. (F.—L.) M. E. *avowen*. — O. F. *avouer*, *av-er*. — L. *advocāre*, to call upon; Med. L. to call on as patron or client, to acknow-

AWKWARD

ledge, recognise. — L. *ad*, to; *vocāre*, to call. ¶ Another M. E. *avowen*, to bind with a vow, to vow, is obsolete; see **Vow**. Doublet, *avouch* (above).

Await. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) O. F. *awaitier*, *agaitier*, to wait for. — O. F. *a* (= L. *ad*), for; *waitier*, to wait, from O. H. G. *waitēn*, to watch, from the sb. *waita* (G. *wacht*), a watching. See **Wait**.

Awake, Awaken. (E.) M. E. *awakien*, *awaken*; and *awaknen*, *awakenen*; both orig. intransitive. Two A. S. verbs are confused; *āwacian*, wk. vb.; and *onwacnan*, with wk. pres. t., but strong pt. t. *onwac*, pp. *onwacen*. The prefix is either A- (2) or A- (4). See **Wake, Waken**.

Award, vb. (F.—L. and O. Low G.) M. E. *awarden*. — A. F. *awarder*; O. F. *eswarder*, *esgarder*, to examine, adjudge. — O. F. *es-* (= L. *ex*), out; O. F. *warder*, to ward, guard, from O. Low G., as in O. Sax. *wardōn* (cf. G. *warten*), to watch, guard. See **Ward, Guard**.

Aware. (E.) A corruption of M. E. *iswar*, *ywar*, aware (common); from A. S. *gewær*, aware. — A. S. *ge-*, a common prefix, not altering the sense; *war*, ware, wary; see **Wary**.

Away. (E.) For *on way*, i. e. on one's way, so as to depart. A. S. *onweg*, away. See **Way**.

Awe. (Scand.) M. E. *aze*, *aghe*, *awe*. [Also *eye*, *eghe*, *eye*; all orig. dissyllabic. The latter set are from A. S. *ege*, *awe*.] — Icel. *agi*, awe, fear; Dan. *ave*. † A. S. *ege*; Goth. *agis*, fear, anguish; Irish *eagal*, fear, terror; Gk. *áxos*, anguish, affliction. (✓ AGH.) Der. *aw-ful*.

Awkward, clumsy. (Scand. and E.) Orig. an adv., signifying 'transversely, or 'in a backhanded manner.' M. E. *awkward*, *awkwart*; 'awkwart he couth him ta' = he gave him a backhanded stroke, Wallace, iii. 175. β. The suffix *-ward* is E., as in *for-ward*, *on-ward*, &c. The prefix is M. E. *auk*, *awk*, contrary, perverse, wrong; this is a contraction of Icel. *öfug-* [Swed. *öfug*, in Widegren], like *hawk* from A. S. *hafoc*. — Icel. *öfugr*, often contracted to *öfgr*, adj., turning the wrong way, back foremost, contrary. γ. Here *öf-* is for *af-*, off, from, away; and *-ug-* is a suffix. Cf. O. H. G. *ap-uh*, M. H. G. *eb-ich*, turned away, perverse; from *apa-* = G. *ab*, off, away, and the suffix *-h*. δ. Thus the sense of *awk* is 'turned away';

AWL

from Icel. *af*, cognate with E. *of*, *off*, Gk. *ἀνω*.

Awl (E.) M. E. *awel*, *aul* [we also find *al*, *el*]. A. S. *awel*, *awul*; perhaps cognate with L. *aculeus*, a sting, spine, allied to L. *acus*, a needle. ¶ The A. S. *al* or *el*, an awl, seems to be a distinct word, and allied to Icel. *alr*; G. *ahle*; Skt. *ārā* (Kluge).

AWN (E.) M. E. *agune* (13th cent.), *awene*, *awne*. A. S. pl. *agnan*, Corp. Gl. + Icel. *ögn*, chaff, a husk; Dan. *avne*, chaff; Swed. *agn*, only in pl. *agnar*, husks; Goth. *ahana*; O. H. G. *agana*, chaff. Cf. Gk. pl. *ἀγραί*, chaff; O. L. *agna*, a straw.

AWNING. (O. F. ?) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 8; the proper sense seems to be 'a sail or tarpauling spread above a ship's deck, to keep off the sun's heat.' Perhaps from O. F. *auvan*, *auvant*, mod. F. *auvent*, 'a pent-house of cloth before a shop-window;' Cot. Cf. Prov. *anvan*, Late L. *antevanna*, *auvanna*, *avanna*. Perhaps from L. *ante*, before; *uannus*, a fan (fem. sb.).

AWRY. (E.) For *on wry*, on the twist; Barbour, Bruce, iv. 705. See **WRY**.

Axe, Ax. (E.) M. E. *ax*, *ex*. A. S. *ax*, older forms *acus*, *acus*. + Du. *aaks*; Icel. *öx*, *öxi*; Swed. *yx*; Dan. *öxe*; Goth. *akwisi*; O. H. G. *acchus*; G. *axt*; L. *ascia* (if for **ascia*); Gk. *ἀξίη*.

AXIOM. (Gk.) XV cent. = Gk. *ἀξίωμα* (gen. *ἀξιωματος*), worth, quality; in science, an assumption. = Gk. *ἀξιόω*, I deem worthy. = Gk. *ἀξίος*, worthy, worth, lit. 'weighing as much as.' = Gk. *ἀγχειν*, to drive; also, to weigh. (✓AG.)

AXIS, axle. (L.) L. *axis*, an axis, axle-tree. + Gk. *ἄξω*; Skt. *aksha*, an axle, wheel, cart. Cf. also A. S. *eax*, an axle; Du. *as*; G. *achse*; Russ. *os'*; Lith. *asis*. (✓AG, to drive.) See below.

axle. (Scand.) M. E. *axel*. [A. S. has *eaxl*, but only with the sense of shoulder.] = Icel. *örull*, axis; whence *örul-tré*, an axle-tree; Swed. and Dan. *axel*, axle. β. It is a dimin. of the form appearing in L. *axis*; see **AXIS**. Cf. W. *echel*, axle. Der. *axe-tree*, where *tree* is a block of wood.

Ay! interj. (E.) M. E. *ey!* A natural interjection. ¶ The phr. *ay me* is French; O. F. *aymi*, alas for me! Cf. Ital. *ahimé*, Span. *ay di me*, Gk. *οἶμοι*. See **Ah**.

Ay, Aye, yea, yes. (E.?) Spelt *I* in

BABE

old edd. of Shak., &c. Origin uncertain; perhaps a variant of **Yea**.

Ayah, a native waiting-maid, in India. (Port. = L.) Port. *aia*, a nurse, governess (fem. of *aio*, a tutor). Prob. from L. *avia*, a grandmother. = L. *avus*, a grandfather.

Aye, adv., ever. (Scand.) M. E. *ay*. = Icel. *ei*, ever. + A. S. *ā*, ever, also *āwa*; Goth. *aiw*, ever, case-forms from Teut. **aiwoz* (Goth. *aiws*), an age, which is allied to L. *æuum*, Gk. *αἰών*, an age. Cf. Gk. *αἰεί*, *del*, ever.

Aye-Aye, a kind of lemur. (F. = Madagascar.) F. *aye-aye*, supp. to Littré. From the native name *ai-ay* in Madagascar; said to be named from its cry.

AZIMUTH. (Arab.) *Azimuthal* circles are great circles on the sphere that pass through the *zenith*. Properly, *azimuth* is a pl. form, answering to Arab. *as-samūt*, ways, or points (or quarters) of the horizon; from *al samt*, sing., the way, or point (or quarter) of the horizon. = Arab. *al*, the; and *samt*, a way, quarter, direction; whence also E. *zenith*. See **Zenith**.

Azote, nitrogen. (F. = Gk.) So called because destructive to animal life. = F. *azote*. = Gk. *ἀ-*, negative prefix; *ζωτικός*, preserving life, from *ζω-ή*, life, *ζάειν*, to live.

Azure, blue. (F. = Arab. = Pers.) M. E. *asur*, *azure*. = O. F. *azur*, azure; a corrupted form for *lazur*, which was mistaken for *lasur*, as if the initial *l* indicated the def. article; Low L. *lazur*, an azure-coloured stone, also called *lapis lazuli*. = Arab. *lāzuward* (see **Devic**). = Pers. *lājuward*, lapis lazuli, a blue colour. So called from the mines of Lajward, where the lapis lazuli was found (Marco Polo, ed. Yule).

B

Baa, to bleat. (E.) In Shak.; an imitative word.

Babble. (E.) M. E. *bablen*, to prate, mumble, chatter. The suffix *-le* is frequentative; the word means 'to keep on saying *ba, ba*, syllables imitative of a child's attempts to speak. + Du. *habbelen*; Dan. *bable*; Icel. *babbla*; G. *bappeln*; and cf. F. *babiller*.

Babe. (E.) M. E. *bab*, earliest form *balan*. Probably due to infantile utterance; cf. **Babble**.

Babirusa, Babiroussa, a kind of wild hog. (Malay.) Malay *bābi rūsa*, lit. 'deer-hog,' or 'hog like a deer'; from *rūsa*, deer, and *bābi*, hog.

Baboon. (F. or Low L.) O. F. *babuin*, F. *babouin*; we also find M. E. *babion*, *babian*, *babewine*; Low L. *babewynus*, a baboon (A. D. 1295). Origin uncertain. Cf. O. F. *babou*, a grimace (Godefroy). Prob. from the motion of the lips. Cf. **Babble**.

Bacchanal. (L.—Gk.) L. *Bacchānālis*, a worshipper of *Bacchus*, god of wine.—Gk. *Bāxhos*, god of wine.

Bachelor. (F.—L.) M. E. *bachelor*.—O. F. *bachelier*.—Late L. **baccalāris*, but only found as *baccalārius*, a holder of a small farm or estate, called in Late L. *baccalāria*. Remoter origin unknown, and much disputed. Hardly from Late L. *bacca*, for L. *uacca*, a cow.

Back. (E.) M. E. *bak*. A. S. *bac*.+ Icel. *bak*; O. Sax. *bak*; O. Fries. *bek*. Der. *a-back*, q. v.; *back-bite*, M. E. *bak-biten* (P. Pl. B. ii. 80); *back-ward*, M. E. *bacward* (Cursor Mundi, 2042).

backgammon, a game. (E.) In Butler's *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 2. The sense is 'back-game,' because the pieces, when taken, are put back. See **gammon** (2).

Bacon. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *bacon*.—O. F. *bacon*; Low L. *baco*.—O. H. G. *bacho*, M. H. G. *bache*, buttock, ham, a flitch of bacon. Cf. G. *bache*, a wild sow; M. Du. *bak*, a pig; M. Dan. *bakke*, a pig.

Bad. (E.) M. E. *badde*. Formed from A. S. *beddel*, s., a hermaphrodite; and allied to A. S. *bedling*, an effeminate man.

Badge. (Unknown.) M. E. *bage*; Prompt. Parv. Low L. *bagia*, *bagea*, 'signum, insigne quoddam'; Ducange; apparently, a Latin version of the E. word. Origin unknown.

badger. (Unknown.) Spelt *bagnard* in Sir T. More; a nickname for the *brock*. Dr. Murray shews that *badger* = animal with a *badge* or stripe. See above.

Badinage, jesting talk. (F.—Prov.—L.) F. *badinage*.—F. *badiner*, to jest.—F. *badin*, adj., jesting.—Prov. *bader* (= F. *bayer*), lit. to gape; hence, to be silly.—Late L. *badāre*, to gape; prob. of imitative origin, from *ba*, expressive of opening the mouth. Cf. **Babble**.

Baffle, to foil, disgrace. (F.?—G.?) A Scotch word, as explained in Hall's Chron.

Hen. VIII, an. 5. *To baffull* is 'a great reproach among the Scottes'; it means to disgrace, vilify. Cf. Lowland Sc. *bauchle* (XV cent. *bachle*), to vilify. Origin doubtful; but cf. F. *beffler*, to deceive, mock (Cot.), *bafouer* (Cot. *baffouer*, to baffle, revile, disgrace); allied to Ital. *beffare*, to flout, scoffe (Florio), from *beffa*, a scoff; Norman F. *baffer*, to slap in the face; Prov. *bafa*, a scoff. Prob. from M. H. G. *beffen*, to scold; cf. G. *bäffen*, Du. *baffen*, to bark, yelp; of imitative origin, like Du. *paf*, a pop, a box on the ear.

Bag. (Scand.) M. E. *bagge*.—Icel. *baggi*, O. Swed. *bagge*, a bag, pack, bundle. Not found elsewhere in Teutonic. (Gael. *bag* is from E.)

bagatelle, a trifle, a game. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) F. *bagatelle*, a trifle.—Ital. *bagatella*, a trifle, dimin. of *Parmesan bagata*, a little property; from Lombard *baga*, a wine-skin, of Teut. origin; see **Bag**, **baggage** (1).

baggage (1), luggage. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *baggage*, *bagage*.—O. F. *bagage*, a collection of bundles.—O. F. *bague*, a bundle.

baggage (2), a worthless woman. (F.—Scand.) The same as **Baggage** (1), in a depraved sense. Perhaps influenced by F. *bagasse*, 'a baggage, quean,' Cot.; Ital. *bagascia*, 'a baggage-wench'; Florio.

Bail (1), security; as verb, to secure. (F.—L.) O. F. *bail*, s. custody; from *bailler*, a law term, to secure, to keep in custody.—L. *bāiulāre*, to carry a child about, to take charge of a child.—L. *bāiulus*, a porter, carrier.

bailiff. (F.—L.) M. E. *bailif*.—O. F. *bailif*, Cot.—Late L. *bāiulivum*, acc. of *bāiulivus*, a custodian, &c.—L. *bāiulāre* (above).

bailiwick. (F.—L.; and E.) From M. E. *baili*, short for *bailif* (above); and M. E. *wik*, A. S. *wīc*, a district; hence, 'district of a bailiff;' later, 'office' of the same.

Bail (2), a bucket. See **Bale** (3).

Bail (3), at cricket. (F.—L.?) O. F. *bail*, an iron-pointed stake; Godefroy adds that 'in the arrondissements of Vervins and Avesnes, *bail* is the name of a horizontal piece of wood fixed upon two stakes.' Perhaps from L. *baculum*, a stick. (Doubtful.)

Bairn, a child. (E.) M. E. *barn*. A. S. *bearn*.+ Icel., Swed., Dan., and Goth. *barn*. Lit. 'that which is born;' Teut.

BAIT

type **barnom*, neut. sb., from *bar*, and grade of *ber-an*, to bear; with suffix *-no*. See **Bear** (1).

Bait, to feed. (Scand.) Lit. 'to make to bite'; a *bait* is 'an enticement to bite.' M. E. *baiten*, *beiten*.—Icel. *beita*, to make to bite, causal of *bíta*, to bite; Swed. *beta*, to pasture; Swed. *bete*, Dan. *bed*, a bait. See **Bite**.

Baize, coarse woollen stuff. (F.—L.) An error for *bayes*, pl. of F. *baye*, 'the cloth called bayes'; Cot.—O. F. *bai*, bay-coloured.—L. *badius*, bay. From the orig. colour. Cf. Span. *bayo*, bay, *bayeta*, baize; &c. See **Bay** (1).

Bake. (E.) M. E. *baken*. A. S. *bacan*, pt. t. *bōc*, pp. *bacen*. + Icel. and Swed. *baka*; Dan. *bage*; Du. *bakken*; G. *backen*; cf. Gk. *pháyeu*, to roast. (✓ BHOG.)

Bakshish, **Backsheesh**, a present, small gratuity. (Pers.) Pers. *bakhshish*, a gratuity; from *bakhshidan*, to give; *baksh*, a share, portion. Cf. Zend. *baksh*, to distribute; Skt. *bhāj*, to divide.

Balance. (F.—L.) M. E. *balance*.—F. *balance*, 'a balance, pair of weights or balances'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *bilancia*.—L. *bilancem*, acc. of *bilanx*, having two scales.—L. *bi-*, for *bis*, double, twice; and *lanx*, a dish, platter, scale of a balance.

Balas-ruby, a variety of ruby, of a pale rose-red or orange colour. (F.—Low L.—Arab.—Pers.) Formerly *balais*.—F. *balais*; Med. L. *balascus*, *balascius*.—Arab. *balakhsh*, a ruby (Devic).—Pers. *badakhshi*, a ruby; named from Badakhshān, N. of the river Amoo (Oxus).

Balcony. (Ital.—Teut.) Ital. *balcone*, *palcone*, orig. a stage.—O. H. G. *balcho*, a beam. + O. Sax. *balko*, a beam. See **Balk** (1).

Bald. (C.) M. E. *balled*; the orig. sense was 'shining, white,' as in '*bald-faced* stag,' a stag with a white streak on its face; cf. prov. E. *ball*, a white-faced horse.—Gael. and Irish *bal*, *ball*, a spot, mark, speckle (properly a white spot or streak); Bret. *bal*, a white streak on an animal's face; W. *bali*, whiteness in a horse's forehead. Cf. Gk. *phálios*, white, *φαλκός*, bald-headed; Lith. *baltas*, white.

Baldachin (pronounced *baoldakin* or *bældakin*), a canopy over an altar, throne, &c. (F. or Ital.—Arab.) F. *baldaquin*; Ital. *baldacchino*, a canopy, tester, orig. hangings or tapestry made at Bagdad.—Ital. *Baldacco*, Bagdad.—Arab. *Baghdād*, Bagdad.

BALLAST

Balderdash, poor stuff. (Scand.?) It formerly meant a jumbled mixture of liquors. Cf. Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter; and *daske*, to slap, flap. Hence it appears (like *slap-dash*) to have meant a confused noise; secondarily a hodge-podge (Halliwell); and generally, any mixture. (Uncertain.)

Baldric, a girdle. (F.—M. H. G.—L.) O. F. **baldric* (not recorded), older form of O. F. *baldret*, *baldrei*; Low L. *baldringus*.—M. H. G. *balderich*, a girdle; extended from O. H. G. *bals*, a belt.—L. *balteus*, a belt. See **Belt**.

Bale (1), a package; see **Ball** (2).

Bale (2), evil. (E.) M. E. *bale*. A. S. *bealu*, *balu*, evil. + O. Fries. and O. S. *balu*; Icel. *böl*, misfortune; O. H. G. *balo*, destruction. Teut. **balwom*, neut. of **balwoz*, adj. evil; cf. Goth. *balwawesei*, wickedness. Der. *bale-ful*.

Bale (3), to empty water out of a ship. (F.—Teut.) XVII cent. It means to empty a ship by means of *bails*, i.e. buckets.—F. *baille*, a bucket. Cf. Du. *ballie*, a tub; Swed. *balja*, Dan. *ballie*, G. *balje*, a tub.—Late Lat. **bacula* (Dier), dimin. from Du. *bak*, M. Du. *back*, a trough.

Balk (1), a beam, ridge of land. (E.) M. E. *balke*. A. S. *balca*, a ridge, heap; which explains *balcked* = laid in heaps, 1 Hen. IV, i. 1. 69. + O. Sax. *balko*, a beam; Du. *balk*, a beam, bar; Swed. *balk*, a beam, partition; G. *balken*. Teut. stem **balkon-*, a bar. Cf. **Phalanx**.

balk (2), **baulk**, to hinder. (E.) M. E. *balken*. To put a *balk* or *bar* in a man's way.

Ball (1), a spherical body. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *bal*, *balle*.—F. *balle*.—M. H. G. *balle*, O. H. G. *ballo* (G. *ball*), a ball, sphere. + Icel. *bölfr*.

bale (1), a package. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *bale*.—F. *bale*, a ball, also a pack, as of merchandise; Cot. The same as F. *balle*, a ball; hence, a round package.

Ball (2), a dance. (F.—Late L.) F. *bal*.—F. *baller*, to dance.—Late L. *balläre*, to dance. + Gk. *βαλλίζεω*, to dance.

ballad. (F.—Prov.—Late L.) M. E. *balade*.—O. F. *balade*; F. *ballade*.—Prov. *balada*, a song for dancing to.—Late L. *balläre*, to dance.

Ballast, a load to steady a ship. (Scand. or O. Low G.) Three forms are found: (1) O. Dan. *barlast*, i.e. bare load, mere weight, Swed. *barlast*; (2) O. Low G.

BALLET

ballast, i.e. 'bale last,' useless load, Du., Dan., E. Fries. *ballast*; (3) Dan. *bag-last*, i.e. back load. Of these, (3) seems due to popular etymology; and (2) arose out of (1). See *Last* (4); also *Bare*, *Bale* (2), *Back*. Cf. M. Du. *bal-daedt*, evil deed (Hexham).

Ballet. (F.—Late L.) F. *ballet*, dimin. of *bal*, a dance. See *Ball* (2).

Balloon, a large ball. (F.—O. H. G.) Formerly *baloon*, a ball used in a game like football; (also *ballone*, from Ital. *ballone*, in Florio).—O. F. *balon*, 'a little ball, or pack; a football or baloon;' Cot. Mod. F. *ballon*; Span. *balon*; Ital. *pallone*; augmentative form of F. *balle*, &c., a ball. See *Ball* (1).

ballot. (Ital.—O. H. G.) Ital. *ballottare*, 'to cast lots with bullets, as they use in Venice;' Florio.—Ital. *ballotta*, a little ball used for voting; dimin. of Ital. *balla*, a ball. See *Ball* (1).

Balm. (F.—L.—Gk.) A modified spelling; M. E. *basme*, *bame*, *baume*.—O. F. *basme*.—L. *balsamum*.—Gk. *βάλσαμον*, fragrant resin of the *βάλσαμος*, or balsam-tree. Prob. Semitic; cf. Heb. *bāsām*, balsam.

balsam. (L.—Gk.) L. *balsamum*; as above.

Baluster, a rail of a staircase, small column. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) F. *balustre*; *balustres*, 'ballisters, little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outsides of cloisters, terraces,' &c.; Cot.—Ital. *balaustro*, a baluster; so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate.—Ital. *balausto*, *balaustra*, the flower of the pomegranate.—L. *balaustium*.—Gk. *βαλάντιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Der. *balustrade*, F. *balustrade*, from Ital. *balaustrata*, furnished with balusters.

Bamboo. (Malay—Canarese.) XVI cent. Malay *dambū*.—Canarese *banbu*, or *banwu*, bamboo.

Bamboozle, to hoax. (Unknown.)

Ban, a proclamation. (E.) Chiefly in the pl. *banns* (of marriage). M. E. *ban*. A. S. *gebann*, a proclamation (the prefix *ge-* making no difference). Cf. A. S. *ābanan*, to summon, order out. Influenced by O. F. *ban*, of G. origin (as below).† Du. *ban*, excommunication; Icel. and Swed. *bann*, Dan. *band*, O. H. G. *ban*, a ban. All from Teut. strong vb. **bannan*-, to proclaim; as in O. H. G. *bannan*. Cf.

BANG

L. *fāma*, a rumour. (✓BHA.) Brugm. i. § 559.

Banana, the plantain-tree. (Span.) Span. *banana*, fruit of the *banana*; said to be of African origin (from Guinea).

Band (1), **Bond**. (Scand.) M. E. *band*; variant, *bond*.—Icel. *band*; Swed. *band*; Dan. *baand*; cf. Du. and G. *band*. Teut. **bandom*, n.; from *band*-, 2nd grade of *bind-an*, to bind; see *Bind*. Allied to A. S. *bend*, Goth. *bandi*, a band. Cf. Skt. *bandha*, a binding. Der. *band-age* (F. *bandage*); *band-box*; *bandog*, q. v.

band (2), a company of men. (F.—Teut.) F. *bande*; Cot.; whence G. *bande*, a gang, set.—Low Lat. *banda*, a gang; allied to Low L. *bandum*, a banner. See *Banner* and *Bind*.

Bandanna, a silk handkerchief with white spots. (Hind.) Hind. *bāndhnū*, 'a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places, to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye... a kind of silk cloth;' Shakespear's Hind. Dict.

Bandicoot, a large Indian rat. (Telugu.) Telugu *pandi-kokku*, lit. pig-rat (Yule).—Tel. *pandi*, a pig, *kokku*, a rat.

Bandit. (Ital.—O. H. G.) In Sh.—Ital. *bandito*, outlawed, pp. of *bandire*, to proscribe.—Low L. *bannire*, to proclaim.—O. H. G. *bannan*, to summon; whence O. H. G. *ban*, cognate with E. *ban*.

Bandog, a large dog. (E.) Orig. *banddog*, a dog that is tied up. See Prompt. Parv. p. 43. See *Band* (1).

Bandy, to beat to and fro, contend. (F.—Teut.) Orig. to *band* (Turville).—F. *bander*, 'to bind; also, to bandie, at tennis;' Cot. *Se bander*, to league against.—F. *bande*, a band; see *Band* (2).

bandy-legged, bow-legged. (F.—Teut. and Scand.) Prob. from *bandy*, formerly the name of a bent stick for playing a game called *bandy*, in which a ball was *banded* about. See above.

Bane, harm. (E.) A. S. *bana*, a murderer, bane.† O. Sax. and O. H. G. *bano*; Icel. *bani*, Dan. and Swed. *bane*, death, murder. Teut. stem **banon*-, m. Cf. Goth. *banja*, a wound. Der. *bane-ful*.

Bang (1), to beat. (Scand.) In Sh.—Icel. *bang*, Dan. *banke*, to beat; O. Swed. *bång*, Icel. *bang*, a hammering. Cf. G. *bengel*, a cudgel.

Bang (2), a narcotic drug. (Pers.—Skt.) Pers. *bang*.—Skt. *dhangā*, hemp; the drug being made from the wild hemp.

BANGLE

Bangle, a kind of bracelet. (Hind.) Hind. *bangri*, a bracelet, bangle. (H. H. Wilson.)

Banian; see **Banyan**.

Banish. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *banishen*.—O. F. *banis*-, stem of pres. part. of *banir*, *bannir*, to proscribe.—Low L. *banire*, to proclaim; see **Bandit**.

Banisters; a corruption of **Balusters**.

Banjo, a six-stringed musical instrument. (Ital.—Gk.) A negro corruption of *bandore*, *bandora*, or *pandore*.—Ital. *pandora*, a musical instrument, usually with three strings.—Gk. *πανδοῦρα*, the same. Perhaps of Egypt. orig.

Bank (1), a mound of earth. (Scand.) M. E. *banke*.—O. Scand. **banke*, orig. form of Icel. *bakki*, ridge, eminence, bank of a river; cf. Dan. *bakke*, Swed. *backe*, hank; whence also Norman F. *banque*, a bank. Teut. stem **bankon*-. Cf. O. Sax. and Du. *bank*, O. H. G. *banch*, A. S. *benc*, a bench (see **Bench**).

bank (2), for money. (F.—Teut.) F. *banque*, a money-changer's table or bench.—M. Du. *banck*, M. H. G. *banc*, a bench, table. See above.

bankrupt. (F.—Ital.—Teut. and L.) Modified from F. *banqueroute*, bankruptcy, by a knowledge of the relation of the word to L. *ruptus*, broken.—Ital. *banca rotta*, a broken bank, due to the money-changer's failure.—M. H. G. *banc*, a bench (see above); and L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, to break.

Banner. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *banere*.—O. F. *banere* (supp. to Godefroy, s. v. *banriere*), also *baniere*.—Low L. **bandāria* (Ducange gives *bandēria*), a banner.—Low L. *bandum*, *bannum*, a standard. From a Teut. (Langobardic) source; cf. Goth. *bandwa*, a sign, token. 'Uexillum, quod bandum appellat;' Paulus, *de Gestis Langob.* i. 20. Prob. allied to **Band** (1) and **Band** (2).

banneret, orig. a knight who had men under his own banner. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *baneret*.—O. F. *baneret* (F. *banneret*); lit. 'bannered.'—O. F. *banere* (above); with suffix *-et* = L. pp. *-ātus*.

Bannock, a cake. (C.—L.?) Gael. *bannach*, a cake. Perhaps from L. *pānicum*, a thing baked; from *pāni*-, bread.

Banns, pl. of **Ban**, q. v.

Banquet. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) F. *banquet*.—Ital. *banchetto* (Torriano), a feast; also a bench; dimin. of *banco*, a bench.—

BARBAROUS

M. H. G. *banc*, a bench, table; see **bank** (2).

Banshee, a female spirit supposed to warn families of a death. (C.) Gael. *beanshíth*, a banshee, from Gael. *bean*, a woman; *síth*, a fairy; O. Irish *ban-side*, fairies (Windisch, s. v. *side*), from O. Ir. *ben* (= E. *quean*), a woman, *side*, fairies.

Bantam. (Java.) A fowl from *Bantam*, in Java.

Banter, raillery. (Unknown.)

Bantling, an infant. (G.?) Prob. considered as *band-ling*, one wrapped in swaddling bands; with double dimin. suffix *-ling*; but really an adaptation of G. *bänkling* (with the same sense as *bank-art*), an illegitimate child; from *bank*, a bench; i. e. 'a child begotten on a bench,' not in the marriage-bed (Mahn). Cf. **bank** (2).

Banyan, a tree. (Port.—Skt.) An English, not a native name for the tree. So called because used as a market-place for merchants or 'bannyans,' as we termed them; see Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1665, pp. 51, 123.—Port. *banian*, an Indian merchant.—Skt. *banij*, a merchant.

Baobab, a tree. (African.) The native name in Senegal (Adanson).

Baptise, **Baptize**. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *baptise*; M. E. *baptisen*.—O. F. *baptiser*.—L. *baptisāre*.—Gk. *βαπτίζω*; from *βάπτω*, to dip. Der. *baptist*, Gk. *βαπτιστής*, a dipper; *baptism*, Gk. *βάπτισμα*, *βάπτισμος*, a dipping.

Bar, a rail. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *barre*.—O. F. *barre*.—Late L. *barra*, a bar.

Barb (1), hook on an arrow. (F.—L.) F. *barbe*.—L. *barba*, a beard. Hence O. F. *flesche barbelte*, 'a bearded or barbed arrow;' Cot. See **Beard**.

barbel, a fish. (F.—L.) M. E. *barbelle*.—O. F. *barbel*.—F. *barbeau*.—L. *barbellus*, dimin. of *barbus*, a barbel.—L. *barba*, a beard. ¶ Named from four beard-like appendages near the mouth.

barber. (F.—L.) M. E. *barbour*.—A. F. *barbour*, with suffix *-our* = Lat. acc. *-ālorem*; cf. O. F. *barbier*, a barber.—F. *barbe*, a beard; from L. *barba*, beard.

Barb (2), a horse. (F.—Barbary.) F. *barbe*, a Barbary horse; named from the country.

Barbarous. (L.—Gk.) L. *barbar-us*; with suffix *-ous*.—Gk. *βάρβαρος*, foreign, lit. stammering; a name given by Greeks

BARBED

to express the strange sound of foreign languages. Cf. L. *balbus*, stammering.

Barbed, accoutred, armed; said of horses. (F.—Scand.?) Also (more correctly), *barded*.—F. *barde*, 'barbed as a horse, Cot.—F. *barde*, horse-armour.—Icel. *barð*, a brim, edge; also, a beak or armed prow of a warship (cf. *barði*, a shield); whence it may have been applied to horses (Diez).

Barbel, Barber; see **Barb** (1).

Barberry, Berberry, a shrub. (Med. L.) From Med. L. *barbaris*, a barberry-tree; of unknown origin. Hence also M. F. *berberis*, Sp. *berberis*, and even mod. Arab. *barbāris*. ¶ The spelling should be *berbery* or *barbary*; no connexion with *berry*.

Barbican. (F.) M. E. *barbican*.—F. *barbacane*, a barbican or outwork of a castle; also, a loop-hole; also, an outlet for water. Hardly from Arab. *barbakh*, an aqueduct, a sewer (Devic).

Bard. (C.) W. *bardd*, Irish and Gael. *bard*, a poet. Cf. Gk. *φπάειν*, to speak.

Bare. (E.) M. E. *bar*. A. S. *bar*. + Icel. *berr*; G. *bar*, *baar*. Teut. type **bazos*; cf. Lith. *basas*, O. Slav. *bositi*, barefooted.

Bargain. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *bargayn*, sb.—O. F. *bargaigier*, *bargenir*, to chaffer.—Late L. *barcāniāre*, to change about. Remoter origin unknown.

Barge. (F.—Late L.—C.?) M. E. *barge*.—F. *barge*.—Late L. *barga*, variant of *barca*; see **Bark** (1).

bark (1), **barque**. (F.—Late L.—C.?) *Bark* is an E. spelling of F. *barque*, a little ship.—Late L. *barca*, a sort of ship or large boat, a lighter. Perhaps of Celtic origin (Thurneysen).—O. Irish *barc* (fem. *a-stem*), a bark.

Bark (2), the rind of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. *bark*.—Swed. *bark*; Dan. *bark*; Icel. *börkr*. Teut. type **barkuz*.

Bark (3), to yelp as a dog. (E.) M. E. *berken*.—A. S. *beorcan*, to bark. Cf. Icel. *berkja*, A. S. *borcian*, to bark. Perhaps of imitative origin.

Barley. (E.) M. E. *barli*.—A. S. *barlic*. Cf. A. S. *bere*, barley (Lowl. Sc. *beor*); and *-lic*, for *lic*, like. Cf. also Goth. *barizeins*, made of barley; L. *far*, corn.

bar. (E.) M. E. *berne*. A. S. *bern*, contr. form of *ber-ern* (Luke iii. 17).—A. S. *bere*, barley; and *ern*, *arn*, a place

BARRATOR

for storing. A. S. *arn* is for **ran*(12), cognate with Icel. *rann*; see **Ransack**.

Barm (1), yeast. (E.) M. E. *berme*. A. S. *beorma*. + Low G. *barm*; Swed. *bärma*; G. *bärme*. Teut. stem **bermon-*; perhaps allied to **Ferment**.

Barm (2), the lap. (E.) M. E. *barm*. A. S. *bearm*, lap, bosom. + O. Sax., Swed., Dan. *barm*; Icel. *barmr*; Goth. *barms*. Teut. type **barmoz*; from *bar-*, and grade of *ber-an*, to bear; see **Bear** (1).

Barn. (E.) See **Barley**.

Barnacle (1), a kind of goose. (F.—Med. L.) Dimin. from F. *bernaque* (Cot.); Med. L. *bernaca*. '*Bernaca*, aues aucis palustribus similes;' Ducange. Used by Giraldus Cambrensis. Cf. Port. *bernaca*, *bernacha*; Span. *bernicla* (Neuman). (See Max Müller, Lectures, 2nd Series.)

barnacle (2), a sort of shell-fish. (F.—Med. L.) The same as **Barnacle** (1). See N. E. D.; and Max Müller, Lect. on Science of Language, ed. 7, ii. 583.

Barnacles, spectacles, orig. irons put on the noses of horses to keep them quiet. (F.) The sense of 'spectacles' is late, and due to a humorous allusion. M. E. *bernak*, dimin. *bernakill*. '*Bernak* for hors, *bernakill*, Chamus' (i. e. L. *camus*); Prompt. Parv. We find *bernac* in A. F. (in an Eng. MS.); Wright's Vocab. i. 100, l. 3. Origin unknown.

Barometer, an instrument for measuring the weight of the air. (Gk.) Gk. *Bapō*, for *Bāpos*, weight; and *μέτρον*, a measure; see **Metre**.

Baron, a title. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *baron*.—F. *baron*; older form *ber*, nom. (Prov. *bar*), the suffix *-on* marking the acc. case (Diez). Cf. Ital. *barone*, Sp. *varon*, Port. *varão*.—Late L. *baro*, acc. *-onem*, a man, a male. Origin unknown.

Barouche, a carriage. (G.—Ital.—L.) G. *barutsche*.—Ital. *baroccio*, *biroccio*, a chariot, orig. a two-wheeled car.—L. *birotus*, two-wheeled; with suffix *-occio* assimilated to that of *carr-occio*, a chariot (Diez).—L. *bi-*, double; and *rota*, a wheel.

Barracks. (F.—Ital.) F. *baraque*.—Ital. *baracca*, a tent for soldiers; cf. Sp. *harraca*. Prob. connected with Late L. *barra*, a bar, pale.

Barrator, one who incites to quarrels and lawsuits. (F.) Formerly *barratour*, *baratour*; from M. E. *barat*, deceit, strife. —F. *barat*, 'cheating, deceit, guile, also a barter,' Cotgrave. Allied to **Barter**.

BARREL

☞ Influenced by Icel. *barátta*, a fight, a turmoil.

Barrel (F.) M. E. *baril*. — O. F. (and F.) *baril*. Perhaps from Late L. *barra*, a bar, pale; from the staves of it.

Barren (F.) M. E. *barain*. — A. F. *barain*, -e; O. F. *brehaing*, fem. *brehaingne*, *baraigne*; F. *bréhaingne*, sterile. Of unknown origin.

Barricade. (F.—Span.) F. *barricade*. — Span. *barricada*, a barricade, lit. one made with barrels full of earth. — Span. *barrica*, a barrel. Perhaps from Span. *barra*, a bar; see **Barrel**.

Barrier (F.) M. E. *barriere*. — O. F. *barriere* (Godefroy, s. v. *bassein*); F. *barrière*. — F. *barrier*, to bar up. — F. *barre*, a bar. See **Bar**.

barrister. (Low L.) A barbarous word; formed with suffix -*ister* (= Low L. -*istarius*) from the sb. *bar*. Spelman gives the Low L. form as *barrasterius*.

Barrow (1), a burial-mound. (E.) For *berrow* (like *parson* for *person*, &c.). M. E. *bergh*, *berw*, a hill, mound. O. Merc. *berg*; A. S. *beorg*, *beorh*, a mountain, hill, mound. † O. Sax., Du., G. *berg*. Teut. type **bergoz*, a hill. Cf. O. Irish *bri*, a mountain; Skt. *bṛhant*, large.

Barrow (2), a wheel-barrow. (E.) M. E. *barwe*. — A. S. *bar*-, 2nd grade of *ber-an*, to bear, carry. Cf. M. H. G. *rade-ber*, wheel-barrow, from *rad*, wheel.

Barter, to traffic. (F.) M. E. *bartrryn*. — O. F. *bareter*, *barater*, 'to cheat, beguile, also to barter'; Cot. O. F. *barat*, 'cheating, also a barter'; Cot. β. Of doubtful origin; perhaps Celtic (Littré). Cf. Bret. *barad*, treachery, Irish *brath*, W. *brad*, treachery, Gael. *brath*, advantage by unfair means; Irish *bradach*, Gael. *bradach*, thievish, roguish; W. *bradu*, to plot.

Barton, a court-yard, manor. (E.) O. Northumb. *bere-tūn* (Matt. iii. 12). — A. S. *bere*, barley; and *tūn*, an enclosure; see **Barley** and **Town**.

Barytes, in chemistry. (Gk.) Named from its weight. — Gk. *βαρύτης*, weight. — Gk. *βαρύς*, heavy. See **Grave** (2).

barytone. (Ital.—Gk.) Better *baritone*; a musical term for a deep voice. — Ital. *baritono*, a baritone. — Gk. *βαρύς*, heavy, deep; and *róvos*, a tone; see **Tone**.

Basalt. (L.) Also *basaltis*. L. *basaltis*, a hard kind of marble in Æthiopia. An African word (Pliny).

Base (1), low. (F.—L.) M. E. *bass*,

BASK

base. — F. *bas*, m., *basse*, fem. — Late L. *basus*, low; the same word as L. *Bassus*, proper name, which seems to have meant 'stout, fat,' rather than merely 'low.'

Base (2), a foundation. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *bas*. — F. *base*. — L. *basis*. — Gk. *βάσις*, a step, a pedestal, base. — Gk. base βα-, to go (as in *βαίω*, to go); with suffix -σι- (for -τι-); cf. Skt. *ga-ti*(s), a going, from *gam*, to go. See **Come**.

Basement, lowest floor of a building. (F.—Ital.—L.) Appears in F. as *soubassement*, the basement of a building; formed from *sous*, under, and -*bassement*, borrowed from Ital. *bassamento*, lit. an abasement. — Ital. *bassare*, to lower. — Ital. *basso*, low. — Late L. *basus*; see **Base** (1).

Basenet, **basnet**; see **Basinet**.

Bashaw; the old form of **Pasha**.

Bashful. (F. and E.) For *abashful*; see **Abash**. Prob. by confusion with *abase* and *base*.

Basil (1), a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *basile* (Supp. to Godefroy); short for *basilic*; cf. F. *basilic*, 'herb basil'; Cot. — L. *basilicum*, neut. of *basilicus*, royal. — Gr. *βασιλικόν*, basil; neut. of *βασιλικός*, royal. — Gk. *Βασιλεύς*, a king.

basilica, a large hall. (L.—Gk.) L. *basilica*, fem. of *basilicus*, royal.

basiliak, a fabled serpent. (L.—Gk.) L. *basiliscus*. — Gk. *βασιλισκός*, lit. royal; also a lizard or serpent, named from a spot on the head like a crown (Pliny, viii. 21). — Gk. *Βασιλεύς*, a king.

Basil (2), the hide of a sheep tanned. (F.—Span.—Arab.) A. F. *baseyne* (Liber Albus, 225). — F. *basane*, M. F. *bassane*. — Span. *badana*, a dressed sheep-skin. — Arab. *biṭānah*, the [inner] lining of a garment, for which basil-leather was used. Cf. Arab. *batn*, the inside.

Basin. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *basin*, *basin*. — O. F. *basin*, *bachin*; F. *basin*. — Late L. *bachinus*, *bachinnus*, a basin (Duc.). Supposed to be from Late L. *bacca*, water-vessel (Isidore). Cf. Du. *bek*, a bowl, trough.

basinet, **basenet**, **basnet**, a light helmet. (F.—Late L.) In Spenser; F. Q. vi. 1. 31. — O. F. *bacinet*, dimin. of *basin*, a basin; from its shape.

Basis. (L.—Gk.) L. *basis*. — Gk. *βάσις*; see **Base** (2).

Bask. (Scand.) M. E. *baske*, to bathe oneself, Palsgrave; and cf. *bathe hire*, to bask herself, Ch. C. T. Nonnes Prestes

BASKET

Tale, 447. — Icel. **baðask* (later *baðast*), for *baða sik*, to bathe oneself. Cf. also Swed. dial. *at basa sig i solen*, to bask in the sun, *baðfisk*, fishes basking in the sun (Wedgwood). See *Bathe*. ¶ Formed like *Busk*.

Basket. (F.?) M. E. *basket*. Mod. Norman F. *basquette* (Moisy). Origin unknown.

Basnet; see *Basinet*.

Bass (1), the lowest part, in music. (F.—L.) The same word as **Base** (1); but so spelt in imitation of Ital. *basso*, *base*.

Bass (2), **Barse**, a fish. (E.) M. E. *barse*; also *base*, *bace* (with loss of *r*). A. S. *bærs*, a perch. + Du. *baars*; G. *bars*, *barsch*, a perch. Named from its prickles. From **bars-*, 2nd grade of Teut. root **bērs*, whence also *Bristle*, q. v. Cf. Skt. *bhr̥shī*, pointed.

Bassoon, a base instrument. (F.—L.) F. *basson*, augmentative from F. *basse*, base (in music), fem. of *bas*, base. See **Base** (1).

Bast. (E.) M. E. *bast*; *bast-tree*, a lime-tree. A. S. *bæst*, inner bark of a lime-tree; whence *bast* is made. + Icel., Swed., Dan., G. *bast*. Often spelt *bass*.

Bastard, an illegitimate child. (F.) M. E. *bastard*, applied to Will. I. — O. F. *bastard*, the same as *filis de bast*, lit. 'the son of a pack-saddle,' not of a bed. [The expression *a bast ibore*, illegitimate, occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 516.] — O. F. *bast*, a pack-saddle (F. *bât*); with suffix *-ard*, from O. H. G. *hart*, hard, first used as a suffix in proper names and then generally.

Baste (1), to beat. (Scand.?) The form *bas-it* occurs as a pp. in 1553. Cf. Swed. *basa*, to strike, beat, whip.

Baste (2), to pour fat over meat. (Unknown.) In Sh. 'To *baste*, linire;' Levins, ed. 1570.

Baste (3), to sew slightly. (F.—M. H. G.) M. E. *basten*. — O. F. *bastir*, F. *bâtir*, to sew slightly; a tailor's term. — M. H. G. *besten* (for **bastjan*), to bind; orig. to tie with *bast*. — G. *bast*, *bast*. See **Bast**.

Bastile, a fortress. (F.) O. F. *bastille*, a building. — O. F. *bastir* (F. *bâtir*), to build. Origin uncertain; perhaps allied to **Baton**.

Bastinado. (Span.) From Span. *bastonada*, a beating. — Span. *baston*, a stick. — Late L. *bastōnem*, acc.; see **Baton**.

BATTER

Bastion. (F.—Ital.) F. *bastion*. — Ital. *bastione*, part of a fortification. — Ital. *bastire*, to build; allied to O. F. *bastir*, to build. See **Bastile**.

Bat (1), a cudgel. (E.) M. E. *batte*. — A. S. *batt* (Eng. Studien, xi. 65). Cf. Irish *bata*, *bat*, a staff. Der. *bat-let*, with double dimin. suffix *-let*.

Bat (2), a winged mammal. (Scand.) *Bat* has taken the place of M. E. *bakke*. — Dan. *bakke*, now only in comp. *aften-bakke*, evening-bat. Cf. O. Swed. *natt-backa*, 'night-bat' (Ihre); for which we find Swed. dial. *natt-batta* (Rietz).

Batch. (E.) A *batch* is as much as is baked at once; hence, a quantity. M. E. *bacche*, a baking; from A. S. *bacan*, to bake. See **Bake**.

Bate (1), to beat down, diminish. (F.—L.) Short for **Abate**, by loss of *a*.

Bate (2), strife. (F.—L.) M. E. *bate*; a clipt form of *Debate*, in the sense of strife. ¶ So also *fence* for *de-fence*.

Bath. (E.) M. E. *baþ*. A. S. *bað*. + Icel. *bað*; O. H. G. *bad*; Swed., Dan., Du., G. *bad*. Teut. **ba-pom*, neuter. The orig. sense was a place of warmth; cf. O. H. G. *bājan* (G. *bāhen*), to foment.

bathe. (E.) A. S. *baðian*, to bathe. — A. S. *bað*, a bath. And see **Bask**.

Bathos. (Gk.) Lit. depth, sinking. — Gk. *báthos*, depth; cf. *baþús*, deep.

Baton, **Batoon**, a cudgel. (F.) F. *bâton*, O. F. *baston*. — Late L. *bastōnem*, acc. of *basto*, a cudgel. Origin doubtful; connected by Diez with Gk. *βαράειν*, to support.

Battalion. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *bataillon*. — Ital. *battaglione*, a battalion. — Ital. *battaglia*, a battle; see **Battle** below.

Batten (1), to grow fat; to fatten. (Scand.) Orig. intransitive. — Icel. *batna*, to grow better, improve, recover. Cf. Goth. *ga-batnan*, to be bettered; Icel. *bat-i*, s., improvement, E. **Better**, q. v., and **Boot** (2). Cf. also Du. *baten*, to yield profit; *baat*, profit.

Batten (2), a wooden rod. (F.) To *batten* down is to fasten with *battens*. *Batten* is merely another spelling of **Baton**.

Batter (1), to beat. (F.—L.) M. E. *bat-er-en*; with frequentative suffix *-er-*. — F. *battre*. — L. *batlere*, popular form of *battuere*, to beat.

batter (2), a compound of eggs, flour, and milk. (F.—L.) M. E. *batoure*, *bature*. — O. F. *bature*, a beating. — F. *battre*, to

BATTERY

beat (above). So called because beaten up.

battery. (F.-L.) F. *baterie*, *batterie*, 'beating, battery'; Cot. - F. *battre*, to beat.

battle. (F.-L.) M.E. *bataille*, *bataile*. - O.F. *bataille*, (1) a fight, (2) a battalion. - Folk-L. *battalia*, neut. pl. (turned into a fem. sing.), fights; Late L. *battuālia*, neut. pl. of adj. *battuālis*, fighting. - Late L. *battuere*, to beat.

battledoor. (Prov.-L.) M.E. *batyldoure*, Prompt. Parv. - Prov. *batedor*, Span. *batidor*, a washing-beetle, which was also at first the sense of the E. word. [The corruption to *battledoor* was due to confusion with *battle*, vb. to fight.] - Prov. *batre*, Span. *batir*, the same as F. *battre*, to beat; with suffix *-dor*, which in Prov. and Span. = L. suffix *-torem*, acc. form from nom. *-tor*, expressing the agent.

Battlement. (F.) M.E. *bastelment*, *batilment*, **bateillement*, from O.F. *bateil-lier*, to fortify; formed from *bataille*, battle, fight, but confused with O.F. *bastiller*, to fortify, derivative of O.F. *bastir*, to build. See **Battle** and **Bastile**.

Bauble (1), a fool's mace; (2) a plaything. (F.) (1) M.E. *babyll*, *bable*, *babel*, Gower, C.A. i. 224; (2) M.E. *babel*, Tudor E. *bauble*. From O.F. *baubel*, *babel*, a child's plaything (Godefroy). Perhaps connected with M. Ital. *babbola*, a toy (Florio); and with L. *babulus*, a fool. Cf. E. **Babble**.

Bavin, a faggot. (F.) Prov. E. (Wilts.) *bavin*, a faggot; hence, as adj., soon kindled and burnt out, 1 Hen. IV. iii. 2. 61. - O.F. *baffe*, a faggot, bundle (Godefroy, Roquefort). Remoter origin unknown.

Bawd, a procurer or procuress, go-between. (F.-O.H.G.) The full M.E. form is *bawdstrot*, P. Plowm. A. iii. 40 (another MS. has *bawde*). - O.F. **baldestrot* (found only in the later form *baudestrot*, equivalent to Lat. *pronuba*, a bride-woman. - O.H.G. *bold*, bold, gay, lively (cognate with E. *bold*); and M. H. G. *strotzen*, vb. (E. *strut*).

Bawl. (Scand.) Icel. *baula*, to low as a cow; Swed. *böla*, to bellow; see **Bull**, **Bellow**.

Bay (1), reddish brown. (F.-L.) M.E. *bay*. - O.F. *bai*. - L. *badius*, bay-coloured.

bayard. (F.-L.) A bay horse; from the colour; also, any horse. The suffix *-ard* is Teutonic; see **Bastard**.

BEADLE

Bay (2), a kind of laurel; properly, a berry-tree. (F.-L.) M.E. *bay*, a berry - F. *baie*, a berry. - L. *bāca*, a berry.

Bay (3), inlet of the sea. (F.-L.) F. *baie*, an inlet. - Late L. *baia*, a harbour (Isidore). β. Confused with *bay*, a recess in a wall. - O.F. *bace*, a gap. - Late L. *badāta*, fem. of pp. of *badāre*, to gape.

Bay (4), to bark as a dog. (F.-L.) M.E. *bayen*. - O.F. *baier*, to yelp (Godefroy). Cf. Ital. *baiare*, 'to bark', Florio. From the sound.

Bay (5), in phr. at *bay*. (F.-L.) For at *abay*. - F. *abois*, *abbois*; *être aux abois*, to be at bay, lit. 'to be at the baying of the dogs.' Pl. of F. *aboi*, the bark of a dog; verbal sb. from F. *aboyer*, O.F. *abaier*, to yelp, *bay*. - O.F. *a* (for L. *ad*); and *baier* (above).

Bay-window; from **Bay** (3, sect. β) and **Window**.

Bayonet. (F.) XVII cent. F. *baïonnette*; *bayonette*, a knife; Cot. Probably named from *Bayonne* (France), where first made or used.

Bazaar. (Pers.) Pers. *bāzār*, a market.

Bdellium. (L.-Gk.-Heb.) A precious substance. - L. *bdellium*. - Gk. *βδέλλιον*. - Heb. *bedōlakh* (Gen. ii. 12).

Be-, prefix. (E.) A.S. *be-*, prefix; often causative, as in *be-numb*, to make numb. Note also *be-head*, to deprive of the head; *be-set*, to set upon, set round; *be-mire*, to cover with mire; &c.

Be, to exist. (E.) M.E. *been*. A.S. *bēon*, to be. + W. *bod*, to be; Russ. *byti*; L. *fore* (pt. t. *fui*); Gk. *φύειν*; Skt. *bhūi*. (✓BHEU.)

Beach. (E.?) XVI cent. Orig. 'shingle.' Prob. E., and the same as prov. E. *bach*, a valley; also, a sandbank near a river. A.S. *bac*, a valley; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 386.

Beacon. (E.) M.E. *beken*. A.S. *bēacn*, *bēcn*. + O. Sax. *bōkan*; O.H.G. *bouhkan*. Teut. type **bauknom*, neut.

Bead. (E.) Orig. 'a prayer'; hence a perforated ball, for counting prayers. M.E. *bede*, a prayer, a bead. A.S. *bed*, *gebed*, a prayer. - A.S. *biddan* (= **bidjan*), to pray. + Du. *bede*; G. *bitte*; Goth. *bida*, a prayer. See **Bid** (1).

Beadle. (F.-Teut.) M.E. *bedel*. - O.F. *bedel*, F. *bedeau*, a beadle; lit. 'proclaimer,' or 'messenger.' - M.H.G. *bütel*, O.H.G. *butil*. - O.H.G. *but-*, weak

BEAGLE

grade of *biolan*, G. *bieten*; cognate with A.S. *bēdan*, to bid. Cf. A.S. *bydel*, a beadle, from *bēdan*. See *Bid* (2).

Beagle, a dog. (Unknown.) M.E. *begle*, Squire of Low Degree, l. 771.

Beak (F.-C.) M.E. *bec*. = F. *bec*. = Late L. *beccus*, of Gaulish origin. Cf. Irish *bacc*, W. *bach*, a crook, a hook.

Beaker. (Scand.-L.-Gk.) M.E. *biker*, *byker*. = Icel. *bikarr*, a cup. + O. Sax. *bikeri*; Du. *beker*; G. *becher*; Ital. *bicchiera*. β. Perhaps from Late L. *bicārium*, a wine-cup. = Gk. *bikos*, an earthen wine-vessel; a word of Eastern origin.

Beam (1), a piece of timber. (E.) M.E. *beem*. A.S. *bēam*, a tree. + Du. *boom*; G. *baum*. Cf. also Icel. *baðmr*, a tree; Goth. *bagms*.

Beam (2), a ray. (E.) [Usually identified with *Beam* (1), specially used to signify a column of light; cf. A.S. *byr-nende bēam*, 'the pillar of fire.'] But A.S. *bēam*, a beam (as in *sunne-bēam*, a sun-beam) answers to a Teut. type **bau-moz*, prob. cognate with Gk. *phō-ōis*, light, *phōos* (for *phōfos*), also *phōs*, light. See *Phosphorus*.

Bean. (E.) M.E. *bene*. A.S. *bēan*. + Du. *boon*; Icel. *baun*; O. H. G. *pōna*, *bōna* (G. *bohne*). Teut. type **baunā*, f.

Bear (1), to carry. (E.) M.E. *beren*. A.S. *beran*. + Icel. *berá*; O. H. G. *beran*; Goth. *bairan*; also L. *ferre*; Gk. *phéiv*; Skt. *bhr̥*; O. Ir. *berim*, I bear; Russ. *brate*, to take, carry; Pers. *burdan*, to bear. (✓BHER.) Der. *upbear*.

Bear (2), an animal. (E.) M.E. *bere*. A.S. *bera*. + Icel. *bera* (*björn*); O. H. G. *bero*, *pero*, G. *bär*; Du. *beer*. Cf. Lith. *bėras*, brown (Kluge). Teut. type **beron-*.

Beard. (E.) M.E. *berd*. A.S. *beard*. + Du. *baard*; G. *bart*. Teut. type **bardoz*.

Allied to Russ. *boroda*; Lith. *bar̃da*; L. *barba*, beard; from Idg. type **bhardhā*.

Beast. (F.-L.) M.E. *beste*. = O. F. *beste* (F. *bête*). = L. *bestia*, a beast.

Beat. (E.) M.E. *beten*. A.S. *bēatan*. + Icel. *bauta*; O. H. G. *pōsan*, M. H. G. *bōsen*. Teut. type **bautan-*.

Beatify. (F.-L.) F. *blatifier*. = L. *beatificāre*, to make happy. = L. *beātī-*, for *beātus*, pp. of *beāre*, to bless, make happy; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

beatitude. (F.-L.) F. *blatitudo*. = L. *beātītūdinem*, acc. from nom. *beātītūdo*, blessedness. = L. *beātī-*, for *beātus*, blessed; with suffix *-tūdo*.

BEDRID, BEDRIDDEN

Beau, a dressy man. (F.-L.) F. *beau*; O. F. *bel*. = L. *bellus*, fair. For **ben-lus*; from *ben-* (as in *ben-e*), variant of *bon-*, as in *bon-us*, good. Brugm. ii. § 67.

beauty. (F.-L.) M.E. *beute*. = A. F. *beute*, O. F. *beaute*, *bellet*. = L. *bellitātem*, acc. of *bellitās*, fairness. = L. *bellus*, fair (above). Der. *beauti-ful*, *beaute-ous*.

Beaver (1), an animal. (E.) M.E. *bever*. A. S. *befer*, *beofor*. + Du. *bever*; Icel. *bjórr*; Dan. *bæver*; Swed. *bäfvær*; G. *biber*; Russ. *bobr*; Lith. *bebrus*; L. *fiber*. Skt. *babhrus* (1) brown; (2) a large ichneumon. Teut. type **bebruz*; Idg. type **bhebhruz*, reduplicated deriv. of *bhrw-*, brown, tawny. Brugm. i. § 566. See *Brown*.

Beaver (2), **Bever**, lower part of a helmet. (F.) Altered by confusion with *beaver-hat*. = M.E. *baviere*. = O. F. *bavière*, a child's bib; also, the bever (beaver) of a helmet. = F. *baver*, to slaver. = F. *bave*, foam, slaver. Perhaps from the movement of the lips; cf. Bret. *babouz*, slaver.

Beaver (3), **Bever**, a short immediate repast. (F.-L.) M.E. *beuer* (= *bever*). = A. F. *beivre*, a drink; substantival use of O. F. *bevre*, *beivre*, to drink. = L. *bibere*, to drink.

Becalm, to make calm. See *Be-* and *Calm*.

Because. (E. and F.-L.) See *Cause*.

Bechance. (E. and F.-L.) See *Chance*.

Beck (1), to nod, give a sign. (E.) M.E. *bek-yn*, the same as *bek-nyn*, to beckon (Prompt. Parv.). See *Beckon*.

Beck (2), a stream. (Scand.) M.E. *bek*. = Icel. *bekkr*; Swed. *bäck*; Dan. *bæk*; a stream. Teut. type **bakkiz*. Also Tent. type **bakiz*; whence Du. *beek*, a beck; G. *bach*.

Beckon. (E.) M.E. *beknen*. A.S. *bēcnan*, *bēacnian* (also *biecnan*), to make signs. = A.S. *bēacn*, a sign. See *Beacon*.

Become. (E.) A.S. *becuman*, to arrive, happen, turn out, befall. + Goth. *bi-kwiman*; cf. G. *be-quer*, suitable, becoming. From *Be-* and *Come*.

Bed. (E.) M.E. *bed*. A.S. *bed*, *bedd*. + Du. *bed*; Goth. *badi*; G. *bett*. Teut. type **badjom*, n.

bedrid, bedridden. (E.) M.E. *bedrede* (Ch. C. T. 7351); *bedreden* (P. Pl. B. viii. 85). A.S. *bedrida*, *bedreda*, lit. 'a bedrider'; one who can only ride on a bed, not on a horse. = A.S. *bed*, a bed; and

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**rid-a*, one who rides, from the weak grade of *ridan*, to ride.

bedstead. (E.) M. E. *bedstade*. = A. S. *bed*, a bed; and *stede*, a stand, station; see **Stead**.

Bedabble, Bedaub, Bedazzle, Bedew, Bedim, Bedizen. See **Dabble, Daub, &c.**

Bedell. (Low L. — Teut.) From the Latinised form (*bedellus*), of O. F. and M. E. *bedel*; see **Beadle**.

Bedlam. (Palestine.) M. E. *bedlem*, corruption of Bethlehem, in Palestine. Now applied to the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, for lunatics.

Bedouin. (F. — Arab.) O. F. *bedouin*, a wandering Arab; orig. pl. = Arab. *bada-win*, pl. of Arab. *bada'awi*, wandering in the desert. = Arab. *badwi*, a desert.

Bedridden, Bedstead; see **Bed**.

Beo. (E.) M. E. *bee*. A. S. *bēo*, earlier *bio*. + Du. *bij*; O. H. G. *bīa*. Cf. G. *bie-ne*; Lith. *bi-tle*; Ir. *bea-ch*. Perhaps 'flutterer'; cf. Skt. *bhī*, to fear; O. H. G. *bi-bēn*, to tremble.

Beech. (E.) A. S. *bōtce*, *bēce*, a beech; *bēcen*, adj., beechen; both derivatives (by mutation) from the older form *bōc*. See **Book**.

Beef. (F. — L.) M. E. *beef*. = A. F. *bēf*; O. F. *boef* (F. *boeuf*). = L. *bouem*, acc. of *bōs*, an ox. + Gk. *bovs*, ox; Ir. *bō*, Gael. *bō*, W. *buw*, Skt. *go*, A. S. *cū*, a cow; see **Cow**.

beef-eater, a yeoman of the guard. (Hyb.) Lit. 'an eater of beef'; hence, an attendant. Cf. A. S. *hlāf-ēta*, a loaf-eater, a servant. ¶ The usual derivation (from Mr. Steevens' imaginary *beaufetier*, later spelt *buffetier*) is historically baseless.

Beer. (E.) M. E. *bere*. A. S. *bēor*. + Du. and G. *bier*; Icel. *björr*.

Beestings; see **Biestings**.

Beet. (L.) M. E. *bete*. A. S. *bēte*. = L. *bīta*, beet (Pliny).

Beetle (1), an insect. (E.) Prov. E. *bittle*. A. S. *bītele*, lit. 'biting one.' = A. S. *bīt*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite; with adj. suffix -*ol*; cf. *wac-ol*, wakeful. See **Bite**.

Beetle (2), a large mallet. (E.) M. E. *betel*. A. S. *býtel* (= O. Wes. **bītel*, O. Merc. **bētel*); cf. Low G. *bötel*. Teut. type **baut-iloz*, 'a beater'; from **baut-an*, to beat; see **Beat**.

Beetle (3), to overhang. (E.) From the M. E. adj. *bītel-brouwed*, 'beetle-browed'; P. Plowm. A. v. 109. Orig. sense doubtful; either from M. E. *bītel*,

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sharp, or from M. E. *bītil*, a beetle. In either case from *bīt*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite.

Befall, Befool, Before; see **Fall, &c.**

Beg. (F.) M. E. *beggen*. A. F. *begger*, Langtoft, i. 248; used as equiv. to *beguigner*, Britton, I. 22. § 15. Formed from the sb. *beggar*; see below.

Begot, Begin; see **Get, Gin** (1).

Beggar. (F.) M. E. *beggare*; cf. *Begger* = a Beguin or Beghard, Rom. Rose, 7256 (F. text, *Beguīn*). = O. F. *begard*, *begart*, Flemish *beggaert*, Late L. *Beghardus*. Formed, with suffix -*ard* (G. -*hart*), from *Bègue*, a man's name. See **Beguine**.

Begone, Beguile; see **Go, Guile**.

Beguine, one of a class of religious devotees. (F.) Chiefly used in the fem.; F. *beguine*, Low L. *beghina*, one of a religious order, first established at Liège, about A. D. 1207. Named after Lambert Le Bègue, priest of Liège (12th c.); whence also Beguin, Beghard, masc. Le Bègue means 'stammerer,' from the verb *bèguir*, to stammer, in the dialect of Namur; allied to Picard *bèguier*, F. *bégayer*.

Begum, in the E. Indies, a lady of the highest rank. (Pers. — Turk.) Pers. *begum*, a queen, lady of rank. — Turk. *beg*, *bey*, a bey, governor. See **Bey**.

Behalf, interest. (E.) Formerly in the M. E. phrase *on my behalwe* = on my behalf, on my side; substituted for the A. S. phr. *on (min) heafte*, on the side of (me), by confusion with *be heafte* (*mī*), used in the same sense. From A. S. *be*, by; and *healf*, sb., side. See **Half**.

Behave. (E.) I. e. to *be-have* oneself, or control oneself; from *have* with prefix *be-*, the same as prep. *by*.

behaviour. (E.; with F. suffix.) Formed abnormally from the verb to *behave*; confused with F. sb. *avoir*, (1) wealth, (2) ability. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *havings*, (1) wealth, (2) behaviour.

Behead. (E.) From **Be-** and **Head**.

Behemoth. (Heb. — Egypt.) Heb. *behēmōth*, said to be pl. of *behēmāh*, a beast; but probably of Egypt. origin.

Behest, Behind, Behold. (E.) See **Heat, Hind, Hold** (1).

Behoof, advantage. (E.) M. E. *to bi-houe*, for the advantage of. A. S. *behōf*, advantage. + O. Fries. *bihōf*, Du. *behoef*, advantage; G. *behuft*; Swed. *behof*; Dan. *behov*, need. β. The prefix *be* is A. S. *be*,

BEHOVE

E. by. The simple sb. appears in Icel. *höf*, moderation, measure; cf. Goth. *gahobains*, temperance, self-restraint. From A. S. *höf*, and stem of the vb. *Heave*.

behave, to befit. (E.) A. S. *behöfian*, verb formed from the sb. *behöf* above. + Du. *behoeven*, from sb. *behoef*; Swed. *behöfva*; Dan. *behöve*.

Belabour, Belay; see *Labour, Lay*.

Belch. (E.) M. E. *belken*. A. S. *bealcian*, *bealcian*, to utter; translating L. *eructare*, used figuratively. Cf. *bælc*, sb. + Du. *balken*, to bray. See *Bellow* and *Bell*.

Beldam. (F.—L.) Ironically for *bel-dame*, i. e. fine lady. — F. *belle dame*. — L. *bella*, fem. of *bellus*, fair; and *domina*, lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord. See *Beau*.

Beleaguer. (Du.) See *Leaguer*.

Belemnite. a fossil. (Gk.) Gk. *βελεμνίτης*, a stone shaped like the head of a dart. — Gk. *βέλεμνον*, a dart. — Gk. *βάλλειν*, to cast. (✓GwEL.)

Belfry. (F.—G.) Orig. 'a watch-tower.' Corrupted (partly by influence of *bell*) from M. E. *berfray*, *berfrey*, a watch-tower. — O. F. *berfrei*, *berfroi*, *belfroi* (F. *berfroi*). — M. H. G. *bercfrî*, a watch-tower. — M. H. G. *berc-*, for *berg-*, base of *bergen*, to protect; and M. H. G. *frit*, *fride*, a place of security, a tower, the same word as G. *friede*, peace; hence the lit. sense is 'a protecting shelter,' watch-tower. Allied to *Borough* and *Free*.

Belie. (E.) A. S. *belēogan*, to tell lies about. From *be-*, by, prefix; and *lēogan*, to lie. See *Lie* (2).

Believe. (E.) M. E. *beleuen* (*beleven*). The prefix *be-* was substituted for older *ge-*. — O. Merc. *gelēfan*, A. S. *geliefan*, *gelīfan*, to believe; lit. to hold dear. + Du. *gelooven*; O. H. G. *gilouban*, G. *g-lauben*; Goth. *ga-laubjan*. Teut. type **laubian*, with A. S. *ge-*, prefix; from *laub*, and stem of Teut. root **leub* = Idg. ✓*LEUBH*, to like. See *Lief*.

Bell. (E.) M. E. *belle*. A. S. *belle*, a bell. + Du. *bel*. Perhaps named from its loud sound; cf. A. S. *bellan*, to roar, bellow. See *Bellow*.

Belle, a fair lady. (F.—L.) F. *belle*, fem. of F. *beau*, O. F. *bel*, fair. — L. *bellus*, fair, fine. See *Beau*.

belladonna. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *bella donna*, fair lady. — L. *bella domina*; see *Beldam*. A name given to the nightshade, from the use of it by ladies to give ex-

BEND

pression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

Belligerent. (L.) More correctly, *belligerant*. — L. *belligerant*, stem of pres. pt. of *belligerere*, to carry on war. — L. *belli-*, for *bello-*, stem of *bellum*, war; *gerere*, to carry on (war). *Bellum* is for O. Lat. *duellum*; see *Duel*.

Bellow. (E.) M. E. *belwen* (c. 1300). Not fully explained. It may have resulted from confusion of A. S. *bellan*, to roar, bellow, with the str. verb *belgan*, to be angry, or with the rare verb *bylgian*, to bellow (which would have given *billow*). See *Bell*. Cf. *Bull*.

Bellows. (Scand.) M. E. *beli*, *bely*, *below*, a bag, but also used in the special sense of 'bellows.' *Bellows* is the pl. of M. E. *below*, a bag, from Icel. *belgr*; and M. E. *beli* (from A. S.) also means *belly*. Cf. G. *blase-balg*, a 'blow-bag,' a pair of bellows; A. S. *blāst-belg*, bellows, lit. 'blast-bag.' See *below*.

belly. (E.) M. E. *bely*. A. S. *baelg*, *belg*, a bag, skin (for holding things); hence (later), *belly*. + Icel. *belgr*, bag; Du. *balg*, skin, belly; Swed. *bälg*, belly, bellows; Dan. *baelg*, husk, belly; G. *balg*; Goth. *baelgs*, bag. Teut. type **balgiz*. From *balg-*, and stem of Teut. root *belg* (= Idg. ✓*BHELGH*), to swell. Cf. Irish *bolg*, bag, belly; *bolgaim*, I swell; W. *bol*, belly. Der. *bellows*, q. v.

Belong, Beloved, Below; see *Long, Love, Low*.

Belt. a girdle. (L.) M. E. *belt*. A. S. *belt*. + Icel. *belti*; Irish and Gael. *balt*, a belt, border; O. H. G. *balz*; Swed. *bälte*; Dan. *belte*. All borrowed from L. *balteus*, a belt.

Beltane. Old May-day. (C.) O. Irish *bel-tene* (Windisch); lit. 'fire-kindling,' from an old custom. Celtic type **belo-te(p)niā*, where *belo-* is cognate with A. S. *bāl*, a blaze, and *-tepnā* is from **tepnos*, type of O. Irish *ten*, fire; cf. L. *tep-ere*, to be warm (Fick. ii. 125, 164).

Bemoan. (E.) From *Be-* and *Moan*.

Bench. (E.) M. E. *benche*. — A. S. *benc*. + Du. *bank*, a bench, table, bank for money; Swed. *bänk*; Dan. *bank*; Icel. *bekkr*; G. *bank*. Teut. type **bankiz*. Doublet, *bank*.

Bend (1), to bow, curve. (E.) M. E. *benden*. A. S. *bendan*, orig. to string a bow, fasten a band or string to it; cf. A. S.

BEND

bend, a band (= Teut. **bandtz*); from *band*, and stem of *bind-an*, to bind. See *Bind*. So also Icel. *benda*, to bend a bow; allied to *band*, a cord.

bend (2), an oblique band, in heraldry. (F. — G.) O. F. *bende*, also *bande*, a band; see *Cotgrave*. The same word as F. *bande*, a band of men; see *Band* (2).

Beneath. (E.) M. E. *benethe*. A. S. *beneoðan*, prep. below. — A. S. *be-*, by; *neoðan*, adv. below, from the base *neoð-* in *neoð-era*, nether; with adv. suffix *-an*. Cf. G. *nied-en*, *nied-er*; see *Nether*.

Benediction. (F. — L.) F. *bénédict-ion*. — L. *benedictionem*, acc. of *benedictio*, a blessing. — L. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedicere*, to speak well, bless. — L. *bene*, well; *dicere*, to speak (see *Diction*).

benison. (F. — L.) M. E. *beneysun*. — O. F. *benison*. — L. acc. *benedictionem*.

Benefactor. (L.) L. *benefactor*, a doer of good. — L. *bene*, well; and *factor*, a doer, from *facere*, to do.

benefice. (F. — L.) M. E. *benefice*. — F. *bénéfice* (Cot.). — Late L. *beneficium*, a grant of an estate; L. *beneficium*, a well-doing, a kindness. — L. *bene*, well; and *facere*, to do.

benefit. (F. — L.) Modified (badly) from M. E. *benfet*. — O. F. *bienfet* (F. *bienfait*). — L. **benefactum*, a kindness conferred; neut. pp. of *benefacere*, to do well, be kind.

Benevolence. (F. — L.) F. *bénévo-lence* (Cot.). — L. *benevolentia*, kindness. — L. acc. *bene uolentem*, kind, lit. well-wishing. — L. *bene*, well; and *uolentem*, acc. of *uolens*, wishing, from *uolo*, I wish (see *Voluntary*).

Benighted. (E.) See *Night*.

Benign. (F. — L.) O. F. *benigne* (F. *bénin*). — L. *benignus*, kind; short for **benigenus*. — L. *beni-*, for **benus*, variant of *bonus*, good; and *-genus*, born (as in *indigenus*), from *genere*, old form of *gignere*, to beget.

benison, blessing; see *Benediction*.

Bent-grass. (E.) M. E. *bent*. A. S. *beonet*, for earlier **binut*, bent-grass (in place-names). + O. H. G. *binuz*, G. *binse*, bent-grass.

Benumb. From *Be-* and *Numb*.

Benzoin, a resinous substance. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) F. *benjoin*, 'gum benzoin or gum benjamin'; Cot. = Ital. *benzoino*, *bengivri* (Torriano). The Ital. *lo*

BESEECH

bengivri seems to have been substituted for the Arab. name, *lubān jāwī*, lit. frankincense of Java. (Further corrupted to *gum benjamin*.)

Bequeath. (E.) A. S. *becweðan* to assert, bequeath. — A. S. *be-*, prefix; and *cweðan*, to say, assert. See *Quoth*.

bequest. (E.) M. E. *biqueste*, *biquiste*. Formed, with added *-te* (cf. M. E. *requeste*), from A. S. **bicwiss*, **becwiss* (not found), sb. due to *becweðan*, to bequeath, assert, say. The components of this form occur; viz. *be-*, *bi-*, prefix, and *cwiss* (in *ge-cwis*), a saying. *Cwiss* is from Teut. **kwessia*, Idg. **g(w)ettis*, formed (with suffix *-ti-*) from Idg. base **g(w)et-*, whence *cweðan*, to say (Siewers, A. S. Gr. § 232); and *becwiss* is thus a regular deriv. of *becweðan*, to bequeath.

Bereave. (E.) A. S. *beræfan*, to dispossess; see *Reave*.

Bergamot (1), an essence. (Ital.) Ital. *bergamotta*, the essence called bergamot. — Ital. *Bergamo*, a town in Lombardy.

Bergamot (2), a kind of pear. (F. — Ital. — Turk.) F. *bergamotte* (Cot.). — Ital. *bergamott-a* (pl. *-e*), 'a kind of excellent pears, come out of Turkey'; Torriano. — Turk. *beg armüdi*, 'prince's pear.' — Turk. *beg*, prince; *armüd*, pear.

Berry. (E.) M. E. *berie*. A. S. *berie*. + Du. *bes*, *bezie*; Icel. *ber*; Swed. *bär*; Dan. *bær*; G. *beere*; Goth. *basi*. All from a base *bas-*. Lit. 'edible fruit'; cf. Skt. *bhas*, to eat. Der. *goose-berry*, &c.

Berth. (E.) Formerly 'convenient sea-room'; prob. from the M. E. *ber-en*, to bear; as if 'bearing-off room.' Cf. prov. E. *berth*, a foothold, grasp, position. See *Bear* (1); and cf. *Birch*.

Beryl. (L. — Gk. — Skt.) M. E. *beril*. — O. F. *beril*. — L. *beryllus*. — Gk. *βήρυλλος*; cf. Arab. *billaur*, crystal, beryl. — Skt. *vaidūrya* (Prakrit *velūriya*), orig. beryl, brought from Vidūra in S. India (Yule; Böhtlingk).

Besant, **Bezant**, a gold circle, in heraldry. (F. — L. — Gk.) Intended to represent a gold coin of Byzantium. — O. F. *besant*, 'an ancient gold coin'; Cot. — L. *Byzantium*. — Gk. *Βυζάντιον*, the name of Constantinople.

Beseech. (E.) M. E. *besechen*. From *be-*, prefix; and *sechen*, Southern form corresponding to Northern *seken*, to seek. See *Seek*.

BESEEM

Beseem, Beset, Beshrew, Beside, Besiege; see Seem, Sit, Shrew, &c.

Besom, a broom. (E.) M. E. *besum*, *besme*. A. S. *besma*. + Du. *bezem*; G. *besen*. Teut. type **besmon-*, m.

Besot, Bespeak; see Sot, Speak.

Best; see Better.

Bestead; from Be- and Stead.

Bestial. (F.-L.) F. *bestial*. = L. *bestialis*, beast-like. = L. *bestia*, a beast. See **Beast**.

Bestow, Bestrew, Bestride; see Stow, &c.

Bet, to wager. (F.-Scand.) Short for *abet*, in the sense to maintain, or 'back,' as *abet* is explained in Phillips, ed. 1706. See **Abet**. Der. *bet*, sb.

Betake. (E. and Scand.) See **Take**.

Betel, a species of pepper. (Port.-Malayalim.) Port. *betel*, *betele*. = Malayalim *vettila*, i. e. *veru ila*, mere leaf (Yule).

Bethink, Betide, Betimes, Betoken; see Think, &c.

Betray. (F. - L.; with E. prefix.)

From *be-*, prefix; and O. F. *traîr* (F. *trahir*), to deliver up, from L. *trādere*.

¶ The prefix *be-* was due to confusion with *beuray*. See **Tradition**.

Betroth. (E.) See **Troth**.

Better, Best. (E.) 1. From the Teut. base **bat*, good, was formed the Teut. comp. stem **batison-*, as in Goth. *batiza*, better; A. S. *betera* (with mutation from *a* to *e*), M. E. *better*. The A. S. *bet*, M. E. *bet*, is adverbial and comparative. 2. From the same base was formed Goth. *batista*, best, A. S. *betst* (for *bet-ist*), M. E. *best*. Similarly Du. *beter*, *best*; Icel. *betri*, *bestr*; Dan. *bedre*, *bedst*; Swed. *bättre*, *bäst*; G. *besser*, *best*. Der. (from the same base) *batten*, *boot* (2).

Between. (E.) A. S. *betwēonan*, between; earlier *betwōnum*. = A. S. *be*, by; *twōnum*, dat. pl. of *twōne*, double, allied to *twā*, two; see **Two**. Here *twōnum* (also *twīnum*) answers to Goth. *tweihtaim*, dat. pl. of *tweihnai*, 'two each.' Cf. L. *bini*.

betwixt. (E.) (M. E. *betwix*; to which *t* was afterwards added. = A. S. *betwix*, *betwux*, *betweox*, *betweohs*, apparently extended from A. S. *betwih*, between. From A. S. *be*, by; and **twih*, answering to *tweih* in Goth. *tweih-nai*, two each. See above.

Bevel, sloping; to slope, slant. (F.)

BEZONIAN

In Sh. Sonn. 121. = O. F. **bivel*, **buvel*, only found in mod. F. *biveau*, and in F. *biveau*, 'a kind of squire [carpenter's rule], having moveable and compasse branches, or the one branch compasse and the other straight; some call it a *bevell*;' Cot. Cf. Span. *baivel*. Origin unknown.

Bever, a potation; see **Beaver** (3).

beverage. (F.-L.) O. F. *bevrage* (Supp. to Godefroy), drink. = O. F. *bevre*, *boivre*, to drink. = L. *bibere*, to drink.

bevy. (F.-L.) It answers to O. F. *bevee*, a drink; from O. F. *bevre*, to drink (above). Cf. Ital. *beva*, a bevy (Florio); also, a drink (Torriano).

Bewail, Beware, Bewilder, Bewitch; see **Wail, Ware, Wild Witch**.

Bewray, to disclose. (E.) Properly to accuse. M. E. *bewraien*, *biwreyer*, to disclose. A. S. *be-*, prefix (see **Be-**); and *wrigan*, to accuse (for older **wrōgian*, with mutation from *ō* to *ē*). Cf. Icel. *rægja* (for *wragja*), to slander, Swed. *röja*, to discover; O. Fries. *biwrogia*, to accuse; Goth. *wrōhjan*, to accuse; G. *rügen*, to censure. β. These are causal verbs, from the base *wrōh-* seen in Goth. *wrōhs*, accusation, Icel. *rög*, a slander.

Bey, a governor. (Turk.) Turk. *beg* (pron. nearly as *bay*), a lord, prince.

Beyond. (E.) M. E. *beyonde*. A. S. *begeondan*, beyond. = A. S. *be*, for *be* or *bi*, by; and *geond*, prep. across, *weyond*, from *geon*, yon. Cf. Goth. *jaindrē*, thither, *jaind*, there; from *jains*, that, yon. See **Yon**.

Bezel, the part of a ring in which the stone is set. (F.) Also spelt *basil*; it also means a sloping edge. = O. F. *bisel* (Roquefort); mod. F. *biseau*, a bezel, basil, slant, sloped edge. Cf. Span. *bisel*, the slanting edge of a looking-glass. Perhaps from L. *bis*, double.

Bezique, a game at cards. (F.-Pers.) F. *besigue* (with *g*); also *bésy* (Littré). β. The first form = Pers. *bāsichah*, sport, a game; the second = Pers. *bāsi*, play. = Pers. *bāsīdan*, to play. [A guess.]

Bezoar, a stone. (F.-Span.-Arab.-Pers.) O. F. *bezoar*, F. *bézoard*. = Span. *bezoar*. = Arab. *bāḏīzahr*. = Pers. *pād-zahr*, bezoar; lit. 'counter-poison,' from its supposed virtue. = Pers. *pād*, expelling; and *zahr*, poison.

Bezonian, a beggarly fellow. (F.) In 2 Hen. IV. v. 3. 118. Formerly

bisonian; made by adding E. *-ian* to F. *bisogne*, spelt *bisongne*, in Cotgrave, 'a filthe knave . . . bisonian.' Or from Ital. *bisogno*, need, want; whence *bisogni*, pl. 'new-levied souldiers, such as come . . . needy to the wars'; Torriano (not in Florio). Origin unknown.

Bi-, prefix. (L.) *Bi-*, for **dui-*, twice. — L. *duo*, two. So also Gk. *di-*, Skt. *dvi*. See Two.

Bias. (F. — L.) F. *biais*, a slant, slope; hence, inclination to one side. Cf. Ital. *s-biesco*, *s-biescio*, oblique. Origin unknown.

Bib. (L.) A cloth under a child's chin; from M. E. *bibben*, to drink. — L. *bibere*, to drink. Hence *wine-bibber* (Luke vii. 34); L. *bibens uinum* (Vulg.).

Bible. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *bible*. — F. *bible*. — Late L. *biblia*, fem. sing.; for L. *biblia*, neut. pl. — Gk. *βιβλία*, collection of writings, pl. of *βιβλίον*, little book, dimin. of *βίβλος*, a book. — Gk. *βύβλος*, Egyptian papyrus; hence, a book.

bibliography. (Gk.) Gk. *βιβλίον*, for *βιβλίον*; and *γράφειν*, to write.

bibliomania. (Gk.) Gk. *βιβλίον*, for *βιβλίον*; and *Mania*.

Bice. (F.) Properly 'grayish'; hence *blew byce*, grayish blue. — F. *bis*, dusky. Cf. Ital. *bigio*, gray. Origin unknown.

Bicker, to skirmish. (Uncertain.) M. E. *biker*, a fight; *bikeren*, to skirmish. Cf. M. E. *beken*, to peck; *biken*, to thrust with a pointed weapon. Apparently from O. F. *bequer*, to strike with the beak (see **Beak**); or from A. S. *becca*, a pick-axe. Cf. Du. *bikken*, to notch a mill-stone; also E. Fries. *bikkern*, to hack, gnaw, from *bikken*, to hack, *bikke*, a pickaxe (G. *bicke*).

Bicycle. (Hybrid.) In use since 1868. Coined from **Bi-** and **Cycle**.

Bid (1), to pray. (E.) Nearly obsolete; preserved in *bidding-prayer*, and in *bid beads* (pray prayers). M. E. *bidden*. A. S. *biddan* + Du. *bidden*; G. *bitten*; Icel. *biðja*; Goth. *biðjan*. Teut. type **bidjan-*, allied to L. *fido*, I trust; Gk. *πείθω*, I prevail upon; from *✓BHEIDH*. See Brugm. i. § 589; ii. § 890.

Bid (2), to command. (E.) M. E. *beden*. — A. S. *þeodan*, to command. + Du. *bieden*, to offer; Icel. *þjōða*; G. *bielen*; Goth. *ana-biudan*; Gk. *πείθομαι*, I enquire; Skt. *budh*, to understand. Teut. type **beudan-*. (✓*BHEUDH*.) Confused with **Bid** (1),

the forms of which have taken the place of those of **Bid** (2).

Bide, to await, wait. (E.) M. E. *biden*. A. S. *bidan*. + Du. *beiden*; Icel. *biðja*; Swed. *bida*; Dan. *bie*; Goth. *beidan*; O. H. G. *bitan*. Teut. type **bidan-*.

Biennial, lasting two years. (L.) Formed as if from *bienni-um*, a space of two years; the true L. word is *biennālis*. — L. *bi-* two; and *annālis*, lasting a year, yearly. — L. *annus*. So also *tri-ennial*, from *tri-* (for *tres*), three; *quadr-ennial*, more correctly *quadri-ennial*, from *quadri-* (for *quadrus*), belonging to four; *quinqui-ennial*, from *quinqui-* (for *quinque*), five; *dec-ennial*, from *dec-em*, ten; *cent-ennial*, from *centum*, a hundred; *mill-ennial*, from *mille*, a thousand, &c.

Bier, a frame on which a corpse is borne. (E.) M. E. *beere*, *bære*. A. S. *bær*, *bær*. — A. S. *bær*, 3rd stem of *beran*, to carry. + Du. *baar*; O. H. G. *bāra* (G. *bahre*); allied to Icel. *barar*, fem. pl.; L. *feretrum*; Gk. *φέρετρον*.

Biasting, **Beestings**, the first milk given by a cow after calving. (E.) A. S. *býsting*, *býst* (for **biest*), thick milk. From A. S. *bōost*, first milk after calving. + Du. *biest*; G. *biest-milk*.

Bifurcated, two-pronged. (L.) Late L. *bifurcatus*, pp. of *bifurcāre*, to part in two directions. — L. *bi-* *furcus*, two-pronged; from *bi-*(s), double; *furca*, a fork.

Big. (Scand.?) M. E. *big*; also *bigg*, rich (Hampole). Not A. S. Cf. prov. E. *bug*, big, *bog*, boastful. Prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. *bugge*, a strong man.

Bigamy, a double marriage. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. *bigamie*. — Late L. *bigamia*; a clumsy compound from L. *bi-*, double (see **Bi-**), and Gk. *-γαμία*, from *γάμος*, marriage. It should rather have been *digamy* (Gk. *διγαμία*).

Biggen, a night-cap. (F.) M. F. *beguin*, 'a biggin for a child;' Cot. Named from the caps worn by beguines; see **Beguine**.

Bight, a coil of rope, a bay. (E.) M. E. *bight*. A. S. *byht*, as in *wateres byht*, a bight (bay) of water (see Grein). — A. S. *bug-*, weak grade of *būgan*, to bow, bend; with mutation of *u* to *y*. + G. *bucht*. Teut. type **buhtiz*. See **Bow** (1).

Bigot, an obstinate devotee to a creed. (F.) F. *bigot*, 'an hypocrite, superstitious fellow;' Cot. Applied by the

BIJOU

French to the Normans as a term of reproach (Wace). Of unknown origin. It is an older word than *beguine*, with which it seems to have been somewhat confused at a later period.

Bijou, a trinket. (F.—C.?) F. *bijou*. Perhaps from Bret. *bizou*, a ring with a stone, a finger-ring, from *biz*, a finger. Cf. Corn. *bisou* (the same), from *bis*, *bes*, a finger; W. *byson*, ring, from *bys*, finger.

Bilberry, a whortle-berry. (Scand.) Dan. *böllebar*, a bilberry; where *bær* is E. *berry*. In M. Dan. *bölle* had the sense of Dan. *bugle*, i. e. boss (Kalkar). Cf. Norw. *bola*, a swelling, tumour. ¶ North Eng. *blea-berry* = *blue-berry*; see **Blæberry**. In both cases, *-berry* takes the E. form; see **Berry**.

Bilbo, a sword; **Bilboes**, fetters. (Span.) Both named from Bilboa or Bilbao in Spain, famous for iron and steel.

Bile (1), secretion from the liver. (F.—L.) F. *bile*.—L. *bilis*. L. *bilis* is for **bislis*, Brugm. i. § 877; cf. W. *bustl*, Bret. *bestl*, bile (Fick, ed. 4. ii. 175). Der. *bili-ous*.

Bile (2), a boil. (E.) See **Boil** (2). **Bilge**. (F.—C.) A variant of *bulge*, which orig. meant the bottom of a ship's hull; whence *bilge-water* (N. E. D.). See **Bulge**.

Bill (1), a chopper, sword. (E.) M. E. *bil*, sword, axe. A. S. *bill*, sword, axe. + O. Sax. *bil*, O. H. G. *bill*, n.; (cf. G. *bille*, axe, f.). Teut. type **biljom*, n.

bill (2), a bird's beak. (E.) M. E. *bile*. A. S. *bile* (Teut. type **bilis*?). Allied to **Bill** (1).

Bill (3), a writing, account. (F.—L.) A. F. *bille*.—Late L. *billa*, a writing; the dimin. is *billēta*, *bulleta*, shewing that *billa* is a corruption of L. *bullā*, a papal bull, &c.; see **Bull** (2).

billet (1), a note. (F.—L.) A. F. *billette*.—Late L. *billēta*, *billēta*, dimin. of *billa*, a writing; see **Bill** (3) above.

Billet (2), a log of wood. (F.) F. *billotte*, *billot*, a billet of wood. Dimin. of *bille*, a log, stump. Origin unknown.

billiards. (F.) F. *billard*, 'a billiard, or the stick wherewith we touch the ball at billiards;' Cot. Formed with suffix *-ard* (G. *-hart*) from *bille*, a log, stick, as above.

Billion; see **Million**.

BIRCH

Billow, a wave. (Scand.) Icel. *bylgja*, a billow; Swed. *bölja*; Dan. *bølge*. + M. H. G. *bulge*, a billow, a bag. Lit. 'a swell' or surge; cf. Icel. *belgja*, to inflate, puff out. The Icel. *bylgja* has mutation of *u* to *y*, and, like M. H. G. *bulg-e*, is from *bulg-*, 3rd stem of *belgan*, to swell with anger.

Bin. (E.) M. E. *binne*. A. S. *binn*, a manger; Lu. ii. 7. + Du. *ben*, G. *benne*, a sort of basket. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gaulish Lat. *benna*, body of a cart; W. *ben*, a cart.

Binary, twofold. (L.) L. *binārius*, consisting of two things.—L. *binus*, twofold.—L. *bi-*, double; see **Bi-**.

Bind. (E.) M. E. *binden*. A. S. *bindan*. + Du. and G. *binden*; Icel. and Swed. *binda*; Dan. *binde*; Goth. *bindan*; Skt. *bandh*, to bind. (✓BHENDH.)

Bing, a heap of corn; *obs*. (Scand.) In Surrey's Poems.—Icel. *bingr*, Swed. *binge*, a heap. + M. H. G. *bige*, a heap of corn; whence Ital. *bica*. ¶ Distinct from *bin*, though perhaps confused with it.

Binnacle, a box for a ship's compass. (Port.—L.) A singular corruption of the older word *bittacle*, by confusion with *bin*, a chest.—Port. *bitacola*, a bittacle (i. e. binnacle); Vieyra. Cf. Span. *bitacora*, F. *habitable*, the same. The Port. *bitacola* stands for **habitacola*, the first syllable being lost.—L. *habitaculum*, a little dwelling, i. e. the 'frame of timber in the steerage of a ship where the compass stands' (Bailey).—L. *habitāre*, to dwell; frequent. of *habēre*, to have.

Binocular, having two eyes. (L.) From Lat. *bin-*, two each; *ocul-us*, eye; with suffix *-āris*.

Binomial, having two terms. (L.) From Late L. *binōmi-us*, equiv. to L. *binōminis*, adj. having two names; with suffix *-ālis*. From L. *bi-*, two; *nōmin-*, for *nōmen*, a name.

Biography. (Gk.) A written account of a life; from *bio-*, for *bios*, life; and *γράφειν*, to write. The sb. *bios* is allied to **Quick**.

biology. (Gk.) Science of life; from Gk. *bio-*, for *bios*, life; and *-λογία*, a discoursing, from *λόγος*, a discourse.

Biped. (L.) L. *biped-*, stem of *bipēs*, two-footed; from *bi-*, two; *pēs*, foot.

Birch, a tree. (E.) M. E. *birche*. A. S. *birce*, f. + G. *birke*, f. < Teut. **hirk-jōn-*. β. Also A. S. *berc*, *beorc*. + Du.

BIRD

berk; Icel. *björk*, Swed. *björk*, Dan. *birk* (cf. North E. *birk*). < Teut. **berkā*, f. Cf. also O. Slav. *brěza*, Russ. *берёза*; Lith. *beržas*. Also Skt. *bhūrja*, a kind of birch.

Bird. (E.) M. E. *brid* (the *r* being shifted); A. S. *bridd*, a bird, esp. the young of birds.

Biretta, a clerical cap. (Ital.—L.—Gk.) Ital. *beretta* (Torriano); cf. Late L. *birrētum*, orig. a scarlet cap.—Late L. *birrus*, *burrus*, reddish. See **Bureau**.

Birth. (Scand.) M. E. *burthe*, *birthe*. Cf. Icel. *burðr*, m.; Swed. *börd*, Dan. *byrd*, f. (= O. Icel. *byrð*, f.). + A. S. *gebyrd*, f.; O. H. G. *giburt* (G. *geburt*); Goth. *gabaurths*, f. < Teut. **burðis* = Idg. **bhr̥tis* (Skt. *bhr̥tis*, f. nourishment). All from the weak grade of √BHER, to bear. See **Bear** (1).

Biscuit, a kind of cake. (F.—L.) F. *biscuit*, lit. twice cooked.—F. *bis* (L. *bis*), twice; and *cuit*, cooked, from L. *coctum*, acc. of *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, to cook.

Bisect. (L.) From L. *bī-*, short for *bis*; twice; and *sect-um*, supine of *secare*, to cut.

Bishop. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *biscop*.—L. *episcopus*.—Gk. ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop; lit. 'overseer'.—Gk. ἐπί, upon; σκοπος, one that watches, from σκορ-, o-grade of σκω-, as in σκῆν-ροπα, I spy, overlook. See **Species**.

Bismuth, a metal. (G.) G. *bismuth*; also spelt *wismut*, *wissmut*, *wissmuth*. Origin unknown.

Bison, a quadruped. (L.—Tent.) L. *bison* (Pliny); Late Gk. *βίων*. Not a L. word, but borrowed from Teutonic; O. H. G. *wisunt*, G. *wisent*, a bison; A. S. *weosend*, a wild ox; Icel. *visundr*. See O. H. G. *wisunt* in **Schade**.

Bissextile, a name for leap-year. (L.) Late L. *bissextilis annus*, bissextile year.—L. *bissexthus*, an intercalary day; so called because the intercalated day (formerly Feb. 24) was called the *sixth* of the calends of March; there being thus two days with the same name.—L. *bis*, twice; *sexthus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.

Bisson, purblind. (E.) In Sh. M. E. *bisen*. O. Northumb. *bisen*, blind (Matt. ix. 28). Origin unknown.

Bistre, a dark brown. (F.—G.?) F. *bistre*, a dark brown. Perhaps from prov. G. *biester*, dark, gloomy, also *bistre* (Flügel).

Bit (1), a mouthful, small piece. (E.)

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M. E. *bite* (2 syll.). A. S. *bila*, a morsel. From A. S. *bit*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite. + Du. *beet*; Icel. *bíti*; Swed. *bit*; Dan. *bid*. < Teut. type **bītan*, m.

bit (2), a curb for a horse. (E.) M. E. *bitt*. A. S. *bīte*, m. a bite, a biting. < Teut. type **bītis*, a bite; cf. *bitol*, a curb. + Du. *gebit*; Icel. *bitill* (dimin.); Swed. *bett*; Dan. *bid*; G. *gebiss*.

Bitch. (E.) M. E. *biche*, *bicche*. A. S. *bice*. + Icel. *bikkja*; also *grey-baka*.

Bite. (E.) M. E. *bīten*. A. S. *bītan*. + Du. *bijten*; Icel. *bíta*; Swed. *bita*; Dan. *bide*; G. *beissen*. Teut. type **bītan*. Allied to L. *findere* (pt. t. *fidit*), to cleave; Skt. *bhid*, to cleave. (√BHEID.)

bitter. (E.) M. E. *biter*. A. S. *biter*, *bitor*, lit. 'biting'.—A. S. *bit*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite. + Du. *bitter*; Icel. *bitr*; Swed., Dan., G. *bitter*.

Bittern, a bird. (F.—Late L.) The *n* is added. M. E. *butor*, *bitoure*.—F. *butor*, 'a bittor [bittern]'; Cot. Prob. named from its cry; cf. L. *būtīre*, *bubāre*, to cry like a bittern; whence also L. *būtio*, said to mean 'bittern,' though the same word as *būteo*, i. e. buzzard.

Bits, naval term. (Scand.?) The *bits* are two strong posts on deck to which cables are fastened. Prob. from Icel. *bíti*, a bit, mouthful (see **Bit** (1)); also, a cross-beam in a house; a thwart (L. *transtrum*) in a ship. [F. *bites*, *bits* (see Cot.), Span. *bitas*, may have been borrowed from E.] Cf. also A. S. *bēting*, a cable for holding a ship, from *bētan*, to restrain, curb, equivalent (in form) to Icel. *beita*; see **Bait**. Also Swed. *beting*, a bitt, whence *betingbult*, a bitt-bolt, bitt-pin; Dan. *beding*; used also on land for tethering horses, as in Swed. *betingbult*, a peg for tethering, from *bēta*, to pasture, bait.

Bitumen. (L.) L. *bitūmen*, mineral pitch. Cf. Brugm. i. § 663.

Bivalve. (F.—L.) From **Bi**- and **Valve**.

Bivouac. (F.—G.) F. *bivouac*, orig. *bivac*.—Swiss G. *beiwacht*, an additional watch at night (Stalder); cf. *bei-gaben*, to add.—G. *bei*, in addition; *wacht*, a watch, from *wachen*, to wake. See **Wake** (1). Cf. G. *beiwache*.

Bizarre, odd. (F.—Span.) F. *bizarre*, strange, capricious; orig. 'valiant'.—Span. *bizarro*, valiant, gallant. Perhaps of Basque origin; cf. Basque *bizarra*, a beard. Cf. Span. *hombre de bigote*, a man

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of spirit; where *bigote* means 'moustache.'

Blab, to tell tales. (E.) M. E. *blabbe*, a tell-tale; *blaberen*, to babble. Cf. Dan. *blabbre*, to babble; Dan. dial. *blaffre*, G. *plappern*, to babble, prate. Of imitative origin; cf. Gael. *plab*, a soft noise; *plabair*, a babbler; *blabaran*, a stammerer, *blabhdach*, babbling, garrulous.

Black. (E.) M. E. *blak*. A. S. *blac*, *blac* [which editors have often confused with *blāc*, bright, shining]. Cf. Icel. *blakkr*, dark; also A. S. *blac*, Low G. *blak*, O. H. G. *blach*, Icel. *blak*, Swed. *bleck*, Dan. *blak*, all meaning 'ink.' Connexion with Du. *blaken*, to scorch, is doubtful.

Blackguard, a term of reproach. (E. and F.) From *black* and *guard*. A name given to scullions, turnspits, and kitchen menials, from the dirty work done by them. See Trench, Select Glossary.

Bladder. (E.) M. E. *bladdre*. A. S. *blæddre*, *blædre*, a blister, bladder (lit. blowing out). + Du. *blaar* [Icel. *blabra*?]; O. H. G. *blātara* (G. *blatter*). Teut. type **blædrōn*-, wk. fem. From Teut. stem **blæ-* to blow (see **Blow** (1)); with suffix -*drōn* similar to Gk. -*ρᾱ* (cf. *χύρρα*, a pot).

Blade, a leaf, flat of a sword. (E.) M. E. *blade*. A. S. *blad*, a leaf. + Icel. *blað*, Swed., Dan., Du. *blad*, a leaf, blade; G. *blatt*. Teut. type **bla-dom*, neut., with sense of 'blown,' i. e. 'flourishing,' pp. form (with suffix -*do* = Idg. -*id-*) from √BHLŌ. See **Blow** (2).

Blaeberry, Bleaberry, a bilberry. (Scand. and E.) From North E. *blae*, livid, dark; and *berry*. The form *blae* is from Icel. *blā-r*, livid; see under **Blue**.

Blain, a pustule. (E.) M. E. *blein*. A. S. *blegen*, a boil. + Du. *blein*; Dan. *blegn*. Cf. O. H. G. *plehen-ougi*, weak-eyed.

Blame, vb. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *blamen*. - O. F. *blasmer*, to blame. - L. *blasphēmāre*, to speak ill, also to blame. - Gk. *blasphēmēiv*; see **Blasphe**.

Blanch (1), to whiten. (F. - O. H. G.) From F. *blanchir*, to whiten. - F. *blanc*, white; see **Blank** below.

Blanch (2), the same as **Blench**.

Bland. (L.) L. *blandus*, mild.

blandish, to flatter. (F. - L.) M. E. *blandisen*. - O. F. *blandis-*, stem of pres. part of *blandir*, to flatter. - L. *blandīrī*, to caress. - L. *blandus*, bland.

Blank, white. (F. - O. H. G.) In Milton, P. L. x. 656. - F. *blanc*. - O. H. G.

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blanch, white. Nasalised form from O. H. G. *blah*, shining; cf. Gk. *φλέγ-εος*, flaming, shining, from *φλέγ-ειν*, to shine.

blanket. (F. - O. H. G.) Orig. of a white colour. M. E. *blanket*. - A. F. *blanchet* (F. *blanchet*), dimin. from *blanc*, white; see above.

Blare, to make a loud noise. (E.) M. E. *blaren*. Cf. Du. *blaren*, Low G. *blarren*, to bleat; M. H. G. *blēren*, *blarren* (G. *plärren*), to bleat, blubber. Prob. imitative, like *bleat*; but cf. **Blaze** (2).

Blason; see **Blazon**.

Blasphe, to speak injuriously. (L. - Gk.) L. *blasphēmāre*. - Gk. *βλασφημεῖν*, to speak ill of. - Gk. *βλάσφημος*, adj., speaking evil. - Gk. *βλασ-*, for **blaβes-*, i. e. hurtful (cf. *βλάβ-η*, hurt); and *φημί*, I say; see **Fame**. Brugm. i. § 744.

Blast, a blowing. (E.) M. E. *blast*. A. S. *blæst*, a blowing; cf. Icel. *blástr*, a breath, blast of a trumpet; O. H. G. *blāst*. Formed with Idg. suffix -*to* from the old base of **Blaze** (2).

Blatant, noisy, roaring. (E.) Spenser has 'blatant beast'; F. Q. vi. 12 (heading); also *blatant*, id. vi. 1. 7. Prob. imitative. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *blad*, to abuse; *blatter*, a rattling noise; G. *platz*, a crash.

Blay, a bleak (fish). (E.) A. S. *blāge*. + Du. *blei*; G. *bleihe*.

Blaze (1), a flame. (E.) M. E. *blaze*. A. S. *blæse*, a flame, in comp. *bāi blaze*, a bright light; *blæse*, f. a torch; < Teut. type **blasōn*. Cf. M. H. G. *blas*, a torch; also G. *blässe*, Icel. *blesi*, a 'blaze' or white mark on a horse, Swed. *bläs*, the same.

Blaze (2), to proclaim, noise abroad. (Scand.) Mark i. 45. M. E. *blasen*. - Icel. *blāsa*, to blow, blow a trumpet, sound an alarm; Swed. *bläsa*, to sound; Dan. *blæse*, Du. *blasen*, to blow a trumpet; G. *blasen*. Also Goth. *uf-blēsan*, to puff up. < Teut. type **blēs-an-*, to blow; whence A. S. *blēst*, E. *blast*. Much confused with *blazon*.

Blazon (1), **Blason**, a proclamation. Hamlet, i. 5. 21; Shak. Son. 106. A corruption from **Blaze** (2), M. E. *blasen*, to proclaim; due to confusion with **Blazon** (2) below.

Blazon (2), to portray armorial bearings. (F.) M. E. *blazon*, *blasoun*, a shield; whence *blazon*, verb, to describe a shield. - F. *blason*, a coat of arms, orig. a shield (Brachet). Cf. Span. *blason*, heraldry,

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blazonry, glory, *hacer blason*, to blazon, *blasonar*, to blazon, brag, boast; suggesting a (very doubtful) connexion with G. *blasen*, to blow the trumpet, as done by heralds, to proclaim a victor's fame; see **Blaze** (2) above. (See Scheler.) Or if the orig. sense was a bright mark on a shield, it is allied to **Blaze** (1).

Bleaberry; see **Blaeberry**.

Bleach. (E.) Orig. 'to whiten'; M. E. *blechen*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 324, l. 1. A. S. *blācan*.—A. S. *blāc*, shining, bright, pale. See **bleak** below. †Icel. *bleikja*; Du. *bleeken*; G. *bleichen*; <Teut. **blaikejan*.

bleak (1), orig. pale. (Scand.) M. E. *bleik*.—Icel. *bleikr*, pale; Swed. *blek*; Dan. *bleg*. †A. S. *blāc*; Du. *bleek*; G. *bleich*. Teut. type **blaikeaz*. From **blaike*, strong grade of Teut. **blaikean* (A. S. *blīcan*), to shine.

bleak (2), a fish. (Scand.) From its pale colour.

Blear-eyed, having watery, inflamed, or dim eyes. (E.) M. E. *bleer-eyed*. Cognate with Low G. *blarr-oged*, blear-eyed; cf. *blarr-oge*, an eye wet with tears, from *blarren*, to howl, weep; which seems to be allied to E. *blare*.

Bleat. (E.) M. E. *bleten*. A. S. *blētan*, *blētan*, to bleat as a sheep. †Du. *blaten*; O. H. G. *plāsan*. Cf. Russ. *blejate*, to bleat; L. *flere*, to weep.

Bleb, **Blob**, a small bubble or blister. (E.) Cf. M. E. *blober*; a bubble on water; *blubber*, a bubble. By comparing *blobber*, *blubber*, with *bubble*, having much the same meaning, we see the probability that they are imitative, from the action of forming a bubble with the lips.

Blood. (E.) M. E. *bleden*. A. S. *blēdan*, formed (by mutation of *ō* to *ē*) from A. S. *blōd*, blood. <Teut. type **blōdjan*-, to lose blood> Icel. *bláða*.

Blemish, to stain. (F.) M. E. *blemisshen*.—O. F. *blemis*-, stem of pres. part. of *blemir*, *blesmir*, to wound, stain, make pale. —O. F. *bleme*, *blesme*, wan, pale. Of unknown origin.

Blench, to shrink from. (E.) M. E. *blenchen*, to avoid, elude. A. S. *blencan*, to deceive; as if from a Teut. type **blankjan*-, causal of **blinkan*-, to blink. But proof is wanting.

Blend, to mix together. (Scand.) M. E. *blenden*. Due to *blend*-, base of the pres. indic. of Icel. *blanda* (Swed. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*), to blend; cognate with

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A. S. and Goth. *blandan*, str. redupl. vb., O. H. G. *blantan*, to mix.

Bless, to consecrate, &c. (E.) The orig. sense may have been 'to consecrate by blood,' i. e. either by sacrifice or by the sprinkling of blood, as the word can be clearly traced back to *blood*. M. E. *blessem*, A. S. *blētsian*, O. Northumb. *blēdsia*, *bloodsia* (Matt. xxv. 34, xxvi. 26), which can be explained from *blōd*, blood, with the usual vowel-change from *o* to *oe* or *ē*. Teut. type **blōdisōn*. Cf. *bleed*. (Suggested by Sweet; Anglia, iii. 156.)

Blight. (E.) XVII cent. Of unknown origin; perhaps allied to M. E. *blīchening*, mildew. And cf. M. H. G. *blīeze*, G. *blitz*, lightning.

Blind. (E.) A. S. *blind*. †Du. *blind*; Icel. *blindr*; Sw., Dan., G. *blind*; <Teut. type **blindoz* (Idg. base **bhlendh*-). Cf. Lith. *blēsti-s* (3 pr. s. *blendzia-s*), to become dim (of the sun).

blindfold, vb. (E.) M. E. *blindfolden*, verb (Tyndale); corruption of *blindfelden* (Palsgrave), where the *d* is excrescent. The true word is *blindfellen*, to 'fell' or strike blind, Ancrén Riwle, p. 106. —A. S. *blind*, blind; and *fellan*, to strike; see **Fell**.

Blindman's buff; see **Buff**.

Blink, to wink, to glance. (E.) M. E. *blenken*, to shine, to glance; whence mod. E. *blink*, by change of *en* to *in*, as in many words. Allied to A. S. *blanc*, white (as in *blanc-a*, a white horse), cognate with O. H. G. *blanch*, M. H. G. *blanc*; see **Blank**. Cf. Du., G. *blinken*, Swed. *blinka*, Dan. *blinke*, all late forms; and A. S. *blīcan*, to shine.

Bliss. (E.) See **Blithe**.

Blister. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *blester*, *blister*. (Not found before 1300.) —O. F. *blestre*, 'tumeur,' Godefroy. Of Teut. origin; cf. Icel. *blāstr* (dat. *blāstri*), a blast, also a swelling, allied to E. **Blast**. From the notion of blowing out.

Blithe. (E.) M. E. *blithe*. A. S. *blīde*, sweet, happy. †O. Sax. *blīðe*, bright, glad; Du. *blījde*, *blīj*; Icel. *blīðr*; Swed., Dan. *blid*; O. H. G. *blīdi*, glad; Goth. *blēiþs*, merciful, kind.

bliss. (E.) M. E. *blis*. A. S. *blīs*, *blīss*; contr. from A. S. *blīðs*, happiness, lit. blitheness. —A. S. *blīðe* (above). †O. Sax. *blīaza*, *blīdsea*, happiness. Teut. stem **blissiā*; with *ss* <*tt*, the suffix being *-tiā*, as in L. *laeti-tiā*.

BLOAT

Bloat, to swell. (Scand.) We now generally use *bloated* to mean 'puffed out' or 'swollen,' as if allied to *blow*. But the M. E. form was *blout*, soft; connected with Icel. *blautr*, soft, effeminate, imbecile, *blotna*, to become soft, lose courage. Cf. Swed. *blöt*, Dan. *blød*, soft, pulpy, mellow. Allied to Icel. *blauðr*, soft; A. S. *blæp*, G. *blöde*, weak.

bloater, a prepared herring. (Scand.) A *bloater* is a cured fish, cured by smoke; but formerly a 'soaked' fish. — Icel. *blautr*, soft. Cf. Swed. *blötfisk*, soaked fish; from *blöta*, to soak, steep; from *blit*, soft (above).

Blob, a bubble. (E.) See **Bleb**.

Block, a large piece of wood. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *blok*. — O. F. *bloc*. — M. H. G. *block*, a block; cf. Du. *blok*, Dan. *blok*, Swed. *block*. Der. *block-ade*.

Blond. (F.) XV cent. F. *blond*, m. *blonde*, fem. 'light yellow'; Cot. Referred by Diez to Icel. *blandinn*, mixed; cf. A. S. *blonden-feax*, having hair of mingled colour, gray-haired. See **Blend**. ¶ But the Low L. form is *blundus*, pointing to a Teut. type **blundo-*, answering to Skt. *bradhna-s*, reddish, pale yellow (Kluge). Cf. O. Slav. *bron'*, white; Brugm. i. § 814.

Blood. (E.) M. E. *blod*, *blood*. A. S. *blōd*. + Du. *bloed*, Icel. *blōð*, Swed. *blod*, Goth. *blōth*; G. *blut*; < Teut. type **blōdom*, n. Hence *bleed*.

Bloom, a flower. (Scand.) M. E. *blome*; not in A. S. — Icel. *blóm*, *blömi*, a flower; Swed. *blomma*; Dan. *blomme*. + Du. *bloem*; Goth. *blōma*; allied to O. Ir. *bláth*, L. *flos*; see **Flower**. And see below.

blossom. (E.) M. E. *blösme*, also *blostme*. A. S. *blōstma*, a blossom; from base *blō-* of A. S. *blō-wan*, with suffixes *-st* and *-ma* (Teut. *-mon*). + Du. *bloesem*; M. H. G. *bluoost* (with suffix *-st*). See above.

Blot (1), a spot. (Scand.?) M. E. *blot*, *blotte*. Origin unknown. It has some resemblance to Icel. *bleitr*, a blot, stain; Dan. dial. *blat*, a spot, a blot.

Blot (2), at backgammon. (Scand.) A *blot* is an 'exposed' piece. — Dan. *blot*, bare, naked; whence *give sig blot*, to lay oneself open, expose oneself; Swed. *blott*, naked; *blotta*, to lay oneself open. + Du. *bloot*, naked, *bloostellen*, to expose; G. *bloss*, naked. Allied to Icel. *blautr*, soft; see **Bloat**.

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Blotch, a large blot. (E.) A mod. variant of *blot*, perhaps suggested by *botch*.

Blouse, a loose outer frock. (F.) From F. *blouse*, a frock much used by workmen (XVIII cent.). Origin unknown. **Blow** (1), to puff. (E.) M. E. *blowen*. A. S. *blāwan*. + G. *blāhen*, O. H. G. *blāhan*; allied to L. *flāre*.

Blow (2), to bloom, flourish as a flower. (E.) M. E. *blowen*. A. S. *blāwan*. + Du. *bloetjen*; G. *blühen*, O. H. G. *bluojan*. Allied to L. *flōrēre*; see **Flourish**.

Blow (3), a stroke, hit. (E.) M. E. *blowe*. Not in A. S.; but we find M. Du. strong verb *blowwen* (pt. t. *blau*), to strike, dress flax by beating; O. H. G. *blūwan*, whence G. *blāuen*, to beat; Goth. *bliggwan*, to strike; all from Teut. **blīwwan-*, to strike. (History obscure.)

Blubber. (E.) M. E. *blober*, a bubble; *bloberen*, to bubble up, to weep copiously. Of imitative origin; cf. **Blob**. The *blubber* of the whale consists of bladder-like cells filled with oil. *Blubber-lipped*, with swollen lips. Cf. E. Fries. *blubber*, a bubble, a blob of fat; *blubbern*, to bubble.

Bludgeon. (E. or F.) XVIII cent. Of unknown origin.

Blue, a colour. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *blew*, *bleu*. — A. F. *blu*, *blew*, O. F. *bleu*, blue. — O. H. G. *blāo*, blue, livid, G. *blau*. + Icel. *blár*, livid; Swed. *blå*, Dan. *blaa*; A. S. *blāw* (O. E. Texts, p. 588); < Teut. type **blāwōz*. Cognate with Lat. *flāuus*, yellow.

Bluff, downright, rude. (Du.?) A *bluff* is a steep headland. It appears to be Dutch. M. Du. *blaf*, flat, broad; *blaffaert*, one having a broad flat face, also, a boaster (Oudemans); *blaf van het voorhoofd*, 'the flat of a forehead' (Hexham); *blaffen*, *bleffen*, to mock (id.). Cf. E. Fries. *bluffen*, to make a noise, bluster, impose on.

Blunder, to flounder about, err. (Scand.) M. E. *blondren*, to confuse, to move blindly or stupidly. Formed (as a frequentative) from Icel. *blunda*, to doze, slumber; Swed. *blunda*, to shut the eyes; Dan. *blunde*, to nap. Cf. Icel. *blundr*, Dan. and Swed. *blund*, a doze, a nap. From the sense of 'confusion.' Allied to **Blend** and **Blind**.

Blunderbuss, a short gun. (Hyb.) In Pope. Formerly spelt *blanterbusse*, *plantierbusse* (Palmer, Folk-Etymology);

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i. e. 'a gun on a rest.' Apparently from L. *plantāre*, to plant (see **Plant**); and Du. *bus*, a gun, orig. a box, barrel; see **Box** (1). But the corresponding Du. word is *donderbus*, i. e. thunder-gun.

Blunt, dull. (Scand.?) M. E. *blunt*, *blont*, dull, dulled. Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Icel. *blunda*, Dan. *blunde*, to sleep, doze; see **Blunder**.

Blur, to stain; a stain. (Scand.?) Properly 'to dim'; metaphorically, 'to deceive.' We find: '*A blirre*, deceptio; to *blirre*, fallere;'¹ *Levins* (1570). Of uncertain origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *blura*, to blink, partially close the eyes; Swed. *plura*, Swed. dial. *blira*, to blink; *blirra föjr augu*, to quiver (be dim) before the eyes, said of a haze caused by heat; Bavarian *plerr*, a mist before the eyes.

Blurt, to utter impulsively. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *blirt*, to make a noise in weeping; cf. M. E. *bleren*, to make a loud noise, to *blare*. Of imitative origin.

Blush. (E.) M. E. *bluschen*, *blusshen*, to glow. A. S. *blyscan*, used to translate L. *rutilāre*, to shine (Mone, Quellen, 355); cf. *āblystan*, *āblisian*, to blush; from A. S. *blys* in *bāl-blys*, lit. 'a fire-blaze.'² Du. *blozen*, to blush, from *blos*, a blush; Dan. *blusse*, to flame, glow, from *blus*, a torch; Swed. *blossa*, to blaze, from *bloss*, a torch. From Teut. root **bleus*, to glow.

Bluster, to be boisterous. (E.) Doubtless associated in idea with *blast* (Icel. *blástr*, Swed. *blást*). Cf. E. Fries. *blüsteren*, to be tempestuous (esp. of wind); *blüster*, *blüser*, a breeze; *blüsen*, to blow strongly; *blüse*, wind.

Boa, a large snake. (L.) L. *boa* (Pliny); perhaps allied to *bos*, an ox; from its size.

Boar, an animal. (E.) M. E. *bore*, *boor*. A. S. *bār*. + Du. *beer*; M. H. G. *bēr*. Teut. type **bairos*, m.

Board (1). (E.) M. E. *bord*. A. S. *hord*, board, side of a ship, shield. + Du. *boord*; Icel. *borð*, plank, side of a ship; G. *bord*; Goth. *-baurd* in *foþu-baurd*, a footstool. Cf. Irish, Gael., W., and Corn. *board*, a board (from E.). Teut. type **bordom*, n. ¶ The sense 'side of a ship' explains *star-board*, *lar-board*, *on board*, *over-board*. Der. *board*, to have meals as a lodger; from *board*, a table.

board (2), to go on board a ship, to accost. (F.—Teut.) The sb. *board* is E., but the verb, formerly spelt *borde*, *bord*, is

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short for *aborde*, used by Palsgrave.—F. *aborder*, 'to approach, accost, aboard, or lay aboard'; Cot.—F. *a*, to (L. *ad*); *bord*, edge, brim, side of a ship, from Icel. *borð*, Du. *boord*, side of a ship. See **Board** (1).

Boast. (E.) M. E. *bost*. [W. *bost*, Corn. *bost*, Irish and Gael. *bosa*, are all borrowed from E.] Origin unknown, but perhaps a late formation (with suffix *-st*) from A. S. *bogan*, *bōn*, to boast; cf. prov. E. *bog*, to boast.

Boat. (E.) M. E. *boot*. A. S. *bāt*. Cf. Icel. *bátr*; Swed. *båt*; Du. *boot*; Russ. *bol*; W. *bad*; Gael. *báta*, a boat. β. The Icel. word is borrowed from A. S.; and the other forms either from E. or Icel. Teut. type **baitos*, m.

boat-swain. (E.) Lit. 'boat-lad'; Icel. *svéinn*, a lad (= A. S. *svān*).

Bob, to jerk. (E.) Perhaps imitative.

Bobbin, a wooden pin on which thread is wound; round tape. (F.) Formerly *bobin*.—F. *bobine*, 'a quill for a spinning wheele, a skane'; Cot. Orig. unknown.

Bode, to foreshew. (E.) M. E. *boden*, *bodian*.—A. S. *bodian*, to announce.—A. S. *boda*, a messenger; *bod*, a message. From *bod*, weak grade of *bōdan*, to command, announce. See **Bid** (2).

Bodice, stays. (E.) A corruption of *bodies* (pl. of *body*), which was the old spelling. (Cf. F. *corset*, from *corps*.)

Bodkin, orig. a small dagger. (?) M. E. *boydekin*, Ch. Origin unknown.

Body, the frame of an animal. (E.) M. E. *bodi*; A. S. *bodig*. + O. H. G. *potach*. **Boer**; the same as **Boor**.

Bog. (C.) Irish *bogach*, a bog, from *bog*, soft; cf. Irish *bogaim*, I shake; a *bog* being a soft quagmire. So also Gael. *bogan*, a quagmire; *bog*, soft, moist; *bog*, to soften, also to agitate. Cf. O. Irish *bocc*, soft.

Boggard, **Boggart**, a spectre. (C.; with F. suffix.) From *bog*, variant of **Bug** (1); with suffix *-ard*, *-art* (F. *-ard* as in *bast-ard*). See below.

Boggle, to start aside, swerve for fear. (C.?) Prob. coined from prov. E. *boggle*, *bogle*, a spectre. Cf. W. *bug*, a goblin; *bygel*, a scarecrow; *bugwul*, a threat, *bygylu*, to threaten; *bugwuth*, to scare. See **Bug** (1).

Bohea, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) So named from the *Bohea* hills; the mountain called *Bou-y* (or *Wu-i*) is situated in

BOIL

the province of *Fokien* or *Fukian*, on the S. E. coast of China.

Boil (1), to bubble up. (F.—L.) O. F. *boillir*, to boil (F. *bouillir*).—L. *bullire*, to bubble up, boil.—L. *bullā*, a bubble; see **Bull** (2). Cf. Norman F. *boillir*, to boil.

Boil (2), a small tumour. (E.) Prov. E. *bile*; prob. affected by *boil* (1). M. E. *byle*. A. S. *bȳl*, a boil, swelling. †Du. *buil*; G. *beule*. Cf. Goth. *ufbauljan*, to puff up; Icel. *deyja*, a hump (with mutation). See **Bowl** (2).

Boisterous. (F.) Lengthened from M. E. *boistous*, Ch.; lit. 'noisy.' *Boistous* answers to O. F. *boistous*, lame, but the difference in sense is remarkable. The O. F. *boistous* also meant 'rough,' as applied to a bad road; hence perhaps M. E. *boistous*, rough, coarse, noisy.

Bold. (E.) M. E. *bold*, *bold*; A. S. *beald*, *bold*, *balp*. †Icel. *ballr*; Du. *boud*; O. H. G. *bold*; cf. Goth. *balthaba*, adv., boldly. Tent. type **balpos*.

Bole, stem of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. *bole*.—Icel. *bolr*, *bulr*, the trunk of a tree, stem; Swed. *bål*; Dan. *bul*. Cf. Gk. *φάλα-ρυξ*, a log, trunk. Cf. **Balk** (1).

Bolled, swollen. (Scand.) Earlier forms are M. E. *bollen*, pp., and *bolned*, pp. The latter is the pp. of M. E. *bolnen*, to swell.—Dan. *bulne*, Swed. *bulna*, Icel. *bólga*, to swell, inchoative forms from wk. grade of *belg* (cf. Icel. *belgja*, to inflate). Cf. A. S. *belgan* (pp. *bolgen*), to swell with anger. See **Bellows**, **Billow**.

Bolster. (E.) A. S. *bolster*, with suffix -ster as in *hol-ster*. From its round shape. †Du. *bolster*, *hulster*; Icel. *bolstr*; O. H. G. *bolstar* (G. *polster*). Tent. type **bul-stros*; from Teut. **bul*, weak grade of **beul*, to puff up. See **Boil** (2). (See Franck.)

Bolt (1), a stout pin of iron, an arrow. (E.) A. S. *bolt*. †Du. *bout*, formerly *bolt*; Dan. *holt*; G. *bolz*, *bolzen*. Root unknown.

Bolt (2), **Boult**, to sift meal. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *boultte* in Palsgrave.—O. F. *bultier*; mod. F. *bluter*; oldest form *buleter*, a corruption of **bureter*, to sift through coarse cloth; cf. M. Ital. *burat-tare*, to boult (Florio).—O. F. and F. *bure*, coarse woollen cloth.—Late Lat. *bura*, *burra*, coarse red cloth.—Lat. *burrus*, reddish.—Gk. *ῥυπός*, reddish.—Gk. *ῥῦπ*, fire. See **Bureau** and **Fire**.

Bolus, a large pill. (L.—Gk.) Late

BOOBY

L. *bōlus* (not L. *bōlus*), a Latinised form of Gk. *βῶλος*, a clod, lump.

Bomb, a shell for cannon. (F. or Span.—L.—Gk.) F. *bombe*; Span. *bomba*.—L. *bombus*, a humming noise.—Gk. *βόμβος*, the same. See **Boom** (1).

bombard. (F.—L.—Gk.) The verb is from E. *bombard*, a great gun; Sh.—F. *bombarde*, a cannon; extended from F. *bombe*; see **Bomb**. Der. *bombard-ier*, F. *bombardier* (Cot.).

Bombast, orig. cotton wadding; hence padding, affected language. (F.—L.—Gk.) From O. F. *bombace* (with added *t*), cotton wadding.—Late L. *bombācem*, acc. of *bombax*, cotton; for L. *bombyx*.—Gk. *βόμβυξ*, silk, cotton; orig. a silkworm. Cf. 'to talk *fustian*.'

bombasine, bombasine, a fabric of silk and worsted. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *bombasin*.—Late L. *bombācinum*.—L. *bombycinus*, adj. silken; from *bombyx*, silk; see above.

Bond. (E.) See **Band** (1).

Bondage, servitude. (F.—Scand.) M. E. and A. F. *bondage*, servitude; the sense being due to confusion with the verb *to bind*. But it orig. meant the condition of a *bondman*, called in A. S. *bōnda*, the sense being due to confusion with the verb *to bind*. But it orig. meant the condition of a *bondman*, called in A. S. *bōnda*, a husbandman. And *bōndi*=*būandi*, a tiller; from Icel. *búa*, to till, prepare, cognate with A. S. *būan*, to dwell, and G. *bauen*. Thus A. S. *bōnda* is allied in sense and origin to E. *boor*, q. v.

Bone. (E.) M. E. *boon*; A. S. *bān*. †Du. *been*; Icel. *bein*; Swed. *ben*; Dan. *been*; O. H. G. *bein*. Tent. type **bainom*.
bonfire. (E.) Orig. a bone-fire. 'Bone-fire, ignis ossium,' Catholicon Anglicanum, A. D. 1483; where *bane* is the Northern form of *bone*. Cf. Picard *fu d'os*, a bonfire.

Bonito, a kind of tunny. (Span.—Arab.) Span. *bonito*.—Arab. *baymilh*, a bonito.

Bonnet. (F.) F. *bonnet*; O. F. *bonet* (A. D. 1047), the name of a stuff of which bonnets or caps were made. Origin unknown.

Bonny, fair. (F.—L.) From F. *bonne*, fair, fem. of *bon*, good.—L. *bonus*, good; O. L. *duonus*.

Bonze, a priest. (Port.—Japanese.) Port. *bonzo*.—Jap. *bonzo*, a religious man.

Booby. (Span.—L.) Span. *bobo*, a blockhead, booby (related to F. *baube*,

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stammering). — L. *balbus*, stammering; hence, stupid.

Book. (E.) M. E. *book*; A. S. *bōc*, a book; also, a beech-tree. The orig. 'books' were pieces of writing scratched on a beechen board. † Du. *boek*; Icel. *bók*; Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bog*; G. *buch*; all in the sense of 'book'; Goth. *bōka*, a letter, pl. *bōkōs*, writings. β. With A. S. *bōc*, beech, cf. L. *fāgus*, a beech, Gk. *φηγός*, a tree with edible fruit.

Boom (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. *bommen*; not found in A. S. † Du. *bommen*, to boom, to give out a hollow sound like an empty barrel. An imitative word; like L. *bombus*, Gk. *βόμβος*, a humming.

Boom (2), a pole. (Du.) Du. *boom*; the Du. form of *Beam* (1).

Boomerang, a wooden missile weapon. (Australian.) From the native Australian name.

Boon (1), a petition. (Scand.) M. E. *bone*, Ch. — Icel. *bön*; Dan. and Swed. *bön*, a petition. † A. S. *bōen*, *bēn* (whence *bene* in Wordsworth). The sense of 'favour' arose from confusion with **Boon** (2).

Boon (2), good. (F. — L.) In the phr. 'boon companion.' — F. *bon*, good. — L. *bonus*. See **Bonny**.

Boor, a peasant. (Du.) Du. *boer*; a peasant, lit. 'tiller of the soil.' — Du. *houwen*, to till. † A. S. *būan*, to dwell in, whence *gebūr*, s., a peasant (only preserved in *neigh-bour*). So also G. *bauen*, to till, whence *bauer*, a peasant; Icel. *búa*, Goth. *bauan*, to dwell. Teut. stem **bū-*, related to *Be*. (Streitberg, § 90.)

Boot (1), advantage, profit. (E.) M. E. *bote*, *boot*. A. S. *bōt*, profit. † Du. *boete*; Icel. *bót* (cf. *batt*), advantage, cure; Dan. *bod*, Swed. *bot*, remedy; G. *busse*, atonement; Goth. *bōta*. Teut. type **bōtā*, f. From *bōt*, strong grade of *bat-*; see **Better**. Der. *boot-less*, profitless.

Boot (2), a covering for the foot. (F.) M. E. *bote*. — O. F. *bote* (F. *botte*); cf. Span., Port., Late L. *bota*. Origin unknown.

Booth. (Scand.) M. E. *bothe*. — M. Dan. *bōth* (Kalkar), Dan. *bod*; Swed. *bod* (cf. Icel. *búð*, a dwelling, booth). — Dan. *boe*, Swed. *bo*, Icel. *búa*, to dwell; see **Boor**. † G. *bude*, a stall. Teut. type **būpā*, f. Cf. also Irish *both*, a hut, W. *bhl*, a residence; Lith. *buta*, *bultas*, a house. See **Build**.

Booty. (F. — Low G.) Formerly spelt *butin*. — F. *butin*, 'a booty, prey'; Cot.

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— M. Du. *būte*, Du. *buil*; cf. Icel. *býti*, Dan. *bytte*, Swed. *byte*, exchange, barter, also booty, spoil; G. *beute*, spoil.

Borage. (F. — Span. — Arab.) Formerly *bourage*. — F. *bourrache*. — Span. *borraja*. — Arab. *abū rashh*, lit. 'father of sweat,' because it is a sudorific.

Borax. (Low L. — Arab. — Pers.) Low L. *borax*; also *boracum*. — Arab. *būrāq*. — Pers. *būrah*, borax (Vullers).

Border, an edge. (F. — Low L. — Teut.) M. E. *bordure*, *bordeure*. — O. F. *bordeüre* (Span. *bordadura*), an edging. — Low L. *bordātūra*, edging. — Low L. *bordāre* (Ital. *bordare*, Span. *bordar*, F. *border*), to edge. — Low L. *bordus* (F. *bord*). — Teut. (O. Low G.) *bord*, side; see **Board**.

Bore (1), to perforate. (E.) M. E. *borien*, A. S. *borian*. † Du. *boren*; Icel. *bora*; Swed. *borra*; Dan. *bore*; G. *bohren*. Also L. *forāre*, to bore; Gk. *φάραειν*, to plough. Brugm. i. § 510. (✓BHER, to cut.)

bore (2), to worry. (E.) Possibly a metaph. use of the verb above; Hen. VIII, i. 1. 128.

Bore (3), a tidal surge in a river. (Scand.?) Perhaps from Icel. *bjara*, a billow caused by wind; Norw. *baara*, a billow, swell in the sea.

Boreas, the north wind. (L. — Gk.) L. *Boreas*. — Gk. *Boréas*, *Boppās*, the N. wind.

Borough. (E.) M. E. *burgh*, *borgh*; also *borue*. A. S. *burh*, *burg* (gen. and dat. *hyrig*), a fort. Perhaps from Teut. *burg*, weak grade of **bergan-*, to^o protect; whence Goth. *baigan*, to hide, keep; see **Barrow**. † Du. *burg*; Icel. *borg*; Swed. and Dan. *borg*; G. *burg*; Goth. *baurgs*. See below. Brugm. i. § 566; ii. § 160.

borrow. (E.) M. E. *borwen*; A. S. *borgian*, lit. to give a pledge. — A. S. *borg*, *borh*, a pledge. — A. S. *borg*, weak grade of *beorgan*, to keep, protect; see **Barrow** and **Borough**.

Bosom. (E.) M. E. *bosom*. A. S. *bōsm*. † Du. *boezem*; G. *husen*.

Boss, a knob. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *boce*, *bos*. — O. F. *boce* (F. *bosse*); cf. Ital. *bozza*, a swelling; M. Ital. *bozzare*, to rough-hew, to bungle. Prob. from O. H. G. *bōzan*, to beat; a bump being the effect of a blow. Cf. *botch*, *beat*.

Botany. (F. — Gk.) F. *botanique*,

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orig. an adj.—Gk. *boravikos*, belonging to plants.—Gk. *Boravv*, grass.—Gk. *Boaviv*, to pasture; cf. *Borov*, a grazing animal.

Botargo, a cake made of the roe of the sea-mullet. (Ital.—Arab.) M. Ital. *botargo*, pl. *botarghe*; see Florio and Torriano.—Arab. *butarkha*, botargo; given by Devic. Supposed to be composed of *bu*, Coptic def. article, and Gk. *rápivos*, dried fish (Journ. des Savants, Jan. 1848, p. 45).

Botch (1), to patch. (E.) Origin unknown. Similar is M. Du. *butsen*, to strike, beat, also to patch up; cf. Du. *botsen*, to beat.

Botch (2), a swelling. (F.—G.) M. E. *boche*.—O. North F. *boche*; Picard *boche*; O. F. *boca* (F. *bosse*), a swelling; see **Boas**.

Both. (Scand.) M. E. *bāpe*, Scot. *baith*.—Icel. *báðir*, both, dual adj.; Dan. *baade*; Swed. *båda*.+G. *beide*. And cf. A. S. *bā*, both; Lat. *-bo* in *ambo*; Gk. *-pw* in *ápw*; Skt. *-bha* in *u-bha*, both. Icel. *-ðir* is for *ðeir*, they, the; so that *bo-ith* was orig. two words; cf. Goth. *ba þō skipa*, both the ships (Luke v. 7).

Bother, vb. and sb. (E.) In Swift. Cf. *pothor*; prov. E. *pudder*, confusion; M. E. *putheren*, to bestir oneself. Origin unknown.

Bots, small worms. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *bats*. Of unknown origin.

Bottle (1), a hollow vessel. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) M. E. *botel*.—F. *bouteille*.—Late Lat. *buticula*, double dimin. of Late L. *butis*, *buttis*, a cask, a butt; see **Butt** (2).

Bottle (2), a bundle of hay. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *botel*.—O. F. *botel*, *botelle*, a small bundle, dimin. of *botte*, a bundle, as of hay.—O. H. G. *bōzo*, a bundle of straw or flax; allied to O. H. G. *bōzan*, to beat (see **Beat**); perhaps from the beating of flax.

Bottom. (E.) M. E. *botum*, *bothom*. A. S. *botm*.+Du. *bodem*; Icel. *botn*; Swed. *botten*; Dan. *bund*; G. *baden*; Lat. *fundus*; Gk. *υῤῥῡϋν*; Vedic Skt. *hudhnā*, depth, ground. Allied to Irish *bonn*, sole of the foot; Gael. *bonn*, sole, bottom; W. *bon*, base, stock. See **Fundament**. Brugm. i. §§ 103, 704.

Boudoir. (F.) F. *boudoir*, a private room for a lady; lit. a place to sulk in.—F. *bouder*, to sulk. Cf. E. *pout*.

Bough. (E.) M. E. *bough*. A. S. *bōg*,

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bōh; of which the orig. sense was 'an arm.'+Icel. *bögr*, Swed. *bog*, Dan. *bov*, the shoulder of an animal, hence the bow (shoulder) of a ship; G. *bug*; Gk. *ῥῑχvs*, the fore-arm; Skt. *bāhus*, the arm. Teut. type **bōgus*; Idg. type **bhāghus*. See **Bow** (4). Brugm. i. § 184.

Bought, a bend, turn, fold. (Low G.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 15. Low G. *bugt*, a bend; Du. *bogt*, *bocht*; Dan. *bugt*. Cf. G. *bucht*. The E. form is **Bight**. And see **Bout**.

Boulder, a large stone. (E.?) Etym. obscure; cf. Swed. dial. *bullersteen*, a large rolling stone; so called from its rolling down stream with a crash.—Swed. *bullra*, to thunder, roar; and *steen*, a stone. Danish has *buldre*, to roar, *bulder*, a crash.

Boult, to sift meal; see **Bolt** (2).

Bounce, to jump up quickly. (E.) M. E. *bunsen*, to beat. Cf. Low G. *bunsen*, to beat, knock at a door; Du. *bonzen*, to bounce, throw, from Du. *bons*, a bounce, thump; G. *bumps*, bounce; Icel. *bops*, bump! Prob. imitative.

Bound (1), to leap. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *bondir*, to bound; but orig. to resound.—L. *bombilāre*, to resound.—L. *bombus*, a humming sound.—Gk. *βόμβος*, the same. Der. *re-bound* (F. *rebondir*).

Bound (2), a boundary. (F.—C.?) M. E. *bounde*, Ch.; with excrement *d*, as in *soun-d*. A. F. *bounde*, *bunde*; O. F. *bonne*, a boundary; also spelt *bodne* (Burguy); Late Lat. *bodina* (contr. form *bonna*), a bound, limit. Perhaps of Celtic origin; Thurneysen, 91. Der. *bound-ary*.

Bound (3), ready to go. (Scand.) In 'the ship is bound for Spain,' &c. Formed, with excrement *d*, from M. E. *boun*, ready, Ch. C. T. 11807.—Icel. *buinn*, prepared; pp. of *bīa*, to till, prepare.+A. S. *būan*; see **Boor**.

Bounden, the old pp. of **Bind**. (E.) As in 'bounden duty.'

Bounty, orig. goodness. (F.—L.) M. E. *bountee*.—O. F. *bonitet*.—L. acc. *bonitātem*, from *bonitās*, goodness.—L. *bonus*, good. See **Bonny**.

Bouquet. (F.—Late L.) F. *bouquet*; O. F. *bosquet*, orig. 'a little wood,' dimin. of O. F. *bos* (F. *bois*), a wood.—Late L. *boscum*, *buscum*, acc. of *boscus*, *buscus*, a wood; of unknown origin. Cf. **Bush**.

Bourd, a jest; to jest. (F.) M. E. *bourde*, sb.; *bourden*, v.—F. *bourde*, a

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game; *bourder*, to play. Of unknown origin. (Not as in Diez.)

Bourn (1), a boundary. (F.) In Sh. — *F. borne*, a bound; for O. F. *bodne*, variant of O. F. *bonne*, a boundary; see **Bound** (2).

Bourn (2), **Burn**, a stream. (E.) M. E. *bourne*. A. S. *burna*, a fountain, stream, well. + Icel. *brunnr*; Swed. *brunn*; Dan. *brønd*; G. *brunnen*; Goth. *brunna*, a spring, well.

Bouse, Bouze, Boose, to drink deeply. (Du.) M. E. *bousen* (ab. 1300). — M. Du. **būsen*, later *buyzen*, to drink deeply. — M. Du. *būse* (Latinised as *būsa* by Erasmus), *buyse*, a large cup, also a tap, a conduit (Kilian); Du. *buis*, a conduit, pipe. Cf. O. F. *buse*, a conduit; G. *bausen*, to bouse.

Bout, a turn, a round, occasion. (Low G.) The same as **Bought** (above); prob. influenced by *about*.

Bow (1), to bend. (E.) M. E. *bowen*, *bogen*, *bugen*. A. S. *būgan*. + Du. *buigen*; O. H. G. *biogan*; Goth. *biugan*; Teut. type **bēgan-* or **būgan-*. Cf. Skt. *bhuji*, to bend; Lat. *fugere*, to take to flight, give way; Gk. *φύγειν*, to flee. Brugm. i. §§ 658, 701.

bow (2), a bend. (E.) From the verb.

bow (3), a weapon to shoot with. (E.) M. E. *bowe*. A. S. *boga*, a bow; because it is bent or *bowed*. + Du. *boog*; Icel. *bogi*; Swed. *båge*; Dan. *bue*; O. H. G. *bogo*; G. *bogen*. From A. S. *bog-*; cf. *bog-en*, pp. of *būgan*, to bend.

bow-window. (E.) A window of semi-circular form; not the same as *bay-window*.

Bow (4), the 'shoulder' of a ship. (Scand.) From Icel. *bögr*, shoulder; see **Bough**. + Du. *boeg*, bow of a ship.

Bowel. (F. — L.) M. E. *bouel*. — O. F. *boel*; (mod. F. *boyau*). — Lat. acc. *botellum*, a sausage; in Late L., an intestine; dimin. of *botulus*, a sausage.

Bower, an abode, chamber, harbour. (E.) M. E. *bour*. A. S. *būr*, a chamber. — A. S. *bīan*, to dwell. + Icel. *būr*, a chamber; Dan. *buur*, Swed. *bur*; O. Sax. *būr*; O. H. G. *būr*. Teut. types **būrom*, n., **būroz*, m.; see **Boor**. Cf. **Booth**.

Bowl (1), a round wooden ball. (F. — L.) M. E. *boule*. — F. *boule*. — L. *bullā*, a bubble; hence, a round thing, a ball.

Bowl (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.)

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M. E. *bolle*. A. S. *bolla*; from its round form. + Du. *bol*, ball; Icel. *bolli*, O. H. G. *bolla*, bowl (G. *bolle*). From Teut. **bul-*, weak grade of **beul-*, to swell; cf. Goth. *uf-bauljan*, to puff up. See **Boil** (2).

Bow-line. (Scand.) Not so called because it keeps a sail *bowed* (for it rather keeps it straight), but because fastened to the ship's *bow*. — Norw. and Swed. *bog-lina*, bow-line, from *bog*, bow of a ship; Du. *boeglijn*, from *boeg*, bow. For the pronunciation, cf. *bow-sprit*. See **Bow** (4) and **Line**.

Bow-window; see **Bow** (1).

Box (1), the name of a tree. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *box*; A. S. *box*. — Lat. *buxus*, the box-tree. — Gk. *βύκος*, the box-tree.

box (2), a chest or case to put things in. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *box*; A. S. *box*. — L. *buxum*, anything made of box-wood; hence, a box. — Lat. *buxus*, the box-tree. (Hence a *box* at a theatre; a shooting-box; a Christmas *box* or present; &c.) Cf. **Pyx**.

Box (3), to fight with fists; a blow. (E.) The verb is from M. E. *box*, sb., a blow. Cf. N. Fries. *bakke*, Silt *bokke*, a blow (Outen); M. H. G. *buc*, a blow; Du. *beuken*, G. *pochen*, to beat.

Box (4), in phr. 'to box the compass.' Apparently one of the numerous uses of the vb. formed from **box** (2). See N. E. D.

Boy. (E.) M. E. *boi*, *boy*. Preserved in E. Friesic *boi*, *boy*, a boy (Koolman); allied to M. Du. *boeve*, a boy, Du. *boef*, a knave. + Icel. *bōfi*, a knave; G. *bube*, Bavarian *bueb*, *bua*, *bui*, a boy. Cf. A. S. *Bōfa*, personal name.

Boycott, to combine with others in refusing to have dealings with any one. (E.) From the treatment accorded to Capt. *Boycott*, of Lough Mask House, co. Mayo, Ireland, in Dec. 1880.

Brabble, to quarrel. (E.) Cf. Du. *brabbelen*, to stammer, confound; whence *brabbeltaal*, foolish talk. See **Blab**, **Babble**.

Brace, orig. a firm hold. (F. — L.) From the notion of embracing. — O. F. *brace*, the two arms (Bartsch); hence a measure of 5 feet, formed with extended arms (Cot.); and hence, a grasp. — Lat. *brāchia*, pl. of *brāchium*, the arm. + Irish *brac*, W. *braich*, the arm; Gk. *βραχίον*.

bracelet. (F. — L.) F. *bracelet*; dimin. of O. F. *bracel*, an armlet (Bartsch).

BRACH

—L. *brāchiāle*, an armlet. —L. *brāchium*, an arm.

Brach, a kind of hunting-dog. (F.—G.) M.E. *brache*, pl. *braches*. —A.F. *braches*, pl. of *brachet*, dimin. of O.F. *bracc* (F. *brague*). —O.H.G. *bracco* (G. *brack*), a dog that hunts by the scent.

Bracken, fern. (Scand.) M.E. *braken*. From O. Icel. **brakni*, not found; represented by Swed. *bräken*, Dan. *bregne*, fern; cf. Icel. *burkni*, fern.

Bracket, a corbel, &c. (F.—C.?) Formerly spelt *bragget*, as in Minsheu, ed. 1627. So named from the resemblance to the front part of a pair of breeches, as formerly made. —F. *braguette*, 'a cod-piece,' Cot. (the front part of a pair of breeches); the allied Span. *bragueta* also meant a projecting mould in architecture, a bracket or corbel. Dimin. of O.F. *brague*, 'a kind of mortaise,' Cot.; from *bragues*, breeches; so also Span. *bragueta* is the dimin. of Span *bragas*, breeches. —L. *brāca*, breeches; said to be of Celtic (or Teutonic?) origin. See *Breeches*.

Brackish. (Du.) Du. *brak*, briny, nauseous; older form *wrack*, brackish (Hexham); allied to M. Du. *wracke*, a wreck, Du. *wraken*, to reject, blame, disapprove. —Du. *wrak*, orig. 2nd grade of *wreken*, to wreak; orig. to drive. See **Wreck**. [So also *wrang*, sour, is allied to *wringen*, to wring. See **Frank**.]

Bract. (L.) Lat. *bractea*, a thin plate or leaf of metal.

Brad. (Scand.) M.E. *brod*. —Icel. *broddr*, a spike; Swed. *brodd*, Dan. *brodde*, a frost-nail. +A.S. *brord*, a spike. Teut. type **broulos*. Cf. O. Irish *brot*, Ir. *brod*, W. *brath*, a sting.

Brae, brow of a hill, steep bank, slope. (Scand.) M.E. *brā*, *brō* (North). —Icel. *brā*, brow; hence, brow of a hill; see **Brow**.

Brag, to boast. (Uncertain.) M.E. *braggen*, to sound loudly, to vaunt. Etym. unknown; cf. Gael. *bragh*, an explosion, crack; A.S. *gebrac*, a breaking, crash, noise; Icel. *brak*, a creaking, *braka*, to creak; cognate with L. *fragor*, noise. Also (late) M.F. *braguer*, 'to flaunt, brag,' Cot.; M.F. *bragard*, 'gay, gallant, braggard,' whence E. *braggart*. We find also W. *bragal*, to vociferate (from E.); Bret. *braga*, to brag (from F.). Cf. **Bray**.

Bragget. (W.) M.E. *bragot*. —W. *bragot*, a kind of mead; allied to Irish

BRAND

bracat, malt liquor. —W. *brag*, malt; Irish and Gael. *brach*, malt, fermented grain. Cf. Gael. *brach*, to ferment.

Brahman, Brahmin. (Skt.) Skt. *brāhmāna*, a brahman, holy man. —Skt. *brahman*, prayer; also devotion, lit. 'a greatness' of the soul; cf. *brhant*, great. (✓BHERGH, to be great.)

Braid (1), to weave. (E.) M.E. *breiden*. A.S. *bregdan*, *brīdan*, to brandish, weave, braid. + Icel. *bregða*, to brandish, turn about, change, start, braid, &c.; whence *bragð*, a sudden movement.

braid (2), full of deceit. (E.) In All's Well, iv. 2. 73, *braid* is short for *braided*, i.e. full of *braids* or tricks. M.E. *braid*, trick, deceit. —A.S. *brægd*, deceit; from A.S. *brægd*, and grade of *bregdan*, to draw out, weave, knit, braid.

Brail, a kind of ligature or fastening. (F.—C.?) O.F. *braiel*, a cincture; orig. for fastening up breeches. —F. *braie*, breeches. —L. *brāca*, breeches.

Brain. (E.) M.E. *brayne*. A.S. *brægn*, *bragen*, the brain. + Du. *brein*. Cf. Gk. *βραχμός*, the top of the head.

Brake (1), a machine for breaking hemp; a name for various mechanical contrivances. (O. Low G.) M.E. *brake*. —Low G. *brake*, a flax-brake; M. Du. *bræcke*, 'a brake to beat flax,' Hexham; Du. *braak*. —Du. *brak*, and grade of *breken*, to break; see **Break**.

Brake (2), bush. (E.) M.E. *brake*. + Low G. *brake*, willow-bush (Bremen); also stumps of broken trees, rough growth. From A.S. *brecan*, (pt. t. *brac*), to break. ¶ In the sense of 'fern,' modified from **Bracken**.

Bramble. (E.) M.E. *brembil*. A.S. *brēmel*, *brembel*. Allied to Du. *braam*, a blackberry; Swed. *brom-bär*, Dan. *brombær*, G. *brombeere*, a blackberry. Here Du. *braam*, G. *brönu* (O.H.G. *brāna*) answer to A.S. *brōm* (see **Broom**); of which A.S. *brēm-el* (for Teut. **brēmilos*) is the diminutive).

Bran. (F.) M.E. *bran*. —O.F. *bran*, *bren*. Cf. W. *bran*, Irish *bran*, husks, chaff (from E.); Bret. *brenn*, bran (from F.).

Branch. (F.—L.) F. *branche*. —Late L. *branca*, the paw of an animal.

Brand, a burning piece of wood, scar of fire, a sword. (E.) M.E. *brond*, A.S. *brand*, a burning, a sword: from *brann*, and stem of Teut. **brennan-*, to burn; see **Burn**. + Icel. *brandr*, a fire-brand, sword-

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blade (from its flashing); Swed. and Dan. *brand*, fire-brand, fire; M. H. G. *brant*, a brand, sword.

brandish. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *braundisen*.—F. *brandissant*, pres. pt. of *brandir*, to brandish a sword.—A. F. *brand*, a sword.—Icel. *brandr*; see **Brand** above.

brandy. (Du.) Formerly *brand-wine*, *brandy-wine*; whence *brandy*.—Du. *brande-wijn*, M. Du. *brandwijn*, brandy; lit. 'burnt' (i. e. distilled) wine (or, acc. to Kilian, because it easily burns).—Du. *branden*, to burn; and *wijn*, wine; see **Burn**.

Branks, a punishment for scolds. (E.) See Jamieson. Hence were borrowed Gael. *brangas* (O. Gael. *brancas*), a sort of pillory; Gael. *brang*, Irish *brancas*, a halter. † Du. *pranger*, pincers, barnacle, collar; G. *pranger*, a pillory; Du. *prangen*, to pinch. Cf. Goth. *ana-praggan*, to harass.

Brand-new. (E.) Short for *brand-new*, i. e. new from the fire. See **Brand**.

Brant-fox, Brant-goose or brent-goose. The prefix is Scand., as in Swed. *brandräf*, a brant-fox, *brandgås*, a brent-goose. The orig. sense is 'burnt,' with the notion of redness or blackness.

Brasier, Brazier, a pan to hold coals. (F.—Scand.) F. *brasier*.—F. *braise*, live coals.—Swed. *brasa*, fire (below).

Brass. (E.) M. E. *bras*. A. S. *bras*. Perhaps allied to the verb seen in Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire; Dan. *brase*, to fry; cf. Swed. *brasa*, fire. Der. *bras-en*, A. S. *bræsen*.

brase (1), to harden. (E.) K. Lear, i. 1. 11. It means to harden like *brass*; see below.

brase (2), to ornament with brass. (E.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. xv. 113; from *brass*, sb. 'Aero, ic *brasige*;' Ælfric, Gram. p. 215.

Brassart, the piece of armour which protected the upper part of the arm. (F.—L.) F. *brassart* (Cot.), *brassard* (Littre); also *brassal*. Formed with suffix *-art* from F. *bras*, arm.—L. *brachium*, arm.

Brat (1), a cloak, rough mantle. (C.) It also meant a rag, clout, or pinafore.—Gael. and Irish *brat*, a cloak, rag; O. Irish *brat*, a rough cloak; W. *brethyn*, woollen cloth. (W. *brat* is from E.)

Brat (2), a child; esp. 'a beggar's brat.' Perhaps 'a rag,' the same as **Brat** (1).

Brattice, a fence of boards in a mine.

BREACH

(F.—Teut.?) M. E. *bretasche*, *bretasce*, *brutaske*, a parapet, battlement.—O. F. *brelesche*, a small wooden outwork, battlement; cf. Prov. *bertresca*, Ital. *bertesca*, the same. A difficult word; prob. formed from G. *brett*, a plank.

Bravado. (Span.) See **Brave**.

Brave. (F.—Ital.) F. *brave*, 'brave, gay, fine, proud, braggard, valiant'; Cot.—Ital. *bravo*; the same as Span. and Port. *bravo*; Prov. *brau*. Etym. unknown; none of the explanations are satisfactory; the Bret. *brav*, O. Swed. *braf*, appear to be borrowed from F.

bravado. (Span.) Altered from Span. *bravada*, 'a bravado'; Minsheu's Span. Dict.—Span. *bravo*, brave.

bravo, a daring villain. (Ital.) Ital. *bravo*, brave; as a sb., a cut-throat, villain.

bravo! well done! (Ital.) Ital. *bravo*, brave; used in the voc. case masc.

Brawl (1), to quarrel. (E.?) M. E. *brawlen*. Perhaps E. Cf. Du. *brallen*, to brag, boast; Dan. *bralle*, to prate, chatter; G. *prahlen*, to brag.

Brawl (2), a sort of dance. (F.—Scand. or O. H. G.) 'A French *brawl*,' L. L. L. iii. 9.—F. *bransle*, 'a totter, swing, . . . brawl or dance'; Cot.—F. *bransler*, to reel; mod. F. *branler*. Allied to O. F. *brandeler* (Littre), *brandiller*, to shake (Cot.), frequent forms of F. *brandir*, to brandish. See **Brandish**.

Brawn, muscle. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *braun*, muscle, boar's flesh.—O. F. *braon*, a slice of flesh; cf. Prov. *bradon*, the same.—O. H. G. *brāten*, acc. of *brāto*, a slice of flesh for roasting.—O. H. G. *brātan* (G. *braten*), to roast. † A. S. *brædan*.

Bray (1), to bruise, pound. (F.—G.) M. E. *brayen*.—O. F. *breier* (F. *broyer*).—O. Sax. *brekan* (G. *brechen*), to break; see **Break**.

Bray (2), to make a roaring noise. (F.—C.) A. F. *braier*; F. *braire* (Med. Lat. *bragire*). Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *bragh*, a burst, explosion, *bragh*, to crackle (Thurneysen); and cf. L. *frag-or*, noise.

Brase; see **Brass**.

Brazier; see **Brasier**.

Breach. (E.) M. E. *breche*, a fracture.—A. S. *brece*, as in *hlāf-gebrece*, a piece of bread (more commonly *brice*, a breaking); O. Fries. *breke*.—A. S. *breccan*, to break.

¶ M. E. *breche* is also partly from O. F. *breche* (F. *brèche*), a fracture.—G. *brechen*, to break.

BREAD

Bread. (E.) M.E. *breed*. A.S. *brēad*. †Du. *brood*; Icel. *brauð*; Swed. and Dan. *brød*; G. *bröt*. Teut. type **braudom*, n.; or **braudoz*, neut. form in -*oz*. It sometimes means 'bit' or 'piece'; cf. A.S. '*brādrū*, *frusta pānis*,' Bickling Glosses; O. Northumb. *brēad*, a bit, morsel; John xiii. 27.

Breadth. (E.) The final -*th* is late; from M.E. *brede*, breadth; Ch. - A.S. *brādu*. †Icel. *breidd*; O.H.G. *breitī* (G. *breite*); Goth. *braidēi*, f. From Teut. **brāidoz*, broad; see **Broad**.

Break. (E.) M.E. *breken*; pt. t. *brak*; pp. *broken*. A.S. *brēcān*, pt. t. *brac*, pp. *brocen*. †Du. *breken*; Goth. *brikan*; G. *brechen*. Cf. Icel. *braka*, to crack; Swed. *braka*, to crack; Dan. *brække*; Lat. *frangere*, to break; Gael. *bragh*, an explosion. (✓BHREG.) The orig. sense is to break with a noise, to crack.

Bream, a fish. (F. - Teut.) M.E. *breem*. - O.F. *bresme* (F. *brème*). - M.H.G. *brahsem* (G. *brassen*); O.H.G. *brahsina* (Kluge). Cf. Du. *brasem*.

Breast. (E.) M.E. *breſt*, *breest*. A.S. *brēaſt*. †Icel. *brjöst* (Swed. *bröst*, Dan. *bryst*); Teut. type **breustom*, n. Also G. *brust*, Du. *borst*, Goth. *brustis*; Teut. stem **brust-* (with weak grade).

Breath. (E.) M.E. *breeth*, *breth*. A.S. *brēð*. †O.H.G. *brādam*, G. *brodem*, *broden*, *brodel*, steam, vapour, exhalation.

Breech. (E.) See **Breeches**.

Breeches. (E.) Really a double plural, the form *breech* being, in itself, a pl. form. A.S. *brēc*, breeches; pl. of *brēc*, with the same sense. †Du. *broek*, a pair of breeches; Icel. *brök* (pl. *brækr*); M.H.G. *bruoch*. Cf. L. *brāca*, said to be a word of Celtic (but rather of Teutonic) origin. See **Brogues**.

breech. (E.) M.E. *breech*; A.S. *brēc*, the breech; A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 146. Cf. A.S. *brēc*, breeches, pl. of *brēc*; see above.

Breed. (E.) A.S. *brēdan*, to produce or cherish a brood. - A.S. *brōd*, a brood (with mutation from *ō* to *ē*). †G. *brüten*; from *brut*. See **Brood**.

Brecks, breeches. (Scand.) Northern E. From Icel. *brækr*, pl. of *brök*; see **Breeches**.

Breeze (1), a gadfly. (E.) M.E. *brese*. A.S. *brīosa*.

Breeze (2), a strong wind. (F.) Formerly *brize*. - O.F. *brize*, used by Rabelais in the

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same sense as F. *bise*, the N. wind; cf. Span. *brisa*, Port. *brisa*, the N.E. wind; Ital. *brezza*, a cold wind. Orig. unknown.

Breeze (3), cinders. (F. - Scand.) O.F. *brese* (*brese* in Cot.), F. *braise*, live coals. See **Brasier**.

Breve. (Ital. - L.) Orig. a short note; now the longest in use. - Ital. *breve*, brief. - L. *brevis*, short. Der. *semi-breve*.

brevet. (F. - L.) F. *brevet*, 'a brief, breviate, little writing'; Cot. Dimin. from F. *bref*, brief. - L. *brevis*, short.

breviary. (F. - L.) F. *bréviaire*. - L. *breuiarium*, a summary. - L. *brevis*.

brevity. (F. - L.) F. *brévité*. - L. acc. *breuitatem*, shortness. - L. *brevis*, short.

Brew. (E.) M.E. *brewen*. A.S. *brēowan*, pt. t. *brēaw*, pp. *gebrowen*. †Du. *brouwen*; G. *brauen*; Icel. *brugga*; Swed. *brygga*; Dan. *brygge*. Cf. L. *de-fru-tum*, new wine boiled down; Thracian *βύρον*, beer. (✓BHREU, to decoct.)

Brewis, Browis, pottage. (F. - O.H.G.) M.E. *brewes*, *browes*. - O.F. *brouez*, *broez*, nom. of *brouet*, *broet*, soup made with broth of meat; dimin. of *breu*, pottage (Roquefort). - O.H.G. *brod*, *brot*, broth; see **Broth**. Also spelt *brose*.

Briar, Briar. (E.) M.E. *brere*. A.S. *brær*, O. Merc. *brær*.

Bribe. (F.) M.E. *bribe*. - O.F. *bribe*, a piece of bread given to a beggar. Cf. *briber*, to beg; Span. *brida*, idleness, *bribar*, to loiter about; Ital. *birba*, fraud; *birbante*, an idle beggar. Origin unknown; not Celtic.

Brick. (F. - M. Du.) F. *brique*, a brick; also a fragment, bit. - M. Du. *bricke*, a brick; cf. Walloon *briquet*, a large slice of bread. - Du. *breken*, to break. Der. *brick-bat* (see **Bat**).

Bride. (E.) M.E. *bride*; also *birde*, *brude*, *burde*. A.S. *brȳd*, a bride. †Du. *bruid*; Icel. *brúðr*; Swed. and Dan. *brud*; O.H.G. *brūt*; G. *braut*; Goth. *brūths*. Teut. type **brūdis*, f.

bridal. (E.) Formerly *bride-ale*, a bride-feast. A.S. *brȳd-ealo*, a bride-ale, bride-feast. - A.S. *brȳd*, bride; and *ealo*, ale, also a feast; see **Ale**.

bridegroom. (E.) For *bridegroom*; the second *r* is intrusive; by confusion with *groom*. A.S. *brȳd-guma*, lit. bride-man; where *guma* is cognate with L. *homo*, a man; see **Homage**. †Du. *bruide-goni*; Icel. *brúðgumi*; Swed. *brudgum*;

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Dan. *brudgom*; G. *bräutigam*, O. H. G. *brütigomo*.

Bridge. (E.) M. E. *brigge*, *brugge*. A. S. *brycg*; + Icel. *bryggja*; Swed. *brygga*; Dan. *brygge*, a pier; Du. *brug*; G. *brücke*. Teut. type **brugjā*, f. Allied to Icel. *brū*, Dan. *bro*, a bridge, pavement; O. Swed. *bro*, a paved way.

Bridle. (E.) M. E. *bridel*. A. S. *bridel*. + Du. *breidel*; O. H. G. *bridel*, *brittil* (whence F. *bride*). A. S. *bridel* represents an earlier **brigdel* (cf. *brigdils*, a bridle, O. E. Texts, p. 44, l. 127). = A. S. *bregd-an*, to pull, twitch (with change of e to a). See **Braid**.

Brief (1), short. (F.-L.) M. E. *bref*. = F. *bref*. = L. *brevis*, short. + Gk. *βραχυς*, short.

brief (2), a writ, &c. (F.-L.) F. *brief*, a brief; Cot. The same as F. *bref* above; from its being in a short form.

Brig, Brigade; see **Brigand**.

Brigand. (F.-Ital.) F. *brigand*, a robber. - Ital. *brigante*, an intriguer, robber; orig. pres. part. of *brigare*, to strive after. - Ital. *briga*, strife, quarrel, trouble. Orig. uncertain.

brig; short for **brigantine**.

brigade. (F.-Ital.) F. *brigade*, a crew, troop. - Ital. *brigata*, a troop; orig. fem. of pp. of *brigare*, to strive, fight, as above.

brigandine, a kind of armour. (F.-Ital.) F. *brigandine*, a kind of armour, worn by brigands. = F. *brigand*, a robber; see above.

brigantine, brig, a ship. (F.-Ital.) *Brig* is merely short for *brigantine*. = F. *brigantin*, a kind of ship. = Ital. *brigantino*, a pirate-ship. = Ital. *brigante*, a robber. See **Brigand**.

Bright. (E.) M. E. *bricht*. A. S. *beorht*, *berht*. + Icel. *bjartr*; M. H. G. *berht*; Goth. *bairhts*, shining. Teut. type **berhtōz*, shining. Cf. Gk. *φωκός*, white.

Brill, a fish. (E.) Origin unknown.

Brilliant, shining. (F.-L.-Gk.-Skt.) F. *brillant*, pres. part. of *briller*, to glitter; cf. Ital. *brillare*, to sparkle. The orig. sense was to sparkle as a beryl. = L. *beryllus*, a beryl; see **Beryl**.

Brim. (E.) M. E. *brim*. (Not in A. S.) Cf. Icel. *barmr*, brim; Swed. *bräm*, border, edge; Dan. *bræmme*; M. Du. *breime*; G. *gebräme*, border.

Brimstone, sulphur. (E.) M. E. *brinston*, *brimston*, also *brinstoon* (Wy-

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clif). = M. E. *brenn-en*, to burn, and *stoon*, stone. So also Icel. *brennisteinn*, brimstone. See **Burn**.

Brindled, Brinded, streaked. (Scand.) Icel. *brönd-*, as in *bröndötr*, brindled, said of a cow. = Icel. *brandr*, a brand, flame, sword. Thus *brinded* = *branded*.

Brine. (E.) M. E. *brine*. A. S. *brýne* (for *brīne*), brine, salt liquor. + M. Du. *brijne*; Du. *brijn*, pickle.

Bring. (E.) A. S. *bringan*, also *bregan*, pt. t. *bröhte*. + Du. *brenge*; G. *bringen*; Goth. *briggan* (written for *bringan*), pt. t. *brähta*.

Brink. (Scand.) M. E. *brink*. = Dan. *brink*, verge; Swed. *brink*, descent or slope of a hill; Icel. *brékka* (for *brinka*), a slope, crest of a hill; allied to Icel. *bringu*, a grassy slope, orig. the breast.

Brisk. (F.-Ital.) Spelt *bruisk* in Lowl. Sc. (1560). = F. *brusque*, 'brisk, lively, quicke, rash, harsh'; Cot. = Ital. *brusco*, tart, harsh; see **Brusque**.

Brisket. (F.) O. F. *brischet* (Brachet), s. v. *brechet*, also *bruschet* (Ducange); *brichet*, 'the brisket, or breast-piece'; *bruchet*, 'the craw-bone of a bird'; Cot. Mod. F. *brechet*. Cf. Bret. *bruched*, the breast; spelt *brusk* in the dialect of Vannes.

Bristle. (E.) M. E. *bristle*, *berstle*, *birstle*; dimin. of A. S. *byrst*, a bristle. + Du. *borstel*; Icel. *burst*; Swed. *borst*; G. *borste*. From Teut. **burs*, weak grade of **bers* = Idg. **bhers*, to bristle; cf. Skt. *sahasra-bhṛshṭi*, having a thousand points. See **Burr**.

Brittle. (E.) M. E. *britel*, *brotel*, *brutel*. For A. S. **brytel* = Teut. **brutiloz*, from *brut*, weak grade of A. S. *brōtan*, to break. It means 'fragile'. Cf. Icel. *brjōta*, Swed. *bryta*, Dan. *bryde*, to break.

Broach. (F.-L.) M. E. *setten on broche* = to set a broach, tap liquor. = F. *mettre en broche*, to tap, by piercing a barrel. = F. *brocher*, to pierce; *broche*, 'a broach, spit'; Cot.; see **Brooch**.

Broad. (E.) M. E. *brood*. A. S. *brād*. + Du. *bread*; Icel. *breiðr*; Swed. and Dan. *bred*; Goth. *brāids*; G. *breit*.

Brocade. (Span.-L.) Span. *brocado*, brocade; orig. embroidered, the pp. of a verb **brocar* (not used) answering to F. *brocher*, 'to broach, also, to stitch... with great stitches'; Cot. = F. *broche*. = Late L. *brocca*, L. *broccus*; see **Brooch**.

BROCCOLI

broccoli. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *broccoli*, sprouts; pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout. Dimin. of *brocca*, a skewer, a shoot, stalk. = L. *broccus*, projecting, like teeth.

brochure. a pamphlet. (F. - L.) F. *brochure*, a few leaves stitched together. = F. *brocher*, to stitch; see *Brocade*.

Brock. a badger. (C.) A. S. *brōc*. = W., Corn., and Bret. *broch*; Irish, Gael., and Manx *broc*, a badger. Named from his white-streaked face; cf. Gael. *brocach*, speckled, grayish, as a badger; Gk. *φορκός*, white, gray. (Cf. E. *gray*, a badger.)

Brocket. a red deer two years old. (F. - L.) F. *brocart*, the same; so called because he has but one tine to his horn. = F. *broche*, a spit, also, a tine of a stag's horn; see *Brooch*.

Brogues. coarse shoes, leggings. (C. - E.) Gael. and Irish *brōg*, shoe; M. Irish *brōc*, shoe. = A. S. *brōc*, breeches; or Icel. *brōk*. See *Breeches*.

Broided. braided. (E.) The wk. pp. *broided* took the place of the str. pp. *broiden*, woven, itself due to confusion of *browden* with *broider* (below). *Browden* represents A. S. *brōgden*, pp. of *bregdan*, to braid. See *Braid*.

Broider. to adorn with needlework. (F.) [In 1 Tim. ii. 9, *broidered* (as in some ed.) is an error for *broided*; see above.] Used as the equivalent of F. *broder*, 'to imbroyder,' Cot. The *oi* is due to confusion with *broided*. = O. F. *brouder*, also *brouder* (Supp. to Godefroy); cf. Late L. *brusdus*, *brodsus*, embroidered work (Ducange). Of unknown origin; perhaps from Teut. **brōd-*, whence A. S. *brōd*, Icel. *broddr*, a spike; see *Brad*.

Broil (1), to fry, grill. (F.) M. E. *broilen*. = A. F. *broillier* (Bozon), O. F. *bruillier*, to boil, roast (Roquefort). Origin unknown; cf. O. F. *bruir*, to roast; perhaps from M. H. G. *brüejēn*, to scald; see *Brood*.

Broil (2), a tumult. (F.) F. *brouiller*, to jumble, confuse, confound. Cf. Ital. *brogliare*, to disturb, *broglia*, confusion (whence E. *im-broglio*). Origin unknown.

Broker. (F. - L.) M. E. *brocour*, an agent, witness of a transaction. = A. F. *brocour*, an agent; orig. a 'broacher' or seller of wine. = Late L. *broccātor*, one who broaches. = Late L. *brocca*, i. e. spike; see *Brooch*.

Bromine. a chemical element. (Gk.)

BROTHEL

Named from its ill odour. Formed, with suffix *-ine*, from Gk. *βρωμ-ος*, a stink.

Bronchial. (Gk.) Gk. *βρόγχια*, neut. pl., the ramifications of the windpipe. = Gk. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe; cf. *βράγχος*, a gill. Der. *bronch-itis*; from *βρόγχος*.

Bronze. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *bronze*. = Ital. *bronzo*; *bronzino*, made of bronze (*z* = *ds*). = L. *ās Brundusinum*. = L. *Brundusium*, Brindisi (in Italy); where bronze mirrors were made (Pliny, xxxiii. 9).

Brooch. (F. - L.) Named from the pin which fastens it. M. E. *broche*, a pin, peg, brooch. = F. *broche*, a spit, point. = Late L. *brocca*, a pointed stick; *broca*, a spike; L. *broccus*, projecting, like teeth.

Brood. (E.) M. E. *brod*. A. S. *brōd* (rare); 'hi *brēdað* heora *brōd*' = they nourish their brood; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 10. + Du. *broed*; G. *brut*. Teut. stem **brōd-*, from a verbal base **brō-*, preserved in G. *brü-hen*, to scald (orig. to heat), Du. *broe-ien*, to brood, hatch; from the idea of 'heat' or 'warmth.' Der. *breed*.

Brook (1), to endure, put up with. (E.) M. E. *broken*, *brouken*. A. S. *brūcan*, to use, enjoy; which was the orig. sense. + Du. *gebruiken*, Icel. *brúka*, G. *brauchen*, Goth. *brukjan*, to use; cf. L. *frui*, to enjoy. See *Fruit*. (✓BHREUG.) Brugm. i. § III.

Brook (2), a small stream. (E.) M. E. *brook*. A. S. *brōc*. + Du. *broek*, G. *bruch*, a marsh.

brook-lime. a plant. (E.) M. E. *brok-lemke*, *brok-lemok*. From A. S. *brōc*, a brook, and *hleomoc*, brook-lime.

Broom. (E.) M. E. *brome*, *broom*. A. S. *brōm*, the plant broom; hence, a besom made from twigs of it. + Du. *brem*; Low G. *braam*, broom. Teut. type **brē-mos*. Allied to *Bramble*, q. v.

Brose. a later form of *browis* or *brewis*; see *Brewis*.

Broth. (E.) A. S. *brōp*. + Icel. *brōð*; O. H. G. *brod*. Teut. type **brōpōm*, n.; from *bro-*, weak grade of *breu-*, as in A. S. *brēowan*, to brew. Lit. 'brewed.'

Brothel. (E.; confused with F. - Teut.) 1. M. E. *brothel*, a lewd person, base wretch. = A. S. *brōð-en*, pp. of *brōðan*, to perish, become vile; whence also *ābroðen*, degenerate, base. Hence was made *brothel-house*, a house for vile people (Much Ado, i. 1. 256), afterwards contracted to *brothel*. 2. Orig. distinct from M. E. *bordel*, which was used, how-

BROTHER

ever, in much the same sense. — O. F. *bor-del*, a hut, orig. of boards. — Du. *bord*, a plank, board; see Board.

Brother. (E.) M. E. *brother*. A. S. *brōðor*. + Du. *broeder*; Icel. *bróðir*; Goth. *brothar*; Swed. and Dan. *broder*; G. *bruder*; Gael. and Ir. *brathair*; W. *brawd*; Russ. *brat'*; Lat. *frāter*; Gk. *φράτηρ*; Skt. *bhrātr̥*. Teut. stem **brōther*-. Idg. stem **bhrāter*-.

Brougham, a kind of carriage. (Personal name.) Date 1839. Named after the first Lord Brougham.

Brow. (E.) M. E. *browe*. A. S. *brū*. + Icel. *brún*, eyebrow; Lith. *bruvis*; Russ. *brove*; Gk. *ὀφρύς*; Pers. *abrū*; Skt. *bhrū*. Brugm. i. § 554.

Brown. (E.) M. E. *broun*. A. S. *brūn*. + Du. *bruin*; Icel. *brúnn*; Swed. *brun*; Dan. *bruun*; G. *braun*; Lith. *brunas*. Cf. Gk. *φῆμος*, a toad; Skt. *ba-bhru(s)*, tawny.

Browse. (F. — M. H. G.) For *broust*; lit. 'to feed on young shoots.' — M. F. *brouster* (F. *brouster*), to nibble off young shoots. — M. F. *broust* (F. *broust*), a sprig, shoot, bud. — M. H. G. *bros*, a bud; Bavar. *brasst*, *brass*, a bud. From the weak grade of O. H. G. *brisan*, to break, also, to break into bud; which is cognate with A. S. *brōtan*. See Brittle.

Bruin. (Du.) In Reynard the Fox, the bear is called *bruin*, i. e. brown. — Du. *bruin*, brown. See Brown.

Bruise. (E.; partly F.) A. S. (*tō*) *brýsan*, to bruise. Influenced by O. F. *bruiser*, *briser*, to break, perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *bris*, to break, Irish *brisim*, I break. (The spelling *ui*, from A. S. *ŷ*, occurs in S. Eng. Legendary, 295, 58.)

Bruit, a rumour. (F. — L. ?) F. *bruit*, a noise. — F. *bruire*, to make a noise. Scheler derives F. *bruire* from L. *rugire*, to roar, with prefixed *b*. F. *bruit* = Late L. *brugitus*, a clamour (Ducange); cf. L. *rugitus*, a roaring. Partly imitative; cf. G. *brüllen*, to roar.

Brunette. (F. — G.) F. *brunette*, fem. of *brunet*, brownish. — M. H. G. *brūn*, brown; see Brown.

Burnt. (E.) Prob. imitative; cf. *dunt* (*dunt*), a blow; influenced by North E. *brunt*, i. e. 'burnt,' as if the 'hot' part of the fight.

Brush. (F. — Teut. ?) M. E. *brusche*, a brush; also brush-wood, which is the older sense, the orig. brush being made of

BUCKRAM

twigs. — O. F. *broce*, F. *brosse*, brushwood; also, later, a brush. — Low L. *bruscia*, a thicket. Derived by Diez from O. H. G. *burstā*, G. *borste*, a bristle; but perhaps Celtic (Thurneysen).

Brusque, rough in manner. (F. — Ital.) F. *brusque*. — Ital. *brusco*, sharp, tart, sour, applied to fruits and wine. Origin uncertain.

Brute. (F. — L.) F. *brut*, fem. *brute*. — L. *brūtus*, stupid.

Bryony. (L. — Gk.) L. *bryōnia*. — Gk. *Βρυωνία*, *Βρυώνη*, bryony. — Gk. *βρύειν*, to teem, grow luxuriantly.

Bubble. (E.) Cf. Swed. *bubbla*, Dan. *boble*, a bubble; also Du. *bobbel*, a bubble, *bobbelen*, to bubble. Of imitative origin.

Buccanier. (F. — West Indian.) F. *boucanier*, a pirate. — F. *boucaner*, to broil on a sort of wooden frame. — F. *boucan*, a wooden frame, used by hunters for smoking and drying flesh. The word *boucan* is said to be a F. spelling of a Tupi (Brazilian) word, and to mean 'a frame on which meat is smoke-dried.'

Buck (1), a male deer, goat. (E.) M. E. *bukke*. A. S. *buc*, male deer, *bucca*, a he-goat. + Du. *bok*, Icel. *bukkr*, Swed. *bock*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a he-goat, ram, buck; G. *bock*; also W. *buch*, Gael. *bac*, Irish *bac*. Brugm. i. § 800.

Buck (2), to steep clothes in lye. (E.) M. E. *bouken*. As if from A. S. **būcian*, not found. Prob. from A. S. *būc*, a pitcher (prov. E. *bouk*, a pail, tub); but M. E. *bouken* has the specific sense of 'steep in lye,' like M. H. G. *büchen*, Swed. *byka*, Dan. *byge*, Low G. *büken*, *büken* (whence Ital. *bucare*, F. *buer*).

bucket. (E.) A. F. *boket* (Bozon). Formed with A. F. dimin. suffix *-et* from A. S. *būc*, a pitcher. Cf. Gael. *bucaid*, Irish *bucicad*, a bucket (from E.).

Buckle. (F. — L.) M. E. *bokel*. — O. F. *bucle* (F. *boucle*), the boss of a shield, a ring, a buckle. — Late L. *bucula*, the boss of a shield; *buccula*, beaver of a helm, boss of a shield, buckle. — Lat. *buccula*, the cheek, dimin. of *bucca*, the cheek.

buckler. (F. — L.) M. E. *bokeler*. — O. F. *bucier* (F. *bouclier*), a shield; so named from the boss on it; see above.

Buckram, a coarse cloth. (F. — Ital.) M. E. *bokeram*. — O. F. *boquerant* (F. *bougran*), a coarse kind of cloth; Low L. *boquerannus* or (in Italy) *būchirānus* (for Ital. *buchirano*), late Ital. *bucherame*.

BUCKWHEAT

Origin uncertain; perhaps from Bokhara (Tartary).

Buckwheat. (E.) Lit. beech-wheat; from the resemblance of its seeds to the mast of the beech-tree. The form *buck* is from A. S. *bēc*, as in *buck-mast*, beech-mast. So also Du. *boekweit*, buckwheat; G. *buchweizen*. See *Beech*.

Bucolio, pastoral. (L.—Gk.) L. *bucolicus*.—Gk. *βουκολικός*, pastoral.—Gk. *βουκόλος*, a cowherd.—Gk. *βούς*, an ox; and *κίλλειν*, to drive.

Bud. (E.?) M. E. *badde*, *budde*, a bud; *budden*, to bud. Not found in A. S. Cf. Du. *bot*, a bud; *botten*, to bud, sprout.

Budge (1), to stir. (F.—L.) F. *bouger*, to stir; answering to Ital. *bulicare*, to bubble up (Diez).—L. *bullire*; see *Boil* (1) above. Cf. Span. *bullir*, (1) to boil, (2) to stir.

Budge (2), a kind of fur. (F.?) Perhaps related to O. F. *bochet*, *bouchet*, a young kid.

Budget, a leathern bag. (F.—C.) F. *bougette*, dimin. of *bouge*, a bag.—L. *bulga*, a leathern bag (Gaulish).—O. Irish *bolg*, *bolc*, a sack.

Buff (1), the colour of dressed buffaloeskin. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *buffe*, a buffalo.—L. *bufalus*; see *Buffalo*.

Buff (2), in *Blindman's buff*. (F.) Formerly *blindman-buff*, a game; in which game boys used to *buffet* one (who was blinded) on the back, without being caught, if possible. From O. F. *bufe*, F. *buffe*, a buffet, blow; cf. Low G. *buff*, *puf*, a blow (Lübhen). See *Buffet* (1).

Buffalo. (Port. or Ital.—L.—Gk.) Port. *bufalo*, Ital. *buffalo*, orig. a kind of wild ox.—L. *bufalus*, also *bubalus*.—Gk. *βούβαλος*, a buffalo; a kind of deer or antelope. (Not a true Gk. word.)

Buffer (1), and (2); see *Buffet* (1).

Buffet (1), a blow; to strike. (F.) M. E. *boffet*, *buffet*, a blow, esp. on the cheek.—O. F. *bufet*, a blow, dimin. of *bufe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek; cf. *bufier*, *buffier*, to puff out the cheeks, also to buffet; mod. F. *bouffer*. Prob. of imitative origin, allied to *pouffer*, to puff; see *Buff* (2), *Puff*.

buffer (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) Orig. a stammerer; hence, a foolish fellow. M. E. *buffen*, to stammer.—O. F. *bufier*, to puff out the cheeks (hence, to puff or blow in talking).

buffer (2), a cushion, to deaden concussion. (F.) Lit. 'a striker;' from M. E.

BULGE

buffen, to strike, orig. to buffet on the cheek; see *Buffet* (1).

buffoon. (F.) F. *bouffon*, a buffoon, jester, one who makes grimaces.—F. *bouffer*, to puff.

Buffet (2), a side-board. (F.) F. *buffet*, a side-board. Origin unknown.

Bug (1), a spectre. (C.) In Sh.—W. *bug*, a hobgoblin, spectre; Gael. and Ir. *bocan*, a spectre.† Lithuan. *baugus*, terrific, from *bugti*, to terrify, allied to Skt. *bhuj*, to turn aside; see *Bow* (1). Brugm. i. § 701.

Bug (2), an insect. (C.?) Said to be so named because an object of terror, exciting disgust; see *Bug* (1). But cf. A. S. *scæarn-budda*, dung-beetle (Voc.), prov. E. *shorn-bug* (Kent).

Bug-bear. (C. and E.) A supposed spectre in the shape of a bear; see *Bug* (1).

Bugle (1), a wild ox; a horn. (F.—L.) *Bugle*, a horn, is short for *bugle-horn*; a *bugle* is a wild ox.—O. F. *bugle*, a wild ox.—L. acc. *biculum*, a young ox; double dimin. of *būs*, an ox.

Bugle (2), a kind of ornament. [Low L. *bugoli*, pl., the name of a kind of pad for the hair (A. D. 1388), throws no light on the word.] Etym. unknown.

Bugle (3), a plant. (F.) F. *bugle*; Cot.; cf. Span. and Late L. *bugula*. Cf. L. *bugillo*, (perhaps) *bugle*.

Bugloss, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) Lit. 'ox-tongue'.—F. *buglosse*.—L. *büglössa*; also *büglössus*.—Gk. *βούγλωσσοσ*, ox-tongue; from the shape of the leaves.—Gk. *βούς*, ox; *γλῶσσα*, tongue.

Build. (E.) M. E. *bulden*. Late A. S. *byldan*, to build.—A. S. *bold*, a house, variant of *bol*, a dwelling, n.=Teut. **bu-þlom*, from *bu-*, related to *bū-an*, to dwell; see *Bower*. Cf. A. S. *bythian*, to build, from *bol* (above). [Cf. O. Swed. *bylja*, to build (Ihre).—O. Swed. *bol*, a house, dwelling; Icel. *ból*, a house, Dan. *bol*, a small farm.]

Bulb. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *bulbe*.—L. *bulbus*, a bulb.—Gk. *βολβός*, a bulbous root, onion.

Bulbul, a nightingale. (Pers.) Pers. *bulbul*, a bird with a melodious voice, resembling the nightingale. Of imitative origin.

Bulge, to swell out. (F.—C.) Formed from M. E. *bulge*, a wallet, pouch.—O. F. *boulge* (*bouge*), a bag.—L. *bulga*,

BULK

a bag (Gaulish). See **Budget**. **Doublet**, *bilge*.

Bulk (1), size. (Scand.) M. E. *bolke*, a heap.—Icel. *bülki*, a heap; O. Swed. *bol*; Dan. *bulk*, a lump. Cf. Swed. *bulna*, to swell.

Bulk (2), the trunk of the body. (Du.) In Sh.—M. Du. *bulcke*, thorax (Kilian). (Prob. confused with Du. *buik*, Icel. *bükr*, the trunk; Swed. *buk*, Dan. *bug*, G. *bauch*, the belly.)

Bulk (3), a stall of a shop. (Scand.) Perhaps related to **Balk**. Cf. Dan. dial. *bulk*, a half-wall; Icel. *bülkr*, a beam, also, a partition; Linc. *bulker*, a beam, a wooden hutch in a workshop. Der. *bulk-head*, a partition.

Bull (1), male of the cow. (E.) M. E. *bole*, *bule*. Not found in A. S., but the dimin. *bulluc*, a bullock, occurs. Prob. 'the bellowing'; cf. M. H. G. *bulen*, to roar; and see **Bellow**. + Du. *bul*; Icel. *bofi*; G. *bulle*; Lithuan. *bullus*. Der. *bull-ock*, A. S. *bulluc*, as above.

Bull (2), a papal edict. (L.) M. E. *bulle*.—Lat. *bulia*, a bubble, boss, knob, leaden seal on an edict; a bull (in late Latin).

bullet. (F.—L.) M. F. *boulet*, dimin. of F. *boule*, a ball.—L. *bulia*, a boss, knob, &c.

bulletin. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *bulletin*, a ticket. — Ital. *bulletino*, a safe-conduct, pass, ticket. Dimin. of *bulletta*, a passport, lottery ticket, dimin. of *bulia*, a seal, bull.—L. *bulia*, a boss, &c.

Bullace, wild plum. (F.?) M. E. *bolas*. Apparently related to O. F. *beloce*, a bullace; cf. Bret. *bolos*, *polos*, bullace; Low L. *boluca*; Walloon. *biloc* (Remacle).

Bullet, **Bulletin**; see **Bull** (2).

Bullion. (F.—L.) The A. F. *bullion* meant a mint, and Late L. *bulliona*, *bullio* meant a mass of metal, apparently, from its being melted; cf. F. *bouillon*, a boiling.—Late L. *bullionem*, acc. of *bullio*, a boiling.—L. *bullire*, to bubble up, boil.—L. *bulia*, a bubble.

Bully, a noisy rough fellow. (O. Low G.) In Sh. The oldest sense, in E., is 'dear one, lover'.—M. Du. *boel*, a lover (of either sex); borrowed from M. H. G. *buole* (G. *buhle*), lover.

Bulrush. (E.) M. E. *bultrysche*, Prompt. Parv., p. 244, col. 2. Perhaps 'stem-rush'; from its stout stem; cf. Shetl. *butwand*, a bulrush.—Dan. *bul*, stem, trunk; see

BUNDLE

Bole. Or *bull* may mean 'large,' with ref. to a *bull*. Cf. *bull-daisy*, &c. (Britten).

Bulwark. (Scand.) Dan. *bulwerk*, Swed. *bolverk* (Ihre); cf. Du. *bolwerk*, G. *boll-werk* (whence F. *boulevard*). Compounded of Dan. *bul*, Swed. *bol*, trunk of a tree, log, Icel. *bulr*, *bolr*, the stem of a tree; and Dan. *verk*, Swed. *verk*, a work. Lit. 'log-work,' or 'bole-work'; see **Bole**.

Bum-bailiff, under-bailiff. (E. and F.) A slang term. Todd quotes passages to shew that it arose from the pursuer catching at a man by the hinder part of his garment.

Bumble-bee, a bee that booms or hums. See **Boom** (1).

Bumboat. (E.) From *bum* and *boat*. Orig. a scavenger's boat on the Thames (A. D. 1685); afterwards used to supply vegetables to ships.

Bump (1), to thump; a blow. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. M. Dan. *bumpe*, to strike with the fist; W. *pumpio*, to thump; *pump*, a lump; Corn. *boni*, *bum*, a blow. The senses are: (1) to strike, (2) a blow, (3) its effect. See **Bunch**.

Bump (2), to boom. (E.) Imitative; cf. **Boom** (1), and **Bumble-bee**.

Bumper, a full glass. (E.) From *bump*; with the notion of a *bumping* or full glass; cf. *thumping*, i. e. great.

Bumpkin, a thick-headed fellow. (Du.) M. Du. *boomken*, a little tree (Hexham); dimin. of *boom*, a tree, a beam, bar; see **Beam** (1). The E. *bumkin* also meant a luff-block, a thick piece of wood (Cotgrave, s. v. *Chicambault*, and see *bumkin* in the E. index); hence, readily applied to a block-head, thick-skulled fellow.

Bun. (F.) Cf. prov. F. *bugne*, a kind of fritters; perhaps the same as O. F. *bugne*, a swelling or bump due to a blow (Burguy), also spelt *bigne*, 'a bump, knob'; Cot. O. F. *bugnete*, a fritter (Godefroy); also *bugnet* (id., Supp. p. 393). 'Bignets, little round loaves, buns,' &c.; Cot. Minsheu has Span. *buñuelos*, 'pancakes, cobloaves, buns.' See **Bunton**. (Doubtful.)

Bunch. (E.?) M. E. *bunche*. Cf. M. E. *bunchen*, to beat. Prob. imitative, like *bump*, *bounce*. And see **Bunk**.

Bundle. (E.) M. E. *bundel*. Dimin. of O. Northumb. *bund*, a bundle (Matt. xiii. 30).—A. S. *bund-*, weak grade of *bindan*, to bind.—+ Du. *bondel*; G. *bündel*.

BUNG

Bung, a stopple. (Du. — L.) M. Du. *honge* (Du. *bom*), a bung; dialectal form of **bonde*, as preserved in F. *bonde*, a bung. Cognate with Swiss *punt* (Weigand, s. v. *Spund*). — L. *puncta*, an orifice; orig. fem. pp. of *pungere*, to prick. Cf. W. *bung*, an orifice, also, a bung.

Bungalow, a Bengal thatched house. (Hind.) Hind. *bangalah*, of or belonging to Bengal, a bungalow; Rich. Dict. p. 293. From the name *Bengal*.

Bungle. (Scand. ?) Of imitative origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *bangla*, to work ineffectually; O. Swed. *bunga*, to strike (Rietz, *Ihre*). And cf. *Bang*.

Bunion. (F. — G.) O. F. *buignon*, only in the sense of a fitter (Godefroy); but really an augmentative of O. F. *buigne* (F. *bigne*, 'a bump, swelling,' Cot.). — O. H. G. *bungo*, a lump (Graff, in Schmeller); cf. Icel. *bunga*, convexity. So also Ital. *bugnone*, augment. of *bugno*, a boil, a swelling. See *Bun*.

Bunk, a wooden case or box, berth. (Scand.) Cf. O. Swed. *bunke*, the planking of a ship forming a shelter for merchandise, &c. (*Ihre*); the usual sense of Swed. *bunke* is a heap, pile, something prominent; M. Dan. *bunke*, room for cargo.

Bunt, the belly of a sail. (Scand.) It answers in form to Dan. *bundt*, Swed. *bunt*, a bundle, a bunch; from the weak stem of the verb to *Bind*. ¶ But the right words for 'bunt' are Dan. *bug*, Swed. *buk*, Du. *buiik*, G. *bauch*; see *Bulk* (2).

Bunting (1), a bird. (E. ?) M. E. *bunting*; also *buntyle* (= *buntel*), Lowl. Sc. *buntlin*. Origin unknown.

Bunting (2), a thin woollen stuff for flags. (E.) Perhaps 'sifting-cloth'; from M. E. *bonten*, prov. E. *bunt*, to sift. Cf. F. *étamine*, in the same senses.

Buoy. (Du. — F. — L.) Du. *boei*, a buoy; also a shackle, a fetter. — O. F. *buie*, a fetter, F. *boude*, a buoy. — Late L. *boia*, a fetter, clog. — L. *boia*, pl. a collar for the neck, orig. of leather.

Bur, Burdock; see *Burr*.

Burbot, a fish. (F.) F. *bourbotte* (also *barbote*). — F. *bourbetter*, 'to wallow in mud,' Cot. — F. *bourbe*, mud; of unknown origin.

Burden (1), **Burthen**, a load carried. (E.) A. S. *byrðen*, a load. From Teut. **bur-*, weak grade of **beran-*, to bear; see *Bear* (1). + Icel. *byrðr*, *byrði*; Swed.

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börda; Dan. *byrde*; Goth. *baurthēi*; G. *bürde*; from the same root, with varying suffixes. For the form *burden*, see below.

Burden (2), the refrain of a song. (F. — Late L.) F. *bourdon*, a drone-bee, humming of bees, drone of a bagpipe; see Cot. — Late L. *burdonem*, acc. of *burdo*, a drone. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Lowland Sc. *birr*, to make a whizzing noise, E. *buzz*. ¶ Confused with *Burden* (1).

Bureau. (F. — L.) F. *bureau*, a desk, writing-table; so called because covered with brown baize. — F. *bureau*, O. F. *burel*, coarse woollen stuff, russet-coloured. — O. F. *buire*, M. F. *bure*, dark brown; F. *bure*, coarse cloth. — L. *burrus*, reddish. — Gk. *ruppós*, reddish. — Gk. *rup*, fire.

Burgeon, a bud. (F. — Teut.) F. *bourgeon*, a young bud. Lengthened from Languedoc *boure*, a bud, eye of a shoot (Diez). — M. H. G. *burcn*, O. H. G. *purjan*, to raise, push up, push out. — M. H. G. *bor*, *por*, an elevation; whence G. *empor* (= *in por*), upwards.

Burgess. (F. — M. H. G.) M. E. *burgays*. — O. F. *burgeis*. — Low Lat. *burgensis*, belonging to a fort or city. — Low Lat. *burgus*, a fort. — M. H. G. *burg* (G. *burg*); cognate with A. S. *burg*; see *Borough*.

burgher. (Du.) Formerly *burger*. — Du. *burger*, a citizen. — Du. *burg*, a city; cognate with E. *Borough*.

burglar. (A. F. — E.) A. F. *burgler*, *burglour*; Law L. *burgulātor*. — Law L. *burgulāre*, to break into a house. — A. S. *burh*, *burg*; see *Borough*.

burgomaster. (Du. and F.) Du. *burge-meester*, a town-master. — Du. *burg*, cognate with E. *Borough*; and *meester*, a master, from O. F. *meistre*; see *Master*.

Burgonet, a helmet. (F.) F. *bourguignote*, 'a burganet,' Cot. So called because first used by the Burgundians. — F. *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.

Burial. (E.) M. E. *burial*, *biriel*, a tomb; also spelt *beriels*, *biriels*. — A. S. *byrgels*, a tomb. — A. S. *byrgan*, to bury; see *Bury*. The spelling with *-al* is due to association with *funer-al*, &c.

Burin, an engraver's tool. (F. — G.) F. *burin*; Ital. *borino*. Prob. from M. H. G. *boren* (G. *bohren*), to bore; see *Bore* (1).

Burke, to murder by suffocation; to murder, stifle. (Personal name.) From the name of *Burke*, an Irishman who com-

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mitted murders by suffocation; executed at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1829.

Burl, to pick knots and loose threads from cloth. (F.—L.) To *burl* is to pick off *burls*. M. E. *burle*, a knot in cloth.—O. F. *bourle*; dimin. of F. *bourre*, a flock or lock of wool or hair.—Late L. *burra*, a woollen pad; allied to L. *burra*, trifles, trash, Late L. *reburus*, rough.

burlesque, comic. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *burlesque*.—Ital. *burlesco*, ludicrous.—Ital. *burla*, waggy, a trick. A dimin. from L. *burra*, trifles, nonsense (Ausonius). See **Burl**.

Burly (E.) M. E. *burli*, *burliche*, *borli*; prov. E. *bowerly*; Shetland *boorly*. Formed by adding the suffix *-ly* (A. S. *-lic*) to A. S. *būr*, a bower, a lady's chamber; hence, the old senses of 'fit for a bower,' stately, excellent, large, great; and, finally, stout, big. E. g. 'a *burly* bed.'

Burn (1), verb. (E.) M. E. *bernen*; also *brennen*. There are two forms. a. intrans. A. S. *beornan*, *byrnan*, strong verb, pt. t. *bearn*, *bran*, pp. *bornen*.—O. Icel. *brinna*; Goth. *brinnan*; Teut. type **brennan-*; cf. A. S. *bryne*, flame. β. trans. A. S. *baernan*, wk. vb.—Icel. *brenna*, Dan. *brænde*, Swed. *bränna*; G. *brennen*; Goth. *brannjan*; Teut. type **brannjan-*, causal to the former.

Burn (2), a brook; see **Bourn** (2).

Burnet, a plant. (F.—O. H. G.) Low L. *burneta*.—O. F. *brunete*, the name of a flower: *burnette*, *brunette*, a kind of dark brown cloth, also a brunette. See **Brunette**. Named from the dark brown colour of the flowers.

burnish, to polish. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *burnishen*; also *burnen*.—O. F. *burnir*, *brunir* (pres. part. *burnis-ant*), to embrown, to polish.—O. H. G. *brūnen* (<**brūnjan*).—O. H. G. *brūn*, brown; see **Brown**.

Burnouse, **Burnoose**, an upper cloak worn by the Arabs. (F.—Arab.) F. *burnous*, *bourmous*.—Arab. *burnus*, a kind of high-crowned cap, worn formerly in Barbary and Spain; whence Span. *albornoz*, a kind of cloak with a hood.

Burr, **Bar** (E.) M. E. *burre*, knob on a burdock; *borre*, roughness in the throat. Not in A. S. N. Fries. *hurre*, *borre*, a burr, burdock.—Swed. *borre*, a sea-urchin; *hårdborre*, a burdock; Dan. *borre*, burdock. From Teut. base **burs-* <**burs-*, weak grade of Teut. root **bers*, to bristle. See **Bristle**. Der. *bur-dock*.

BUSS

Burrow, a shelter for rabbits. (E.) M. E. *borwogh*, a cave, shelter; merely a varied spelling of *borough*. Der. *burrow*, verb.

Bursar. (Med. L.—Gk.) Med. L. *bursarius*, a purse-beater.—Med. L. *bursa*, a purse.—Gk. *βύρσα*, a hide, wine-skin.

Burst (E.) M. E. *hersten*, *bresten*, pt. t. *brast*. A. S. *berstan*, to burst asunder, break; str. vb.—Du. *bersten*; G. *bersten*; Icel. *bresta*; Swed. *brista*; Dan. *briste*; also O. Irish *briss-im* (for **brest-im*), I break.

Bury (1), vb. (E.) M. E. *burien*. A. S. *byrgan*, *byrgan*, to hide in the ground, bury. From *burg-*, weak grade of *beorgan*, to hide; see **Borough**.

Bury (2), a town. (E.) As in Canterbury.—A. S. *byrig*, dat. of *burh*, a borrough. See **Borough**.

Bus, a shortened form of *omnibus*. (L.) See **Omnibus**.

Bush (1), a thicket. (Scand.—L.) M. E. *busch*, *busk*.—Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*, a bush, shrub.—Du. *bosch*; O. H. G. *busc*; G. *busch*. All from Late L. *boscus*, a bush; a word of unknown origin.

Bush (2), the metal box in which an axle works. (Du.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *busse*.—Du. *bus*, a box, barrel (of a gun); G. *büchse*.—Late L. *buxis*, a box.—Gk. *βύξινος*, a box.—Gk. *βύξος*, box-wood, box-tree. See **Pyx**.

bushel, a measure. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *bushel*.—A. F. *bousselle*, O. F. *boisset*; Late L. *bustellus*, a small box; for **boistel*, dimin. of O. F. *boiste*, a box.—Late L. *buxida*, acc. of *buxis*, a box (above).

Busk (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.) Icel. *búask*, to get oneself ready.—Icel. *búa*, to prepare; and *-sk*, for *sik*, oneself. See **Bound** (3); and cf. **Basik**.

Busk (2), a support for a woman's stays. (F.) M. F. *busque*, 'a buske, or buste'; Cot. Mod. F. *busc*. Of uncertain origin. Cf. M. F. *buc*, 'a busque'; Cot.

Buskin. (Du.) Du. *broosken*, buskin (Sewel); mod. Du. *broos*, with dimin. suffix *-ken*. Or from M. F. *brousequin*, now *brodequin*; or from Span. *borcegui*. Origin unknown.

Buss, to kiss. (E.) [The old word was *bass*.—F. *baiser*, to kiss.—Lat. *basium*, a kiss.] The modern *buss*, of imitative origin, may have been partly suggested by it. Cf. prov. G. (Bavarian) *bussen*,

BUST

to kiss; Lith. *bucsoiti*, to kiss; also Gael. and W. *bua*, mouth, lip.

Bust. (F. — Ital.) F. *buste*. — Ital. *busto*, the bust, trunk of human body, stays; Late L. *bustum*, the trunk of the body. Etym. uncertain.

Bustard, a bird. (F. — L.) Formerly also *bistard* (Sherwood). — O. F. *bistarde*, 'a bustard'; Cot. (Mod. F. *outarde*). — L. *avis tarda*, a slow bird (Pliny, N. H. x. 22). Cf. Port. *abetarda*, also *betarda*, a bustard. ¶ Both O. F. *bistarde* and F. *outarde* are from *avis tarda*; in the former case, initial *a* is dropped; in the latter, *outarde* stands for an older *oustarde*, where *ous* = L. *avis*. See Diez. *Avis tarda*, lit. 'slow bird', is far from being truly descriptive; so that it is prob. a substitution for some form foreign to Latin.

Bustle. (Scand.) A variant of (obsolete) *bushie*, to prepare; also, to hurry about. Frequent. of *bush*, to prepare oneself; see **Busk** (1). Cf. Icel. *bustla*, to splash about as a fish.

Busy. (E.) M. E. *bisy*. A. S. *bisig* (*bysig*), active; whence *bisgu*, exertion. † Du. *besig*, busy.

But (1), prep. and conj. except. (E.) A. S. *be-utan*, *būtan*, *būta*, lit. 'without.' — A. S. *be*, by; *utan*, adv. without, from *ūt*, out. † Du. *butten*.

But (2); see **Butt** (1), **Butt** (2).

Butcher. (F. — G.) M. E. *bocher*. — O. F. *bochier*, orig. one who kills goats. — O. F. *boc* (F. *bouc*), a goat. — G. *bock*, a goat. See **Buck**.

Butler. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) M. E. *boteler*, one who attends to bottles; from M. E. *botel*, a bottle; see **Bottle**.

Butt (1), a push, thrust; to thrust. (F. — O. Low G.) [The senses of the sb. may be referred to the verb; just as F. *botte*, a thrust, depends on *bouter*, to strike.] M. E. *butten*, to push, strike. — O. F. *boter*, to push, butt, strike. — O. Frank. **bōtan*, corresponding to M. Du. *booten*, to beat, M. H. G. *bōsen*, O. H. G. *bōsan*, to beat. Der. *butt* (mound to shoot at), from M. F. *butte*, the same, allied to F. *but*, a mark, from *buter*, O. F. *boter*, to hit. Der. *a-but*. See **Beat**.

Butt (2), a large barrel. (F. — L.) We find A. S. *bytt*; but our mod. word is really F. — O. F. *boute*, F. *botte*, 'the vessel which we call a butt'; Cot. — Late Lat. *butta*, *buttis*, a cask.

Butt (3), a thick end. (E.) M. E. *but*,

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butte. Cognate with Icel. *buttr*, short; see **Buttock**. Der. *butt-end*.

Butt (4), a kind of flat fish. (E.) Allied to Swed. *butta*, a turbot, M. Dan. *butte*, Low G. *but*, Du. *bot*, a butt. Prob. from *but*, stumpy; see **Buttock**.

Butter. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *botere*; A. S. *butere*. — L. *būtērum*. — Gk. *βοῦτυρον*, butter. Probably of Scythian origin.

butterfly. (E.) A. S. *buttor-flæge*, lit. butter-fly. So called from its excrement resembling butter, as shewn by the M. Du. *boter-schijte*, a butter-fly, lit. butter-vouder (Kilian). † Du. *boteruulieg*; G. *butter-fliege*.

Buttery, a place for provisions, esp. liquids. (F. — Late L.) A corruption of M. E. *botelerie*, a butlery, properly a place for a butler; from M. E. *boteler*, a butler; see **Butler**. (Thus *buttery* = *botlery*.) Confused with the word *butter*.

Buttock. (E.) M. E. *buttok*. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-ok* (A. S. *-uc*), from *butt*, a thick end, a stump. Cf. Icel. *buttr*, short, *bútr*, a log; Dan. *but*, Swed. *but*, stumpy, surly; Du. *bot*, blunt, dull. See **Butt** (3).

Button. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *boton*, also, a bud. — O. F. *boton* (F. *bouton*), a bud, a button; properly, a round knob pushed out. — O. F. *boler*, to push, push out; see **Butt** (1).

buttress, a support, in architecture. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *boterass*; Palsgrave has *bottras*, *butteras*. Orig. a plural form, as if for **butterets*. — O. F. *bouteres*, pl. of *bouteret*, a prop. — F. *bouter*, to thrust, prop. Cotgrave also has *boutant*, a buttress, from the same verb; see **Butt** (1).

Butty, a companion or partner in a work. (F. — Low G.) Shortened from *boty-felowe* or *booty-fellow*, one who shares booty with others. From *boty*, old spelling of *booty* = F. *butin*, booty. Of Low G. origin; see **Booty**.

Buxom. (E.) M. E. *boxom*, *buhsum*; the old sense was obedient, obliging, good-humoured. Lit. 'bow-some.' — A. S. *būgan*, to bow, bend, obey; and *-sum*, suffix, as in *win-some*. † Du. *buigzaam*; G. *biegsam*. See **Bow** (1).

Buy. (E.) From A. S. *byg*, as in *byg-est*, *byg-ed*, 2 and 3 p. sing. pres. of A. S. *bycgan*, to purchase, whence M. E. *buggen*, *biggen*. † Goth. *bugjan*. Der. *abide* (2), q. v. See Sweet, N. E. G. § 1293.

Buzz. (E.) An imitative word; cf.

BUZZARD

Lowl. Sc. *bizz*, to hiss; Ital. *buzzicare*, to hum, whisper.

Buzzard. (F. — L.) M. E. *bosard*, *busard*, an inferior kind of falcon. — F. *busard*. — F. *buse*, a buzzard; with suffix *-ard* (from O. H. G. *hart*). — Late L. *bustio* = L. *buteo*, a sparrow-hawk.

By, prep. (E.) M. E. *bi*. A. S. *bi*, *big*. + Dn. *bij*; G. *bei*; Goth. *bi*. Cf. Skt. *a-bhi*, Gk. *du-pi*.

By-law, a law affecting a township. (Scand.) Formerly also *birlaw*. — Icel. *biz-r*, *bý-r*, a village (gen. *bæjar*, whence *bir-*); *lög*, a law. So also Dan. *by-lov*, a town-law. Icel. *bær* is allied to *búa*, to dwell. See **Boor**.

Byre, a cow-house. (E.) A Northern E. deriv. of *bower*. A. S. *býre*, a shed, hut. — A. S. *būr*, a bower; cf. Icel. *būr*, a pantry. See **Bower**.

C.

Cab (1); see **Cabriolet**.

Cab (2), a Heb. measure. (Heb.) Heb. *qab*, the 18th part of an ephah. The literal sense is 'hollow'; cf. Heb. *qābāb*, to form in the shape of a vault; see **Alcove**.

Cabal. (F. — Heb.) Orig. 'a secret.' F. *cabale*, 'the Jewes Caball, a hidden science'; Cot. — Heb. *qabbālāh*, reception, mysterious doctrine. — Heb. *qābal*, to receive; *qibbāl*, to adopt a doctrine.

Cabbage (1), a vegetable. (F. — L.) M. E. *cabache*, *caboché*. — F. (Picard) *caboché*, lit. 'great head'; cf. Picard *cabus*, F. *choux cabus*, large-headed cabbage. — L. *cap-ut*, head; with augmentative suffix; cf. Ital. *capocchia*, head of a nail.

Cabbage (2), to steal. (F.) From F. *cabasser*, to put into a basket; Norman *cabasser*, to cabbage (and see Supp. to Godefroy). — F. *cabas*, a basket; Norman *cabas*, tailor's cabbage; of unknown origin.

Caber, a pole. (C. — L.) Gæl. *cabar*, a rafter. — L. type **caprio*, a rafter; see **Chevron**.

Cabin. (F.) M. E. *cabane*. — F. *cabane*. — Prov. *cabana*. — Late L. *capanna*, a hut (Isidore).

cabinet. (F.) F. *cabinet*, dimin. of F. *cabane*, a cabin (above).

Cable. (F. — L.) M. E. *cable*. — O. F. *cable*. — Late L. *capulum*, *caplum*, a strong (holding) rope. — L. *capere*, to hold.

Caboose, the cook's cabin on board ship. (Du.) Formerly *camboose*. — Du. *kombuis*,

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a cook's cabin; also 'the chimney in a ship,' Sewel. (Hence also Dan. *kabys*, Swed. *kabysa*, caboose.)

Cabriolet. (F. — Ital. — L.) *Cab* is short for *cabriolet*. — F. *cabriolet*, a cab; from its supposed lightness. — F. *cabriole*, a caper, leap of a goat; formerly *capriole*. — Ital. *capriola*, a caper, a kid. — Ital. *caprio*, wild goat; *capra*, a she-goat. — L. *caper*, goat; fem. *capra*.

Cacao, a tree. (Span. — Mexican.) Span. *cacao*; from the Mexican name (*cacauatl*) of the tree whence chocolate is made.

¶ Not the same as *cocoa*.

Cachinnation. (L.) L. acc. *cachinnationem*, loud laughter. — L. *cachinnare*, to laugh. Cf. **Cackle**.

Cachucha, a dance. (Span.) Span. *cachucha*.

Cacique, a W. Indian chief. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span. *cacique*, an Indian prince. From the old language of Hayti.

Cack, to go to stool. (L.) M. E. *cakken*. — L. *cacāre*.

Cackle. (E.) M. E. *kakelen*, a frequentative form. Not in A. S. + Du. *kakelen*; Swed. *kackla*; Dan. *kagle*; G. *kackeln*. The sense is 'to keep on saying kak'; cf. *gabb-le*, *gobb-le*, *gagg-le*.

Cacophony, a harsh sound. (Gk.) Gk. *κακοφωνία*, a harsh sound. — Gk. *κακόφωνος*, harsh. — Gk. *κακό-s*, bad; and *φων-η*, sound. Der. *cacophonous* (Gk. *κακόφωνος*).

Cad, a low fellow. (F. — L.) Short for Lowl. Sc. *cadie*, an errand-boy; see Jamieson. — F. *cadet*; see **Cadet**.

Cadaverous, corpse-like. (L.) L. *cadāuerōsus*. — L. *cadāuer*, a corpse. — Lat. *cad-ere*, to fall, fall dead.

Caddis, a kind of worsted lace or tape. (F.) In Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 208. M. E. *cadās*, explained by *bombicinium* in Prompt. Parv.; (hence Irish *cadās*, *cad-dis*). Though also used to denote 'worsted,' it was orig. coarse silk. — F. *cadarce*, 'the coarsest part of silke, whereof sleeve is made'; Cot. Cf. Span. *cadarzo*, coarse, entangled silk, that cannot be spun on a reel; Port. *cadarço*, a coarse silk. Origin unknown; probably Eastern. Der. *caddis-worm*, from the caddis-like shape of the case of the larva.

Caddy, a small box for tea. (Malay.) Better spelt *catty*. A small package of tea, less than a half-chest, is called in the tea-trade a *caddy* or *catty*. — Malay *kāti*, a

CADE

weight equal to 1½ lb. avoirdupois. This weight is also used in China and Japan, and tea is often made up in packages containing one catty.

Cade, a barrel, cask. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) F. *cade*.—L. *cadus*, a barrel, cask.—Gk. *kados*, a cask, jar.—Heb. *kad*, a pail.

Cadence, a fall of the voice. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *cadence*.—F. *cadence*, 'a cadence, just falling of words'; Cot.—Ital. *cadenza*.—Late L. *cadentia*, a falling.—L. *cadent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *cadere*, to fall. †Skt. *cad*, to fall.

Cadet, orig. a younger son. (F.—L.) F. *cadet*, a younger brother; Prov. *capdel*. *Caplet* is a Gascon form = Late L. *capitellum* (the substitution of *t* for *ll* being regular in Gascon; P. Meyer); lit. a little (younger) head, dimin. from L. *caput*, a head.

Cadi, a judge. (Arab.) Arab. *qādī*, *qāzī*, a cadi or cazi, a judge. Hence Span. *alcalde*, the judge (E. *alcalde*); where *al* is the Arab. def. article.

Caduconus, falling. (L.) L. *cadūc-us*, falling; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *cadere*, to fall. See **Cadence**.

Cæsura. (L.) L. *cæsūra*, a cutting; a pause in a verse.—L. *cæs-us*, pp. of *cadere*, to cut.

Caftan, a Turkish garment. (Turk.) Turk. *qaftān*, a dress.

Cage. (F.—L.) F. *cage*.—Late L. *cavea*, L. *cavea*, a cave, den, cage.—L. *cauus*, hollow. See **Cave**.

Caïque, a boat. (F.—Turk.) F. *caïque*.—Turk. *kaik*, a boat.

Cairn, a pile of stones. (C.) Gael. Irish, W., Bret. *carn*, a crag, rock; also a pile of stones.

Caitiff. (F.—L.) M. E. *caitif*.—A. F. *caitif*, a captive, a wretch (F. *chétif*).—L. *captivum*, acc. of *captivus*; see **Captive**.

Cajole. (F.) F. *cajoler*, to cajole; formerly, to chatter like a jay. Perhaps of imitative origin; cf. *cackle*.

Cajuput, Cajeput (with *j* as *y*), a tree yielding an oil. (Malay.) Malay *kayu putih*, lit. 'white wood'.—Malay *kayu*, wood; *putih*, white.

Cake. (E. or Scand.) M. E. *cake*. N. Fries. *kāk*, *kāg*, late Icel. and Swed. *kaka*; Dan. *kage*. Teut. stem **kakōn-*, fem.; from Teut. root **kak-*, of which the strong grade is **kōk-* (whence prov. E. *cookie*, Du. *koek*, G. *kuchen*, a cake).

CALENTURE

Calabash, the shell of a gourd. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Pers.) F. *calabasse*.—Span. *calabaza* (Port. *calabau*).—Arab.—Pers. *kharrbus*, a melon; lit. 'ass-gourd,' i. e. large gourd.—Pers. *kharr*, ass (hence, coarse); *buzah*, odoriferous fruit. Cf. Skt. *khara*, an ass.

Calamint, a herb. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *calament*, Cot.—Late L. *calamintha*.—Gk. *καλὰ μινθῆ*.

Calamity. (F.—L.) F. *calamité*.—L. acc. *calamitātem*, a misfortune.

Calash, a sort of carriage. (F.—G.—Slavonic.) F. *calèche*.—G. *kalesche*.—Pol. *kolaska*, a small carriage, dimin. of *kolasa*, a carriage; Russ. *koliaska*, a carriage.—Pol. *kolo*, a wheel; O. Slav. *kolo*. (✓QEL.)

Calcareous. (L.) Should be *calcarious*.—L. *calcārius*, pertaining to lime.—L. *calc-*, stem of *calx*, lime.

calcine. (F.—L.) F. *calciner*.—Mod. L. *calcināre*, to reduce to a calx.—L. *calc-*, stem of *calx*, lime.

calculate. (L.) L. *calculāt-us*, pp. of *calculāre*, to reckon by help of small pebbles.—L. *calculus*, pebble; dimin. of *calx*, a stone.

Caldron, Cauldron. (F.—L.) M. E. *cauderon*, A. F. *caudrun*.—O. North F. (Picard) *cauderon*, for O. F. *chauderon*, mod. F. *chaudron* (Ital. *calderone*, Span. *calderon*), a vessel for hot water. Extended from L. *caldār-ia*, a hot bath.—L. *calidus*, contr. form of *calidus*, hot.—L. *calēre*, to be hot.

Calendar. (L.) L. *calendārium*, an account-book kept by money-changers; so called because interest was due on the *calends* (1st day) of each month; also, a calendar.—L. *calendā*, calends.

Calender (1), a machine for pressing cloth. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *calandre*.—Med. L. **calēndra*, *calēndra*, a calender; an adaptation of L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder; see **Cylinder**. Der. *calender*, a smoother of linen, a mistaken form for *calendrer*.

Calender (2), a kind of wandering monk. (F.—Pers.) F. *calender*.—Pers. *qalandar*, a kind of wandering Muhammadan monk, who abandons everything and retires from the world.

Calends. (L.) L. *calendā*, s. pl., the first day of the (Roman) month. Orig. obscure; but certainly from the base *cal-*, as in O. Lat. *calāre*, to proclaim. †Gk. *καλῆν*, to summon. Allied to **Hale** (2).

Calenture, a feverous madness. (F.

CALF

—Span. —L.) *F. calenture*. —Span. *calentura*. —L. *calent*-, stem of pres. pt. of *calere*, to be hot.

Calf (1). (E.) M.E. *kalf*. O. Merc. *calf*; A.S. *cealf*; +Du. *kalf*; Icel. *kálfr*; Swed. *kalf*; Dan. *kalv*; Goth. *kalbō*; G. *kalb*. Der. *calve*, vb., A.S. *cealfian*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *garbha*, womb, a foetus. Brugm. i. § 656.

Calf (2), the thick hind part of the shank. (E.) Perhaps the same as the above; cf. Gaulish *L. galba*, great-bellied; Icel. *kálfi*, calf of the leg. See **Cave** in.

Caliber, Calibre, bore of a gun. (F.) *F. calibre*, size of a bore; Span. *calibre* (1623). Etym. unknown. Perhaps from Arab. *qalib*, a form, mould, model, Rich. Dict. p. 1111 (Dier). Mahn suggests *L. quā libra*, with what measure.

Calico, cotton-cloth. (E. Indian.) Named from *Calicut*, on the Malabar coast, whence it was first imported.

Calif, Caliph. (F.—Arab.) *F. calife*, a successor of the prophet. —Arab. *khalifah*, successor. —Arab. *khalafa*, to succeed. Doublet, *khalifa*.

Calligraphy, Calligraphy, good writing. (Gk.) Gk. *καλλιγραφία*. —Gk. *καλλ-*, prefix (for *κάλλος*, beauty, from *kalós*, good, fair); and *γράφειν*, to write.

calisthenics, callisthenics, graceful exercises. (Gk.) From Gk. *καλλισθένης*, adorned with strength. —Gk. *καλλι-* (for *κάλλος*, beauty, from *kalós*, fair); and *σθέν-ος*, strength.

Calipers, compasses. (F.) For *caliber-compasses*, i.e. compasses for measuring diameters; see **Caliber**.

Calligraphy; see **Calligraphy**.

Caliver, a sort of musket. (F.) Named from its *caliber* or bore; see Kersey's Dict. See **Caliber**.

Calk; usually **Caulk**, q. v.

Call. (E.) M.E. *callen*. A.S. *ceallian*; cf. *hildecalla*, a herald. E. Fries. *hollen*; +Icel. and Swed. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*; Du. *kallen*; O. H. G. *challōn*. Teut. type **callōn*- or **callōjan*-, weak verb; cf. W. *galw*, to call, Russ. *golos'*, voice, sound.

Callet, Callat, a worthless woman. (F.—Low L.—Low G.) In Oth. iv. 2. 121. —F. *caillette*, a gossip, chatterer; lit. a little quail; dimin. of *caille*, a quail, also a woman. Littré gives *caille coiffée*, femme galante. See **Quail**. (Doubtful.)

Callous, hard. (F.—L.) *F. calleux*. —

CAMEL

L. callōsus, thick-skinned. —L. *callus*, *callum*, hard skin.

Callow, unfledged, bald. (L.) M.E. *calu*, *calewe*. A.S. *calu*, bald; +Du. *kaal*, bald; Swed. *kal*; G. *kahl*. Teut. **kaliwōz*, early borrowed from *L. calvus*, bald.

Calm. (F.—L.—Gk.) *F. calme*, adj. Allied to Prov. *chaume*, the time when the flocks rest; F. *chômer* (formerly *chaumer*), to rest from work; Ital. *calma*, rest. —Late L. *cauma*, the heat of the sun (whence, time for rest); Job xxx. 30. [It is suggested that the change from *au* to *al* was due to association with *L. cal-ère*, to be hot.] —Gk. *καῦμα*, heat. —Gk. *καίειν*, to burn. Der. *be-calm*.

Calomel, a preparation of mercury. (Gk.) Coined to express a *white* product from a *black* substance. —Gk. *καλός*, fair; and *μέλας*, black.

Caloric. (F.—L.) *F. calorique*. —L. *calor*, heat. —L. *calere*, to be hot.

calorific, making hot. (L.) *L. calōrificus*, making hot. —L. *calōri*-, stem of *calor*, heat; and *-fic*-, for *facere*, to make.

Calthrop, Caltrap, a star-thistle, a ball with spikes for annoying cavalry. (L. and Teut.) M.E. *kalketrappe*. A.S. *calcetreppa*, a star-thistle. Coined from *L. calci*-, stem of *calx*, the heel; and the Teutonic word *trap*. Lit. 'heel-trap'; see **Trap**. So also *F. chaussetrappe*, the same.

Calumet, a kind of pipe for tobacco. (F.—L.—Gk.) Norman *F. calumet*, a pipe; parallel form to O. F. *chalemel*, *F. chalumeau*, a pipe. —L. *calamus*, a reed. —Gk. *κάλαμος*, a reed. See **Shawm**.

Calumny. (F.—L.) *F. calomnie*. —L. *calumniā*, false accusation. —L. *calui*, *caluere*, to deceive.

Calve; see **Calf**.

Calx. (L.) *L. calx*, stone, lime (stem *calc-*); in Late L., a calx.

Calyx. (L.—Gk.) *L. calyx*. —Gk. *κάλυξ*, a covering, calyx (or cup) of a flower. Allied to **Helm** (2).

Cam, a projection on a wheel. (Du.) Du. *kamm*, a comb (see Kilian); Low G. *kamm*; cf. Dan. *kam*, comb, also a ridge on a wheel, cam, or cog. See **Comb**.

Cambric. (Flanders.) Named from *Kamerijk*, also called *Cambray*, a town in Flanders, where it was first made.

Camel. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M.E. *camel*, *camail*, *chamel*. —O. North F. *camel*, O. F. *chamel*. —L. *camēlus*. —Gk. *κάμηλος*. —Heb. *gāmāl*. Cf. Arab. *jamal*.

CAMELOPARD

camelopard, a giraffe. (L.—Heb. and Gk.) Formerly *camelopardalis*.—L. *camelopardalis*.—Gk. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*, giraffe; partly like a camel, partly like a pard.—Gk. *κάμηλο-s*, a camel (Heb. *gāmāl*); and *πάρδαλις*, a pard; see **Pard**.

Camellia. (Personal name.) A plant named (by Linnaeus) after Geo. Jos. Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit (17th cent.), who described the plants in the island of Luzon.

Camelopard; see **Camel**.

Cameo. (Ital.) Ital. *cammeo*, a cameo, precious stone carved in relief. Origin unknown.

Camera. (L.) L. *camera*, a chamber; hence *camera obscura*, a dark chamber, box for photography; see **Chamber**.

Camlet, a stuff. (F.—Arab.) Formerly *camelot*.—M. F. *camelot*, Cot.; supposed to be named from containing camel's hair. Really from Arab. *khamlat*, *khamalat*, camlet; Rich. Dict. p. 628.

Camomile; see **Chamomile**.

Camp. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *camp* (Cot.).—Ital. *campo*, a field, camp.—L. *campum*, acc. of *campus*, a field, ground held by an army. Brugm. i. § 563.

campaign, orig. a large field. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *campagne*, *campagne*, an open field.—Ital. *campagna*, a field; also a campaign.—L. *campānia*, open field.—L. *campus*, a field. (Also spelt *champaign*, and even *champion* in old authors.)

campestral, growing in fields. (L.) From L. *campestris*, growing in fields; with suffix *-āl*.—L. *campus*, a field.

Campanula. (L.) Lit. 'a little bell'; dimin. of L. *campāna*, a bell. Hence also *campani-form*.

Camphor. (F.—Arab.—Malay.) Formerly spelt *camphire* (with an inserted *t*).—F. *camphre*, 'camphire'; Cot.—Low L. *camphora* (whence the form *camphor*).—Arab. *kāfir*, camphor; cf. Skt. *karpūra*, camphor.—Malay *kāpūr*, lit. chalk; *kāpūr Bārūs*, chalk of Barous, a name for camphor. *Barous* is in Sumatra.

Can (1), I am able. (E.) A. S. *can*, *cann*, 1st and 3rd persons sing. pres. of *cunnan*, to know. The pres. t. *can* is really an old perf. t.; the same peculiarity occurs in Du. *kunnen*, Icel. and Swed. *kunna*, Dan. *kunde*, to know, to be able; G. *können*, to know. β. The pt. t. is *could*, with intrusive *l*; M. E. *coude*, A. S. *cūðe*; cf. Goth. *kuntha*, Du. *konde*, G. *könnte*; shewing that A. S. *cūðe* (for

CANISTER

cunðe*) has lost an *n*. γ. The pp. *couth*, A. S. *cūð*, known, only survives in *uncouth*, which see. Allied to **Ken and **Know**. (✓GEN.)

Can (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) A. S. *canne*, a can. † Du. *kan*; Icel. *kanna*; Swed. *kanna*; Dan. *kande*; G. *kanne*, a tankard, mug. (Apparently a true Teut. word.)

Canal. (F.—L.) F. *canal* (whence also Du. *kanaal*).—L. *canālis*, a channel, trench.

Canary, a bird, a wine, a dance. (Canary Islands.) All named from the Canary Islands.

Cancel. (F.—L.) F. *canceller*.—Law L. *cancellāre*, to cancel a deed by drawing lines across it.—L. *cancellus*, a grating, pl. *cancelli*, lattice-work, crossed lines; dimin. of pl. *cancrī*, lattice-work.

Cancer. (L.) L. *cancer*, a crab; also an 'eating' tumour. Cf. Gk. *καρκίος*, Skt. *karkata*, a crab; cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard. Named from its hard shell. Brugm. i. § 464.

Candelabrum. (L.) L. *candelābrum*, a candle-holder; from *candēla*, a candle.

Candid. (F.—L.) F. *candide*, white, fair, sincere.—L. *candidus*, white, shining.—L. *candēre*, to shine.—L. **candēre*, to set on fire (in comp. *in-cendēre*). † Skt. *chand* (for *chhand*), to shine. (✓SQEND.) Brugm. i. §§ 456, 818 (2).

candidate. (L.) L. *candidātus*, white-robed; because candidates for office wore white.—L. *candidus*, white.

candle. (L.) A. S. *candel*.—L. *candēla*, a candle.—L. *candēre*, to glow.

candour. (F.—L.) F. *candeur*.—L. acc. *candōrem*, brightness (hence, sincerity).

Candy, crystallised sugar. (F.—Ital.—Skt.) F. *sucre candi*, sugar-candy; whence F. *se candir*, 'to candie'; Cot.—Ital. *candire*, to candy; *candi*, candy; *zucchero candi*, sugar-candy.—Arab. *qand*, sugar; whence Arab. *qandī*, made of sugar. The word is Aryan; cf. Skt. *khāṇḍava*, sweetmeats, *khanda*, a broken piece, from *khand*, to break. Der. *sugar-candy*, Ital. *zucchero candi*.

Candytuft, a plant. (Hyb.) From *Candy*, i. e. Candia (Crete); and *tuft*.

Cane. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *cane*, *canne*.—F. *canne*.—L. *canna*.—Gk. *kánva*, a reed. Cf. Heb. *qāneh*, reed; Arab. *qanāh*, cane.

canister. (L.—Gk.) L. *canistrum*, 'a light basket'—Gk. *κάνιστρον*, the same.—Gk. *kánv* = *kánva*, a reed.

CANNON

cannon. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) F. *canon*.—Ital. *cannone*, a cannon, orig. a great tube, a gun-barrel.—L. *canna*, a reed; see **Cane**. ¶ The Span. *cañon*, a tube, a deep gorge, is cognate.

canon (1), a rule. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *canon*.—L. *canon*, a rule.—Gk. *κάνων*, a rod, rule.—Gk. *κάνη* = *kánva*, a (straight) cane.

canon (2), a dignitary of the church. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *canun*, *canoun*.—O. F. *canogne*, now *chanoine*.—Lat. *canonicum*, acc. of *canonicus*, adj., one on the church-roll or list.—L. *canon*, the church-roll; also, a rule. See **canon** (1).

Canine. (L.) L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog.—L. *canis*, a dog; see **Hound**.

Canister; see **Cane**.

Canker. (F.—L.) North F. *cancre*. (F. *chancre*).—L. *cancreum*, acc. of *cancer*, a crab, a canker. See **Cancer**. ¶ The G. *kanker* may be Teutonic (Kluge); so perhaps E. *canker* in the sense of 'disease of trees'; cf. Gk. *γόγγρος*, an excrescence on trees.

Cannel-coal. (L. and E.) Lit. a 'candle-coal,' because it burns brightly. Prov. E. *cannel*, a candle. See **Candle**.

Cannibal. (Span.—W. Indian.) Formerly *canibal*.—Span. *canibal*; for *Caribal*, a Carib, native of the Caribbean Islands. The W. Indian (Hayti) word *carib* means 'brave.' Hence also *Caliban*.

Cannon (1); see **Cane**.

Cannon (2), at billiards. (F.—Span.) A corruption of *carrom*, shortened form of F. *caramboler*, v., to make a cannon at billiards, to touch two other balls with one's own; see Hoyle's Games. Orig. sense, to touch the red ball; whence *caramboler*, to cannon (as above) and *carambolage*, sb., a cannon.—Span. *carambola*, a manner of playing at billiards, a device, trick, cheat. Origin unknown.

Canoe. (Span.—W. Ind.) Span. *canoa*; orig. a Haytian word for 'boat.'

Canon (1) and (2); see **Cane**.

Canopy. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Should be *conopy*; but we find F. *canopé*, borrowed from Ital. *canopè*. (Also F. *conopse*).—L. *cônôpseum*, Judith xiii. 9.—Gk. *κωνορέιον*, an Egyptian bed with mosquito curtains (hence, any sort of hangings).—Gk. *κωναν*, stem of *κωνάω*, a mosquito, gnat; lit. 'cone-faced' or 'cone-headed,' from the shape of its head.—Gk. *κῶνο-ς*, a cone; and *ὤψ*, face, appearance, from Gk. base **ON**, to see (see **Optics**).

CANZONET

Canorous, tuneful. (L.) L. *canōr-us*; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *canere*, to sing. Brugm. i. § 181.

cant (1), to sing in a whining way, whine. (L.) L. *cantāre* (whence Picard and Walloon *canter*, to sing); frequent. of *canere*, to sing. *Cant* was at first a beggar's whine; hence, hypocrisy; see **Becant**.

canticle. (L.) L. *canticulum*, a little song; dimin. of *canticum*, a song; dimin. of *cantus*, a song; cf. *cantus*, pp. of *canere*, to sing.

canto. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *canto*, a singing, section of a poem.—L. acc. *cantum*, a singing, song (above).

canzonet. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *canzonetta*, dimin. of *canzone*, a hymn, song.—L. *cantionem*, acc. of *cantio*, a song.—L. *cantus*, pp. of *canere*, to sing.

Cant (2), an edge; as verb, to tilt. (Du.—L.) Du. *kant*, an edge, corner. + Dan. and Swed. *kant*, edge; G. *kante*, a corner. β. All from Late L. *cantus*, a corner; which is prob. from L. *canthus* = Gk. *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye, fellow of a wheel.

Canteen. (F.—Ital.) F. *cantine*.—Ital. *cantina*, a cellar, cool cave (hence the sense of vessel for liquids). Origin doubtful. Perhaps from Late L. *cantus*, a corner.

Canter, an easy gallop. (Proper name.) Short for *Canterbury* gallop, the pace at which pilgrims rode thither.

Canticle, Canto; see **Cant** (1).

Cantle, a small piece. (F.—L. ?) O. F. *cantel*, a small piece (F. *chanteau*), dimin. of Picard *cant* (F. *chant*), a corner; Late L. *cantus*. Prob. from L. *canthus*, corner of the eye; see **Cant** (2).

Canton, a region. (F.—Ital.) F. *canton*.—Ital. *cantone*, a nook, angle; also, a corporation, township (Torriano); Late L. *cantōnum*, *canto*, a region, province. Origin doubtful. ¶ *Canton* (in heraldry), a corner of a shield, is from F. *canton*, a corner, Ital. *cantone*, from Ital. *canto*, an edge; see **Cant** (2).

Canvas. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *canevas*. North F. *canevas*.—Late L. *canabācius*, hempen cloth.—L. *cannabis*, hemp.—Gk. *κάνναβις*, hemp. Cf. Skt. *ṇana*, hemp; see **Hemp**.

canvass. (F.—L.—Gk.) Orig. to toss in a *canvas* sheet, to criticize or discuss thoroughly. From *canvas*, sb.

Canzonet; see **Cant** (1).

CAOUTCHOU

Caoutchouc. (F.—Carib.) F. *caoutchouc*; orig. a Caribbean word, *cahuchu*.

Cap, a head-covering. (Late L.) A. S. *cappe*.—Late L. *cappa*, a cap (Isidore).

Capable. (F.—L.) F. *capable*.—Late L. *capabilis*, comprehensible; afterwards, able to hold.—L. *capere*, to hold (below).

capacious, able to contain. (L.) Coined from L. *capaci*-, stem of *capax*, able to hold.—L. *capere*, to hold, contain; see **Heave**. Brugm. i. § 635. (✓QAP.)

Caparison, trappings of a horse. (F.—Span.—Late L.) O. F. *caparasson*.—Span. *caparazon*, cover for a saddle; augmentative from Med. L. *caparo*, a cowl; from Span. *capa*, a cloak, cover.—Late L. *cāpa*, a cape; as below.

Cape (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F.—Late L.) O. North F. *cape*.—Late L. *cāpa*, a cape (Isidore of Seville); whence also Prov., Span., Port. *capa*, Icel. *kāpa*, &c. Allied to *cap*. Doublet, *cope*.

Cape (2), a headland. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *cap*.—Ital. *capo*, head, headland.—L. *caput*, head.

Caper (1), to dance about. (Ital.—L.) Abbreviated from *capreole* (Sir P. Sidney).—Ital. *capriolare*, to skip as a goat.—Ital. *capriola*, 'a caper in dancing,' Florio; also, a kid; dimin. of *capra*, a she-goat.—L. *capra*, a she-goat; cf. *caper*, he-goat. †Gk. *kāpos*, a goat; A. S. *hæfer*, Icel. *hafr*.

Caper (2), the flower-bud of a certain plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *capre* (F. *capre*).—L. *capparis*.—Gk. *kāpapis*, caper-plant; its fruit; cf. Pers. *kabar*, capers.

Capercaille. (Gael.) Here *s* represents M. E. *ȝ*, pron. as *y*.—Gael. *capull-coille*, great cock of the wood; lit. horse of the wood.—Gael. *capull*, a horse (see **Cavalier**); *coille*, gen. of *coill*, a wood, cognate with E. **Holt**.

Capillary, like hair. (L.) L. *capillāris*, adj.; from *capillus*, hair. Perhaps allied to *cap-ut*, the head.

Capital (1), chief. (F.—L.) F. *capital*.—L. *capitalis*, belonging to the head.—L. *capit*-, stem of *caput*, the head. †Skt. *kapāla*(m), skull; A. S. *hafela*, head. Brugm. i. § 641.

capital (2), stock of money. (F.—L.) F. *capital*.—Late L. *capitale*, wealth; neut. of *capitalis*, chief; see **Capital** (1).

capital (3), head of a pillar. (L.; or F.—L.) L. *capitellum*, head of a pillar; dimin. from L. *caput*, head. Or from O.

CAPTIOUS

North F. *capitel* (F. *chapiteau*); from L. *capitellum* (above).

capitation, poll-tax. (F.—L.) F. *capitation*.—Late L. acc. *capitationem*, poll-tax.—L. *capit*-, stem of *caput*, poll, head.

capitol. (L.) The temple of Jupiter, at Rome, called *Capitōlium*.—L. *capit*-, stem of *caput*, a head; but the reason for the name is obscure; see Smith, Class. Dict.

capitular, relating to a chapter. (L.) Med. L. *capitulāris*, adj. of *capitulum*, a chapter of a cathedral, or a chapter of a book; see **Chapter**.

capitulate. (L.) Late L. *capitulātus*, pp. of *capitulāre*, to divide into chapters, also to propose terms (for surrender).—Late L. *capitulum*, a chapter; see **Chapter**. Der. *re-capitulate*.

Capon. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *capun*.—L. acc. *capōnem*, from nom. *capō*.—Gk. *kānon*, a capon.

Caprice. (F.—Ital.—L.?) F. *caprice*.—Ital. *capriccio*, a whim. Perhaps from Ital. *capro*, a he-goat; so that *capriccio* might mean a frisk like a goat's; see **Caper** (1).

capricorn. (L.) L. *capricornus*, horned like a goat.—L. *capri*-, for *capro*-, stem of *capre*, goat; and *corn-u*, horn.

capriole, a peculiar frisk of a horse. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *capriole* (see Cot.).—Ital. *capriola*, the leap of a kid; see **Caper** (1).

Capsize, to upset. (Span. ?—L.) Perhaps from Span. *capusar*, to sink (a ship) by the head; apparently a derivative of L. *caput*, the head. (A guess.)

Capstan. (F.—Span.—L.?) F. *cabestan*; Prov. *cabestan*.—Span. *cabestrante*, *cabrestante*, a capstan. Of these forms, *cabestrante* is the better, and is allied to Span. *cabestrage*, a halter, or a haltering, and to *cabestrar*, to halter.—L. *capistrant*-, stem of pres. pt. of *capistrare*, to halter.—L. *capistrum* (Span. *cabestro*), a halter.—L. *cap-ere*, to hold; with double suffix *-is-tro*.

Capsule, seed-vessel. (F.—L.) F. *capsule*, a small case.—L. *capsula*, dimin. of *capsa*, a case; see **Case** (2).

Captain. (F.—L.) M. E. *captain*.—O. F. *capitain*.—Late L. *capitāneus*, *capitānus*, a leader of soldiers.—L. *capit*-, stem of *caput*, head.

Captious. (F.—L.) F. *captieux*, cavil-

CAPTIVE

ling. — L. *captivus*. — L. *captio*, a taking, a sophistical argument. — L. *captus*, pp. of *capere*, to hold. See **Opacious**.

captive. (F. — L.) F. *captif* (fem. *captive*). — L. *captivus*, a captive. — L. *captus*, pp. of *capere*, to take. + W. *caeth*, a captive; O. Irish *cacht*, a female captive.

captor. (L.) L. *captor*, a taker. — L. *cap*-, as in *capere*, to take; with suffix *-tor*.

capture. (F. — L.) F. *capture*. — L. *captura*, a taking. — L. *cap*-, as in *capere*, to take; with fem. suffix *-tura*.

Capuchin, hooded friar, hood. (F. — Ital. — Late L.) M.F. *capuchin*; F. *capucin*. — Ital. *cappucino*, a small hood, hence a hooded friar; dimin. of *cappuccio*, a cowl. — Ital. *cappa*, a cape; see **Cap** and **Cape** (1).

Car. (F. — C.) M.E. *carre*. — O. North F. *carre*, a car (Ducange, s. v. *Marcellum*). — Late L. *carra*, f.; allied to L. *carrus*, a car; of Gaulish origin. — Bret. *karr*, a chariot; W. *car*, O. Gael. *cár*, Irish *carr*. Allied to L. *currus*, a chariot; Brugm. i. § 516.

Caracole. (F. — Span.) F. *caracol*, *caracole*, a snail; whence *faire le caracole*, applied to a manoeuvre by soldiers, and to turns made by a horse. — Span. *caracol*, a snail, winding staircase, turning about (from the snail-shell's spiral form). Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *carach*, circling, winding; *car*, a turn, twist.

Carafe, a glass water-bottle. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *carafe*. — Span. *garrafa*, a cooler, vessel to cool wines in. — Arab. *ghirāf*, draughts of water; Arab. root *gharafa*, to draw water. (Dozy, *Devic*.) ¶ Or from Pers. *qarābah*, a large flagon; but see **Carboy**.

Carat. (F. — Ital. — Arab. — Gk.) F. *carat*, a very light weight. — Ital. *carato*. — Arab. *qirrāt*, a pod, husk, carat, 24th part of an ounce. — Gk. *κεράριον*, fruit of the locust-tree; also, a carat; lit. 'a small horn.' — Gk. *κερατ*-, stem of *κέρας*, a horn; see **Horn**.

Caravan. (F. — Pers.) F. *caravane*. — Pers. *kārwan*, a caravan, convoy.

caravansary. (Pers.) Pers. *kārwānsarāy*, an inn for caravans. — Pers. *kārwan*, caravan; *sarāy*, public building, inn.

Caraway, **Carraway**. (Span. — Arab.) Span. *al-carahueya*, a caraway; where *al* is merely the Arab. def. art.; also written *carvi*. — Arab. *karawiyā-a*,

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karawiyā-a, caraway-seeds or plant. Cf. Gk. *kápos*, *kápon*, cumin.

Carbine. (F. — Gk.) Formerly *carabine*, a musket, the weapon of a *carabin*, or musketeer. — F. *carabin*, 'an arquebuzier;' Cot. Perhaps from O. F. *calabrin*, a light-armed soldier; of uncertain origin.

Carbon. (F. — L.) F. *carbone*. — L. acc. *carbōnem*, a coal.

carbonado, broiled meat. (Span. — L.) Span. *carbonada*, meat broiled over coals. — Span. *carbon*, coal; see above.

carbuncle. L. *carbunculus*, (1) a small coal, (2) a carbuncle, gem, from its glowing, (3) a red tumour. Double dimin. of L. *carbo*, coal.

Carboy, a large glass bottle, protected by wicker-work. (Pers.) Pers. *qarābah*, a large flagon; which is prob. of Arab. origin. Cf. Arab. *qirbah*, a water-skin, water-bottle.

Carcanet. (F. — Teut.) Dimin. of F. *carcan*, a collar of jewels, or of gold. — O. H. G. *querca*, the throat; cf. Icel. *kverkr*, pl. the throat; Lith. *gerkle*, throat, *gerti*, to drink. Brugm. i. § 653.

Carcass, **Carcass**. (F. — Ital.) From M. F. *carquasse*, a dead body. — Ital. *carcassa*, a kind of bomb-shell, a shell; also, a skeleton, frame; cf. Port. *carcassa*, a carcass, a very old woman. Of unknown origin.

Card (1), piece of pasteboard. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) Corruption of F. *carte*, 'a card,' Cot. — Ital. *carta*; L. *charta*. — Gk. *χάρτιν*, *χάρτις*, a leaf of papyrus. Der. *cardboard*. Doublet, *chart*.

Card (2), an instrument for combing wool. (F. — L.) F. *carde*. — Med. L. *cardus*, L. *carduus*, a thistle; for wool-combing.

Cardinal. (L.) L. *cardinalis*, principal, chief; orig. relating to the hinge of a door. — L. *cardin*-, stem of *cardo*, a hinge.

Cardoon, a plant. (F. — Prov. — L.) F. *cardon*, Cot. — Prov. *cardon*; with augment. suffix from Med. L. *card-us*, a thistle. See **Card** (2).

Care. (E.) M.E. *care*. A. S. *caru*, *cearu*, anxiety. + O. Sax. *kara*, sorrow; O. H. G. *chara*, a lament; Goth. *kara*; Teut. type **karā*, f. Hence, *care*, vb.; A. S. *carian*. ¶ Not allied to L. *cūra*.

Careen. (F. — L.) Lit. 'to clean the keel;' hence to lay a ship on its side. — F. *carine*, *carène*, keel. — L. *carīna*, keel.

Career. (F. — C.) F. *carrière*, a race-

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course. — Late L. *carrāria uia*, a road for cars. — Late L. *carra*, L. *carrus*, a car; of Celtic origin; see **Car**.

Caress. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *caresse*, a fondling. — Ital. *carezza*, a caress, fondling. — Late L. *cāritia*, dearness. — L. *cārus*, dear. Brugm. i. § 637.

Carfax. (F. — L.) M. E. *carfonkes*, a place where four roads meet. — O. F. pl. *carrefours*, the same: from sing. *carrefour*. — Late L. *quadrifurcus*, four-forked. — L. *quadri-* (from *quatuor*), four; and *furca*, a fork. See **Fork**.

Cargo. (Span. — C.) Span. *cargo*, freight, load; cf. *cargar*, to load. — Late L. *carri-cāre*, to load a car; see **Charge**.

caricature. (Ital. — C.) Ital. *caricatura*, a satirical picture; so called because exaggerated or 'overloaded.' — Ital. *caricare*, to load, burden. — Late L. *carri-cāre*, to load a car; see **Charge**.

Caries. (L.) L. *cariēs*, rottenness.

Cark. burden, anxiety. (F. — C.) A. F. *karke*, North. F. form of F. *charge*, i. e. load; see **Charge**. Cf. M. E. *karke*, a load; as in 'a *karke* of pepper.'

Carikanet; see **Carcanet**.

Carminative, expelling wind from the body. (F. — L.) F. *carminatif*, 'wind-voiding'; Cot. — L. *carmināt-us*, pp. of *carmināre*, to card wool (hence, in old medicine, to cleanse from gross humours); with suffix *-tus*. — L. *carmin-*, from *car-men*, a card for wool. — L. *cārere*, to card.

Carmine. (Span. — Arab. — Skt.) Span. *carmin*, short form of *carmesin*, adj.; from *carmesi*, crimson. — Arab. *qirmizī*, crimson; from *qirmiz*, cochineal. — Skt. *kṛmī*, a worm, the cochineal insect.

Carnage; see below.

Carnal. (L.) L. *carnālis*, fleshly. — L. *carn-*, stem of *caro*, flesh. Brugm. i. § 515.

carnage. (F. — L.) F. *carnage*, flesh-time, slaughter of animals. — Late L. *car-nāticum*, a tribute of flesh-meat; cf. *car-nātum*, time for eating flesh. — L. *carn-*, stem of *caro*, flesh.

carnation. (F. — L.) F. *carnation*, flesh colour (Littre). — L. acc. *carnātiōnem*, fleshiness. — L. *carn-*, stem of *caro*, flesh.

carnival. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *car-naval*, Shrovetide. — Ital. *carnevale*, *car-novale*, the last three days before Lent. — Med. L. *carnelevāle*, *carnelevāmen*, removal of flesh. Shrovetide. — I. *carne-m*, acc. of *caro*, flesh;

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and *leuāre*, to lift, remove, take away, from *leuis*, light.

carnivorous. (L.) L. *carnivorus*, flesh-eating. — L. *carni-*, decl. stem of *caro*, flesh; and *vor-āre*, to devour.

Carob-tree, the locust-tree. (F. — Arab.) M. F. *carobe*, *caroube*. — Arab. *kharrūb*, bean-pods.

Caroche, Carroche, a kind of coach. (F. — Ital. — C.) Nearly obsolete; but the present sense of *carriage* is due to it. — F. *carroche*, variant of *carrosse*, 'a carosse or caroach'; Cot. — Ital. *carroccia*, *car-rozza*, a chariot. Extended from Ital. *carro*, a car. See **Car**.

Carol, a song. (F. — L. — Gk.?) Formerly, a kind of dance. — O. F. *carole*, a (singing) dance. Godefroy (s. v. *carole*) cites Swiss Rom. *coraula*, a round-dance, also a dance-song. Prob. from L. *choraulēs*, a flute-player to a chorus. — Gk. *χορᾶνλης*, the same. — Gk. *χορ-ός*, a chorus, round-dance; and *αὐλός*, a flute.

Carotid, adj. (Gk.) Gk. *καρωτῖδες*, s. pl., the two great arteries of the neck; it was thought that an alteration in the flow of blood through them caused stupor. — Gk. *καρῶν*, I stupefy; *κάπος*, stupor.

Carousal, (1) a drinking-bout; (2), a pageant. (I. F. — G.; 2. F. — Ital.) 1. Sometimes used as if from the verb *carouse* below. 2. But, in old authors, *carousel* (also *carousal*) means a sort of pageant, of which some kind of chariot-race formed a principal part; Dryden, Virgil, *Æn.* v. 777. — F. *carrousel*, a tilting-match. — Ital. *carosello*, also spelt *garosello*, a tournament; of uncertain origin.

Carouse. (F. — G.) F. *carous*, 'a carousse of drinke,' Cot. — G. *garaus*, right out; used of emptying a bumper. — G. *gar*, quite; and *aus*, out. (Raleigh even writes *garouse*; directly from G. *garaus*.) Der. *carous-al*, but only in one sense of that word; see above.

Carp (1), a fish. (F.) M. E. *carpe*. XV cent. — O. F. *carpe* (Span. Port. *carpa*, Ital. *carpa*, Florio); also Dn. *karper*; Icel. *karfi*; Dan. *karpe*; Swed. *karp*; G. *karpfen*; O. H. G. *charpho*; Russ. *karp'*; Lith. *karpa*.

Carp (2), to cavil at. (Scand.) M. E. *carpen*, which often merely means to talk, say. — Icel. *karpa*, to boast; Swed. dial. *karpa*, to boast, talk much. ¶ The present sinister sense is due to confusion with L. *carpere*, to pluck.

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Carpenter. (F.—C.) A. F. *carpenter*; O. North F. *carpentier* (F. *charpentier*).—Late L. *carpentarius*, sb.; *carpentare*, to work in timber.—L. *carpentum*, a carriage; a word of Celtic origin.—O. Irish *carpat*, Gael. and Irish *carbad*, W. *cerbyd*, a carriage, chariot, litter.

Carpet. (F.—L.) O. F. *carpita*.—Late L. *carpita*, *carpeta*, a kind of thick cloth; also *carpia* (F. *charpie*), lint.—L. *carpere*, to pluck, pull to pieces (lint being made of rags pulled to pieces, and carpet, probably, from shreds).

Carrack. (F.) O. F. *carraque*, a ship of burden; Late Lat. *carraca*, the same. Of unknown origin.

Carriage. (F.—C.) M. E. *cariage*, that which is carried about (as in Bible, A. V.).—O. F. *carriage*; from *carier*, to carry; see **Carry**. ¶ Its modern use is due to confusion with *caroch*, a vehicle (Massinger, Renegado, i. 2); see **Carroche**.

Carrión. (F.—L.) M. E. *caroigne*, a carcase.—O. North F. *caroigne*; Late L. *carōnia*, a carcase.—L. *caro*, flesh.

Carronade, a sort of cannon. (Scotland.) So named because made at *Carron*, in Stirlingshire.

Carrot. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *carote*, *carotte*.—L. *carōta*.—Gk. *καρωτόν*, a carrot.

Carry. (F.—C.) O. F. *carier*.—Late L. *carriāre*.—L. *carrus*, a car; see **Car**.

Cart. (E.) A. S. *cræt*, *crat*; cf. Du. *krat*. Or from Icel. *kartr*, a cart; whence, probably, Picard *carti*, a cart.

Carte, a bill of fare. (F.—Gk.) Chiefly in the F. phr. *carte blanche*, lit. white paper.—Late L. *carta*; see **Card** (1).

cartel. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *cartel*.—Ital. *cartello*, lit. a small paper; dimin. of *carta*, paper, bill; see **Card** (1).

Cartilage. (F.—L.) F. *cartilage*, gristle.—L. *cartilāginem*, acc. of *cartilago*. Der. *cartilagin-ous*.

Cartoon. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *carton*.—Ital. *cartone*, lit. a large paper; from *carta*, a card; see **Card** (1).

cartouche, cartridge. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) *Cartridge* (with intrusive *r*) is for *cartidge*, corrupt form of *cartouche*.—F. *cartouche*, a roll of paper.—Ital. *cartoccio*, a roll of paper, cartridge.—Ital. *carta*, paper; Late L. *carta*; see **Card** (1). ¶ The *cartridge* took its name from the paper in which it was rolled up.

cartulary, a register. (Late L.—Gk.) Late L. *cartulārium*, *chartulārium*, a

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register.—Late L. *chartula*, a document; dimin. of *charta*, a paper; see **Card** (1).

Carve. (E.) M. E. *keruen*. A. S. *ceorfan*; pt. t. *cearf*, pl. *curfon*, pp. *corfen*. [The A. S. *ceorfan* would have given **charve*; *c* was retained from the pt. pl. and pp.] + Du. *kerwen*; G. *kerben*, to notch, cut; also Dan, *karve*, Swed. *karfva*, to notch, from the 2nd stem. Gk. *γρᾶφειν*. Brugm. i. § 791.

Cascade. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *cascade*.—Ital. *cascata*, a waterfall; orig. fem. pp. of *cascare*, to fall. For **casicare*.—L. *cāsāre*, to totter.—L. *cāsum*, sup. of *cadere*, to fall.

Case (1), an event. (F.—L.) M. E. *cas*.—F. *cas*.—L. acc. *cāsum*, a fall, a case.—L. *cāsus*, pp. of *cadere*, to fall.

Case (2), a receptacle. (F.—L.) O. F. *casse*.—L. *capsa*, a box, cover.—L. *capere*, to hold.

Casemate. (F.—Ital.) F. *casemate*, a loop-hole in a fortified wall.—Ital. *casamatta*, a chamber built under a wall or bulwark, to hinder those who enter the ditch to scale the wall of a fort. It seems to mean 'dark chamber'.—Ital. and L. *casa*, house, cottage, room; and Ital. *matta*, fem. of *matto*, orig. mad, but the Sicilian *mattu* means 'dim'.

Casement, frame of a window. (F.—L.) Coined with the sense of *encasement*, that which encases or encloses. From *case*, verb; with suffix *-ment*.

Cash. coin. (F.—L.) Orig. a till or box to keep money in.—F. *casse*, a case; see **Case** (2) above. Der. *cash-ier*, sb., one who keeps a money-box or cash.

Cashew-nut, the nut of a W. and E. Indian tree. (F.—Brazilian?) *Cashew* is a corruption of F. *acajou*, which is said to be from the native Brazilian name *acajaba* or *acajaiba*. (Mahn, Litttré.)

Cashier, to dismiss from service. (Du.—F.—L.) Du. *casseren*, to cashier; merely borrowed from F. *casser*, 'to break, burst, . . . also to casseeere, discharge'; Cot. [Du. words, borrowed from F., end in *-eren*.]—L. *quassāre*, to shatter, frequent. of *quātere*, to shake; which annexed the senses of L. *casāre*, to annul, discharge, from L. *cassus*, void, null.

Cashmere, a soft wool. (India.) So called from the vale of *Cashmere*, in India. Also spelt *cassimere*, *herseymere*.

Casino, a room for dancing. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *casino*, dimin. of *casa*, a cottage, house.—L. *casa*, a cottage.

CASK

Cask. (Span. — L.) Span. *casco*, a skull, sherd, coat of an onion; also a cask of wine, a casque or helmet. The orig. sense is 'husk'; cf. Span. *cascara*, peel, rind, shell, Port. *casca*, rind. — Span. *cascar*, to burst open; formed (as if from Lat. **quassicāre*) from an extension of L. *quassāre*, to break, burst; see *Quash*.

casque, a helmet. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *casque*. — Span. *casco*, a helmet, head-piece; see above.

Casket, a small box. (Span. — L.) Apparently confused with F. *cassette*, 'a small casket'; Cot. Formally, it is a dimin. of *Cask*.

Casque; see *Cask*.

Cassava, a plant. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. *casabe*; also *casavi*, 'the bread made in the W. Indies of the fruit called the *yuca*'; Pineda. It properly means the plant, which is also called manioc; said to be from the Hayti *casabbi*, with the same sense. See R. Eden's works, ed. Arber, p. 175. See *Tapioca*.

Cassia, a species of laurel. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. *casia*, *cassia*. — Gk. *kaola*, a spice like cinnamon. — Heb. *qetsi' òh*, in Ps. xlv. 8, a pl. form from *qetsi' òh*, cassia-bark. — Heb. root *qātsa'*, to cut away; because the bark is cut off.

Cassimere; see *Cashmere*.

Cassock, a vestment. (F. — Ital.) F. *casaque*. — Ital. *casacca*, an outer coat. Of uncertain origin.

Cassowary, a bird. (Malay.) First brought from Java. Malay *kasuwāri*.

Cast. (Scand.) Icel. *kasta*, to throw; Swed. *kasta*; Dan. *kaste*. Der. *re-cast*.

Castanets, instruments used for making a snapping noise. (F. — Span. — L. — Gk.) F. *castagnettes*, 'finger-knackers, wherewith players make a pretty noise in some dances'; Cot. — Span. *castañetas*, castanets; pl. of *castañeta*, a snapping noise resembling the cracking of roasted chestnuts. — Span. *castaña*, a chestnut. — Lat. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree. — Gk. *kástranon*; see *Chestnut*.

Casto, a breed, race. (Port. — L.) Port. *casta*, a race, orig. a 'pure' breed; a name given by the Port. to classes of men in India. — Port. *casta*, fem. of *casto*, pure. — L. *castus*, pure, chaste.

castigate. (L.) L. *castigātus*, pp. of *castigare*, to chasten; lit. 'to keep pure.' — L. *castus*, chaste. Doublet, *chastise*.

Castle. (L.) A. S. *castel*. — L. *cas-*

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tellum, dimin. of *castrum*, a fortified place. Der. *castell-an*, O. North F. *castelain*, O. F. *chastelain*, the keeper of a *chastel*, or castle; also *châtelaine* (fem. of F. *châtelain* = O. F. *chastelain*), now applied to a lady's chain or 'keeper' of keys, &c.

Castor. (L. — Gk.) L. *castor*. — Gk. *κάστωρ*, a beaver. But of Eastern origin; cf. Malay *kastūri*, Skt. *kastūri*, musk; Pers. *khas*, beaver.

castor-oil. Named from some confusion with *castoreum*, 'a medicine made of the liquor contained in the little bags that are next the beaver's groin'; Kersey. But it is really a vegetable production.

Castrate. (L.) L. *castrātus*, pp. of *castrāre*, to cut.

Casual. (F. — L.) F. *casuel*. — L. *cāsuālis*, happening by chance. — L. *cāsus*, stem of *cāsus*, chance. See *Case* (1).

Cat. (E.) A. S. *cat*. + Du., Dan. *kat*, Icel. *köttr*, Sw. *katt*, G. *hater*, *katse*; L. *cātus*, W. *cath*, Ir. Gael. *cat*, Russ. *kot'*, *koshka*, Arab. *qūt*, Turk. *kedī*. (Prob. Eastern.)

Cata-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *κατά*, down, thoroughly.

Cataclysm, deluge. (Gk.) Gk. *κατακλυσμός*, a dashing over, flood. — Gk. *κατά*, down; *κλύειν*, to dash, wash, as waves.

Catacomb. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *catacomba*, a sepulchral vault. — Late L. *catacumbas*; of which the sense and origin are unknown.

Catafalque, a stage or platform, chiefly used at funerals. (F. — Ital.) F. *catafalque*. — Ital. *catafalco*; of unknown origin. See *Scaffold*.

Catalepsy, a sudden seizure. (Gk.) Formerly *catalepsis*. — Gk. *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing. — Gk. *κατά*, down; *λαμβάνειν*, to seize.

Catalogue. (F. — Gk.) F. *catalogue*. — Late Lat. acc. *catalogum*. — Gk. *κατάλογος*, a counting up, enrolment. — Gk. *κατά*, fully; *λέγειν*, to say, tell; see *Logio*.

Catamaran, a sort of raft. (Tamil.) In Forbes, Hindustani Dict., ed. 1859, p. 289, we have '*katmaran*, a raft . . ; the word is orig. Tamil, and means *tied logs*.' — Tamil *kattu*, binding; *maram*, wood (Yule).

Cataplasma, a poultice. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cataplasme*. — L. *cataplasma*. — Gk. *κατάπλασμα*, a plaster, poultice. — Gk. *καταπλάσσειν*, to spread over. — Gk. *κατά*,

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fully; and πλάσσειν, to mould; see Plaster.

Catapult. (Late L.—Gk.) Late L. *catapulta*, an engine for throwing stones.—Gk. καταπέλτης, the same.—Gk. κατά, down; πάλειν, to swing, hurl.

Cataract. (L.—Gk.) L. *cataracta*, Gen. vii. 11.—Gk. καταβάκτης, as sb., a waterfall; as adj., broken, rushing down. Prob. allied to καταβήγγνυμι, I break down; the 2 aor. κατεβήγγην was used of the rushing down of waterfalls and storms.—Gk. κατά, down; βήγγνυμι, I break.

Catarrh. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) F. *catarrhe*.—Late L. *catarrhus*.—Gk. καταρροός, a flowing down (of rheum), a cold in the head.—Gk. κατά, down; and ρέειν, to flow.

Catastrophe. (Gk.) Gk. καταστροφή, an overturning, sudden turn.—Gk. κατά, down; στρέφειν, to turn.

Catch. (F.—L.) O. Picard *cachier*, variant of O. F. *chacier*, to hunt, chase; hence, to catch. It answers to Ital. *cacciare*, Late L. **captiare*, extended form of L. *captare*, to catch.—L. *captus*, pp. of *capere*, to seize. ¶ We even find M. Du. *kaetsen*, to catch, borrowed from Picard *cachier*. The M. E. pt. t. *cauhte* imitated *lauhte*, pt. t. of M. E. *lacchen*, to catch. Doublet, *chase* (t).

Catechise. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *catēchizāre*.—Gk. κατηχίζειν, to catechise, instruct; lengthened form of κατηχέειν, to din into one's ears, lit. 'to din down.'—Gk. κατ-ά, down; ἤχειν, to sound; cf. ἤχος, a ringing in the ears; see Echo.

Category. a class. (Gk.) Gk. κατηγορία, an accusation; but in logic, a predicament or class.—Gk. κατηγορεῖν, to accuse.—Gk. κατ-ά, down, against; ἀγορεῖν, with the sense of ἀγορεύειν, to declaim, address an assembly, from ἀγορά, an assembly.

Catenary. belonging to a chain; used of the curve in which a chain hangs. (L.) From L. *catēna*, a chain; see Chain.

Cater. to buy provisions. (F.—L.) Formed as a verb from M. E. *catour*, a buyer of provisions (whom we should now call a *cater-er*). *Catour* is short for *acatour*, formed from *acat*, a buying, purchase, Ch. prol. 571.—O. F. *acat* (mod. F. *achat*), a buying.—Folk-L. *accaptum*, a purchase; for *accaptum*.—Folk-L. *accaptāre*, to purchase (A. D. 1060), frequent. of

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accipere, to receive, also to buy; see Accept and Oates.

Cateran. a Highland robber. (Gael.) Low L. *cateranus*, answering to Gael. *ceathairne*, lit. 'common people;' cf. *ceathairne-choille*, s. pl., freebooters, outlaws. From Irish *cethern*, *ceithern*, a troop, band; cf. L. *caterua*, a band of men. See Kern.

Catercousin. (F.—L.) Nares (ed. 1876) has: '*Cater-cousins*, friends so familiar that they eat together.' If so, the word is from *cater*, vb., and *cousin*.

Caterpillar. (F.—L.) Adapted from O. F. *chatepelose*, a caterpillar (Godefroy); the latter half of the word was assimilated to *pillar*, one who *pills*, or robs or spoils. O. F. *chatepelose* is lit. 'hairy she-cat.'—O. F. *chate*, fem. of *chat*, cat; *pelose*, hairy.—L. *cātus*, cat; *pīlōsus*, hairy, from *pīlus*, a hair.

Caterwaul. (E.) M. E. *caterwawen*; coined from *cat*, and *wawen*, to make a wailing noise.

Cates. provisions. (F.—L.) So called because provided by the *catour*, mod. E. *cater-er*; see *Cater*. '*Cater*, a steward, a provider of *cates*;' Baret (1580).

Cathartic. purging. (Gk.) Gk. καθαρτικός, purgative.—Gk. καθαίρειν, to cleanse, purge.—Gk. καθάρως, pure.

Cathedral. (L.—Gk.) L. *cathedrālis ecclesia* = a cathedral church, or one which has a bishop's throne.—Late L. *cathedra*, a throne.—Gk. καθέδρα, a seat.—Gk. καθ-, for κατá, down; and ἔδρα, a seat, chair, from ἕζομαι (= ἐδ-ομαι), I sit; see Sit.

Catholic. (L.—Gk.) L. *catholicus* (Tertullian.) = Gk. καθολικός, universal.—Gk. καθόλ-ου, adv., on the whole, in general.—Gk. καθ-, for κατá, according to; and ὅλου, gen. of ὅλος, whole.

Catkin. (Du.) A loose spike of flowers, named from its soft downy appearance.—M. Du. *katteken*, 'a kitling,' Hexham. (It also meant 'catkin'; cf. F. *chattons* in Cot.) Dimin. of Du. *kat*, a cat (M. Du. *katte*).

Catoptric. relating to optical reflection. (Gk.) Gk. κατοπτρικός, reflexive.—Gk. κάτοπτρον, a mirror.—Gk. κατ-ά, down, inward; ὀπ-ομαι, I see, with suffix -τρον, of the instrument.

Cattle. (F.—L.) M. E. *catel*, property; hence, live stock, cattle.—O. North F.

CAUCUS

catel. — Late L. *capitāle*, capital, property; see *Capital* (2) and *Chattels*.

Caucus, a name applied to certain political meetings. (American Indian?) Said to be from an Algonkin word meaning to speak, to counsel, whence *kaw-kaw-asu*, a counsellor. 'Their elders, called *cawcawwassoughes*;' Capt. Smith's Works, ed. Arber, p. 347. 'Caucorouse, which is captain;' id. p. 377. ¶ This is more likely than the entirely unsupported story about *caulkers'* meetings.

Caudal, belonging to the tail. (L.) L. *cauda*, the tail.

Caudle, a warm drink. (F.—L.) O. North F. *caudel*, O. F. *chaudel*, a sort of warm drink.—O. F. *chald*, *chald*, hot.—L. *caldus*, for *calidus*, hot.

Caul, a net, covering, esp. for the head. (F.) O. F. *cale*, 'a kind of little cap'; Cot. Origin unknown.

Cauldron; see *Caldron*.

Cauliflower. (F.—L.) Formerly *coliflory*. From M. E. *col* (O. F. *col*), a cabbage; and *flory*, from O. F. *flori*, *fleur*, pp. of *fleurir*, to flourish. The O. F. *col* is from L. acc. *caulem*, from *caulis*, a cabbage; and *fleurir* is from L. *flōrēre*, to flourish. See *Cole* and *Flourish*.

Caulk, **Calk**. (F.—L.) M. E. *cauken*, to tread; hence, to squeeze in (as oakum into a ship's seams).—O. F. *cauquer*, to tread; to tent a wound with lint.—L. *calcāre*, to tread, force down by pressure.—L. *calc-*, stem of *calx*, the heel.

Cause. (F.—L.) F. *cause*.—L. *causa*, *caussa*, a cause. Der. *cause*, vb.

Causeway, a paved way, raised way. (F.—L.; and E.) Formerly *caus-ey-way*; by adding *way* to M. E. *causē*, *causie*, *causey*.—O. North F. *caucie* (mod. F. *chaussée*, Prov. *causada*, Span. *calzada*).—Late L. *calciāta*, for *calciāta uia*, a paved way.—Late L. *calciātus*, pp. of *calcāre*, to make a roadway by treading it down; from L. *calcāre*, to tread.—L. *calc-*, stem of *calx*, heel; see *Caulk*.

Caustic. (L.—Gk.) L. *causticus*.—Gk. *καυστικός*, burning.—Gk. *καυσός*, burnt.—Gk. *καίω* (fut. *καίωω*), to burn.

cauterise. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) F. *cauteriser*.—Late L. *cautērisāre*, to sear.—Gk. *καυτηρίζω*, to sear.—Gk. *καυτήριον*, a branding-iron.—Gk. *καίω*, to burn (above).

Caution. (F.—L.) F. *caution*.—L. acc. *cautiōnem*, heed.—L. *cautus*, pp. of

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cauēre, to beware. Cf. Skt. *kavi(s)*, wise. Brugm. i. § 635. Der. *pre-caution*.

Cavalier. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *cavalier*, a horseman.—Ital. *cavaliere*, the same.—L. *caballārium*, acc. of *caballārius*, the same.—L. *caballus*, a horse. See *Chevalier*.

cavalcade. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *cavalcade*.—Ital. *cavalcata*, a troop of horsemen; orig. fem. of pp. of *cavalcare*, to ride.—Ital. *cavallo*, a horse.—L. *caballum*, acc. of *caballus*, a horse.

cavalry. (F.—Ital.—L.) O. F. *cavallerie*.—Ital. *cavalleria*, cavalry.—Ital. *cavaliere*, a knight; see *Cavalier*.

Cave. (F.—L.) M. E. *caue*.—O. F. *cave*, a cave.—Folk-L. *cava*, a cave.—L. *cauus*, hollow. (✓KEU.) Der. *cav-ity*; *cav-ern* (F. *caverne*, L. *caaverna*).

Cave in. (M. Du.) Properly to *calve in*, a phrase introduced by Du. navvies. Cf. W. Flanders *inkalven*, to cave in; E. Friesic *kalfen*, to calve as a cow, whence *kalfen in*, to cave in. The falling portion of earth is compared to a calf dropped by a cow. Confused with *cave*, a hollow.

Caveat, a caution. (L.) L. *caueat*, lit. let him beware.—L. *cauēre*, to beware.

Caviare, roe of the sturgeon. (F.—Ital.) F. *caviar*.—Ital. *caviaro*; whence also Turk. *khāvyār*, caviare.

Cavil. (F.—L.) O. F. *caviller*.—L. *cauillāri*, to banter; hence, to wrangle, object to.—L. *cauilla*, a jeering, cavilling.

Caw. (E.) An imitation of the cry of the crow or daw. Cf. Du. *kaauw*, Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw: which are imitative.

Cayman, an American alligator. (Caribbean.) Also *caitman*. The spelling *cayman* is Spanish.—Caribbean *acayūman* (Littre).

Cease. (F.—L.) F. *cesser*.—L. *cessāre*, to loiter, go slowly, cease; frequent. of *cēdere* (pp. *cessus*), to yield, go away, go.

Cedar, a tree. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *cedre*.—L. *cedrus*.—Gk. *κέδρος*.

Cede. (L.) A late word (A. D. 1633).—L. *cēdere*, to go, to come, to yield.

Ceil, **Ciel**, to line the inner roof or walls of a room. (F.—L.) Hence the sb. *ceil-ing* or *ciel-ing*. M. E. *ceelen*, to ceil; from the sb. *syle* or *cyll*, a canopy.—F. *ciel*, a canopy; the same word as *ciel*, heaven. [Cf. Ital. *cielo*, heaven, a canopy,

CELANDINE

a cieling.] = *L. calum*, heaven. ¶ Not to be confused with *E. sill*, nor with *seal*; nor with *seel* (*F. siller*); nor with *L. celäre*, to hide. The *L. caläre*, to emboss, seems to have had some influence on the word, but did not originate it; cf. *M. E. celure*, a canopy, Late *L. calätūra*.

Celandine, a plant. (*F.*—*Gk.*) *O. F. celidoine*. = Late *L. celidonia*. = *L. chelidonia*. = *Gk. χελιδόνιον*, swallow-wort. = *Gk. χελιδον*, stem of *χελιδών*, a swallow. (The *n* is intrusive.)

Celebrate. (*L.*) *L. celebrātus*, pp. of *celebrāre*, to frequent, to solemnise, honour. = *L. celebrer*, frequented, populous.

Celerity. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. célrité*. = *L. acc. celeritatem*, speed. = *L. celer*, quick. Cf. *Gk. κέλης*, a runner; *Brugm. i. § 633*.

Celery. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) *F. celeri*, introduced from the Piedmontese *Ital. selteri*; for *Ital. selino*, pl. of *selino*, parsley. = *L. selinon*, parsley. = *Gk. σέλινον*, a kind of parsley.

Celestial. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. celestiel*. = *L. celesti-s*, heavenly. = *L. calum*, heaven.

Celibate. (*L.*) The orig. sense was 'a single life'; it was afterwards an adj., and again a sb., meaning 'one who is single'. = *L. calibātus*, sb. celibacy, single life. = *L. calib-*, stem of *calebs*, single, unmarried. **Der. calibacy** (for **calibatia*).

Cell. (*L.*) *M. E. celle*. = *L. cella*, small room, hut. Cf. *celäre*, to hide. See *Helm (2)*. (✓*KEL*.)

cellar. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. celer*. *A. F. celer*; *O. F. celier*. = *L. cellarium*, a cellar. = *L. cella* (above).

Celt (1), a name originally given to the Gauls. (*C.*) From *L. pl. Cellæ*, the Celts; the word probably meant 'warriors'; cf. *A. S. hild*, *Icel. hildr*, war; *Lith. kaliti*, to strike; *L. per-cellere*, to strike through, beat down (*Rhys*).

Celt (2), a primitive chisel or axe. (Late *L.*) Late *L. cellis*, assumed nom. of the abl. *celle* (= with a chisel), in the Vulgate Version of *Job xix. 24*. But this reading is due to some error, and there seems to be no such word in Latin.

Cement. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. ciment*. = *L. cementum*, rubble, chippings of stone; hence, cement. Perhaps for **cadmentum*, from *cadere*, to cut (*Brugm. i. § 587*).

Cemetery. (*L.*—*Gk.*) Late *L. cæmētērion*. = *Gk. κοιμητήριον*, a sleeping-place, cemetery. = *Gk. κοιμάω*, I lull to sleep; in

CENTAUR

pass., to fall asleep. Allied to *κείμαι*, I lie down; *Skt. cī*, to lie down.

Cenobite. (*L.*—*Gk.*) *L. canobita*, a member of a (social) fraternity (*Jerome*). = *L. canobium*, a convent. = *Gk. κοινόβιον*, a convent. = *Gk. κοινόβιος*, living socially. = *Gk. κοινός*, common; *bios*, life.

Cenotaph. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) *O. F. cenotaphe*. = *L. cenotaphium*. = *Gk. κενόταφιον*, an empty tomb. = *Gk. κενός*, empty; *τάφος*, a tomb.

Censer. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. E. censer*. = *O. F. censier*, *senser* (*Godefroy*); shortened from *O. F. encensier*. = Late *L. incensarium*, also *incensorium* (whence mod. *F. encensoir*). = *L. incensum*, incense; from pp. of *incendere*, to kindle. See *Incense*.

Censor. (*L.*) *L. censor*, a taxer, valuer, assessor, critic. = *L. censere*, to give an opinion, appraise. + *Skt. çams*, to praise.

censure. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. censure*. = *L. censūra*, orig. opinion. = *L. censere* (above).

census. (*L.*) *L. census*, a registering. = *L. censere* (above).

Cent, a hundred, as in *per cent*. (*L.*) In America, the hundredth part of a dollar. = *L. centum*, a hundred; see *Hundred*.

centenary. (*L.*) *L. centēnārius*, relating to a hundred. = *L. centēnus*, a hundred (usu. distributively). = *L. centum*.

centennial. (*L.*) Coined to mean relating to a century. = *L. cent-um*, hundred; *ann-us*, a year.

centesimal. (*L.*) *L. centēsīm-us*, hundredth. = *L. cent-um*, hundred.

centigrade. (*L.*) Divided into a hundred degrees. = *L. centi-*, for *centum*, hundred; *grad-us*, a degree; see *Grade*.

centipede, centiped. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. centipède*. = *L. centipeda*, a many-footed (lit. hundred-footed) insect. = *L. centi-*, for *centum*, hundred; and *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, foot.

centuple. (*L.*) *L. centuplex* (stem *centuplic-*), a hundredfold. = *L. centu-m*, hundred; *plíc-āre*, to fold.

centurion. (*L.*) *L. acc. centuriōnem*, a captain of a hundred. = *L. centuria* (below).

century. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. centurie*. = *L. centuria*, a body of a hundred men; number of one hundred. = *L. centu-m*, hundred.

Centaur. (*L.*—*Gk.*) *L. Centaurus*.

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—Gk. *κένταυρος*, a centaur, a creature half man and half horse; which some have compared with Skt. *gandharvas*, a demi-god.

centaury, a plant. (L.—Gk.) L. *centaureia*.—Gk. *κένταυρειον*, centaury; a plant named from the Centaur Chiron.

Centenary, Centennial, Centuple, Centurion, &c.; see Cent.

Centre, Center. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *centre*.—L. *centrum*.—Gk. *κέντρον*, a spike, goad, prick, centre.—Gk. *κέντρον*, I goad on. Cf. W. *cethr*, a spike.

centrifugal, flying from a centre. (L.) L. *centri-*, for *centro-*, stem of *centrum*; and *fug-ere*, to fly.

centripetal, tending towards a centre. (L.) L. *centri-* (above); *pet-ere*, to seek.

Ceramic, relating to pottery. (Gk.) Gk. *κεραμικ-ος*, adj. = Gk. *κεραμ-ος*, potter's earth. Cf. *κεράννυμι* (fut. *κεράσω*), I mix.

Cere, to coat with wax. (L.) L. *cĕrĕre*, to wax.—L. *cĕra*, wax. †Gk. *κηρός*, wax.

cerecloth. (L. and E.) Lit. a waxed cloth.

cerement. (L.) From *cere*; with suffix *-ment* (L. *-mentum*).

ceruse, white lead. (F.—L.) O. F. *ceruse*.—L. *cĕrussa*, white lead.—L. *cĕra*, wax.

Cereal, relating to corn. (L.) L. *cereālĭs*.—L. *ceres*, corn.

Cerebral, relating to the brain. (L.) From L. *cerebr-um*, the brain. Cf. Gk. *κέφα*, the head. Brugm. i. § 619.

Cerecloth, Cerement; see Cere.

Ceremony. (F.—L.) M. E. *ceremonie*.—F. *cĕrĕmonie*.—L. *carimōnia*, a ceremony, rite.

Certain. (F.—L.) O. F. *certain*, *certain*.—L. *cĕrt-us*, sure; with suffix *-inus*. Allied to L. *cernere*, to discriminate; Gk. *κρίνω*, to separate, decide.

certify. (F.—L.) M. E. *certifien*.—F. *certifier*.—Late L. *certificāre*, to make sure.—L. *cĕrti-*, for *cĕrto-*, stem of *certus* (above); and *-fic-*, for *fac-ere*, to make.

Cerulean, azure. (L.) L. *cĕruleus*, *ceruleus*, blue; for **caluleus*, **calulus*, from *calum*, sky. Brugm. i. § 483.

Ceruse, white-lead; see Cere.

Cervical, belonging to the neck. (L.) From L. *cĕrvic-*, stem of *cĕrvix*, neck.

Cervine, relating to a hart. (L.) L. *cĕrvin-us*.—L. *cĕrv-us*, a hart; see Hart.

Cess, limit, measure. (F.—L.) In

CHAIR

1 Hen. IV. ii. 1. 8. Orig. a tax, rate, rating, assessment; see Spenser, State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 643, col. 2. For *sess*; from *sess*, verb, to rate; which is short for *Assess*.

Cessation. (F.—L.) F. *cessation*.—L. acc. *cessātiōnem*, a ceasing.—L. *cessā-tus*, pp. of *cessāre*, to cease.—L. *cessus* (below).

cession. (F.—L.) F. *cession*.—L. acc. *cessiōnem*, a yielding.—L. *cessus*, pp. of *cĕdere*, to yield, to cede.

Cess-pool. (Hybrid.) Most probably equiv. to (*se*)*cess-pool*; see N. E. D. Cf. Ital. *cesso*, a privy (Torriano); which is a shortened form of *secesso*, a retreat.—L. *sĕcessus*, 'the draught'; Matt. xv. 17 (Vulgate).

Cetaceous, of the whale kind. (L.—Gk.) L. *cĕtus*.—Gk. *κĕtros*, a sea-monster.

Ch.

Chablis, a white wine. (F.) From *Chablis*, 12 mi. E. of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne, France.

Chafe, to warm by friction, vex. (F.—L.) M. E. *chaufen*, to warm.—O. F. *chauffer* (F. *chauffer*), to warm; cf. Prov. *caifar*, to warm.—Late L. **calefare*, to warm; for L. *calefacere*, to warm, make to glow.—L. *calĕ-re*, to glow; *facere*, to make.

Chaffer, Cockchafer. (E.) A. S. *cefer* (also *ceafor*), a kind of beetle. †Du. *kever*; G. *käfer*.

Chaff. (E.) A. S. *ceaf*, later *chaf*, husk of grain. †Du. *kaf*; Low G. *kaff*. ¶ The verb to *chaff*=to *chafe*, i. e. vex. So also *chaff-wax*, for *chafe-wax*.

chaffinch, a bird. (E.) I. e. *chaff-finch*; it frequents barn-doors.

Chaffer. (E.) The verb is from the M. E. sb. *chaffare*, also *chaffare*, a bargaining.—A. S. *cĕap*, a bargain, and *faru*, a journey, also business; see Cheap and Fare.

Chaffinch; see Chaff.

Chagrin. (F.) F. *chagrin*, melancholy. [Diez identifies it with F. *chagrin*, shagreen; but wrongly.]

Chain. (F.—L.) O. F. *chaîne*, *chaîne*.—L. *catĕna*, a chain.

Chair. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *chaire*, *chaere*.—O. F. *chaiere*, *chaere*.—L. *cathe-dra*, a throne, raised seat, chair.—Gk. *καθĕδρα*, a seat.—Gk. *καθ-*, for *κατά*, down;

CHAISE

ἔδρα, a seat, from ἕζομαι (= ἰδ-γομαι), I sit; see Cathedral, Sit.

chaise, a light carriage. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *chaise*, a chair, also, a chaise; a Parisian modification of F. *chaire*, a pulpit, orig. a seat.

Chalcedony, a kind of quartz. (L.—Gk.) L. *chalcēdōnius*, Rev. xxi. 19.—Gk. χαλκεδών, Rev. xxi. 19.

Chaldron, a coal-measure. (F.—L.) O. F. *chaldron*, orig. a caldron; see Caldron.

Chalice, a cup. (F.—L.) A. F. *chalice*; O. F. *calice*.—L. *calicem*, acc. of *calix*, a cup. Allied to *calyx*, but not the same word.

Chalk. (L.) M. E. *chalk*.—A. S. *cealc* (Southern).—L. *calc-*, stem of *calx*, lime.

Challenge. (F.—L.) M. E. *challenge*, *calenge*, often in the sense 'a claim'.—A. F. *challenge*, O. F. *chalonge*, *calenge*, a dispute, claim; an accusation.—L. *calumniā*, false accusation; see Calumny.

Chalybeate. (L.—Gk.) Used of water containing iron. Coined from L. *chalyb-*, steel.—Gk. χάλυβ (stem χαλυβ-), steel; named from the *Chalybēs*, a people of Pontus, who made it.

Chamber. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *chambre*; Prov. *camdra*.—L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault, vaulted room, room.—Gk. καμάρα, a vaulted place.

chamberlain. (F.—O. H. G.—L.—Gk.) F. *chamberlain*, O. F. *chambrelenc*.—O. H. G. *chamerlinc*, M. H. G. *kamerlinc*, one who has the care of rooms; formed with suffix *-l-inc* (the same as E. *-ling*), from L. *camera* (above).

Chameleon. (L.—Gk.) L. *chamaeleōn*.—Gk. χαμαι-λέον, lit. a ground-lion, dwarf-lion; a kind of lizard.—Gk. χαμαί, on the ground (also dwarf, in comp.); and λέων, lion. Cf. L. *humī*, on the ground.

chamomile. (Late L.—Gk.) Late L. *chamomilla* (*chamomilla*).—Gk. χαμαμήλον, lit. ground-apple, from the apple-like smell of the flower.—Gk. χαμαί-, on the ground (see above); μήλον, apple.

Chamois. (F.—G.) F. *chamois*; borrowed from some Swiss dialectal form; cf. Piedmontese *camossa*.—M. H. G. *gams* (for **gamus*), a chamois (G. *gemse*).

Champ, to eat noisily. (F.) Formerly *cham* or *chamm*; of imitative origin, like *jam*, to crush. Cf. Swed. dial. *kämsa*, to chew with difficulty.

Champagne. (F.—L.) A wine

CHAP

named from *Champagne* in France, which means 'a plain'; see below.

champaign, open country. (F.—L.) In Sh. F. *champaigne*, of which the Picard form was *campaigne*; see Campaign.

Champak, a tree. (Skt.) Skt. *cham-paka*, the champak.

Champion. (F.—L.) O. F. *champion*.—L. *campiōnem*, acc. of *campio*, a combatant (Isidore).—L. *campus*, a place for military exercise; a peculiar use of *campus*, a field. See Camp.

Chance, hap. (F.—L.) M. E. *cheaunce*.—O. F. *cheance*, *chaance*.—Late L. *cadentia*, a falling, a chance.—L. *cadere*, to fall, happen; see Cadence.

Chancel. (F.—L.) So called because orig. fenced off by a latticed screen.—O. F. *chancel*, an enclosure fenced off with an open screen.—Late L. *cancellus*, a chancel, screen; L. *cancelli*, pl., a grating; see Cancell.

chancellor. (F.—L.) O. F. *chancelier*.—Late L. acc. *cancellārium*, a chancellor; orig. an officer who stood near the screen before the judgment-seat.—L. *cancelli*, a grating; see Chancel, Cancell.

chancery. (F.—L.) For *chancelry*. M. E. *chancelerie*.—O. F. *chancellerie*.—Late L. *cancellāria*, the record-room of a *cancellārius*; see Chancellor.

Chandelier. (F.—L.) O. F. *chandelier*, a candle-holder.—Late L. *candelārius*, m.; cf. *candelāria*, a candle-stick.—L. *candēla*; see Candle.

chandler. (F.—L.) O. F. *chandelier*, a chandler.—Late L. *candelārius*, a candle-seller.—L. *candēla*; see Candle. Der. *corn-chandler*, where *chandler* merely means seller, dealer.

Change, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *changer*, *changier*.—Late L. *canbiāre*, to change (Lex Salica).—L. *canbiāre*, to exchange. Cf. Late L. *canbium*, exchange; whence F. *change*, E. *change*, sb.

Channel. (F.—L.) M. E. *chanel*, *canel*.—O. F. *chanel*, *canel*, a canal.—L. acc. *canālem*; see Canal.

Chant. (F.—L.) F. *chanter*, vb.—L. *cantāre*, to sing; frequent. of *canere*, to sing. Der. *chant-ry*, M. E. *chaunterie*, Late L. *cantāria*; *chanti-cleer*, M. E. *chaunte-cleer*, clear-singing.

Chaos. (Gk.) L. *chaos*, Lat. spelling of Gk. χάος, chaos, abyss, lit. a cleft. Cf. Gk. χάσκειν, to gape. See Chasm.

Chap (1), to cleave, crack. (E.) M. E.

CHAP.

chappen, to cut; hence, to gape open like a wound made by a cut. E. Fries. *kappen*, to cut; not found in A. S. † M. Du. *kappen*, to cut; Swed. *kappa*, Dan. *kappe*, to cut; G. *kappen*, to cut, lop. See **Chop** (1).

Chap (2); see **Chapman**.

Chapel. (F.—L.) O. F. *chapele*. = Late L. *cappella*, orig. a shrine in which was preserved the *cāpa* or cope of St. Martin (Brachet). = Late L. *cāpa*, *cappa*, cape, hooded cloak; see **Cape** (1).

Chaperon. (F.—L.) F. *chaperon*, a protector; orig. a kind of hood. = F. *chape*, a cope. = Late L. *cāpa*; as above.

Chapiter, the capital of a column. (F.—L.) O. F. *chapitre*, usually a chapter of a book, but representing L. *capitulum*, which meant 'chapter' as well as 'chapter.' See **Chapter**.

Chaplet. (F.—L.) M. E. *chapelet*. = O. F. *chapelet*, a head-dress, wreath. = O. F. *chapel*, head-dress. = O. F. *chape*, a cope; see **Chaperon**.

Chapman, a merchant. (E.) The familiar *chap* is merely short for *chapman*. = A. S. *ceapman*, a merchant. = A. S. *ceap*, price, barter (see **Cheap**); and *man*, man.

Chaps, Chops, the jaws. (E.) A late word, of unknown origin; possibly from *Chap* (1). ¶ Perhaps suggested by North E. *chafis* or *chaffs*, jaws (Cleveland Gloss.). = Icel. *kjafir* (*pf* pron. as *ft*), the jaw; Swed. *käfst*, Dan. *kiafst*, jaw.

Chapter, a division of a book, synod of clergy. (F.—L.) M. E. *chapitre*, in both senses. = F. *chapitre*, variant of an older form *chapille*. = L. *capitulum*, a chapter of a book (little head); also, in Late L., a synod; dimin. of *caput*, a head.

Char (1), a turn of work. (E.) Also *chare*, *chore*, *chewre*; M. E. *cher*, *char*, orig. a turn, hence, a space of time, turn of work, &c. = A. S. *cerr* (below). Hence, *char-woman*, a woman who does a turn of work. See **Ajar**.

char (2), usually **chare**, to do a turn of work. (E.) M. E. *cherren*, *charren*, to turn; A. S. *ceran*, to turn. = A. S. *cerr* (*cierr*, *cyrr*), a turn. ¶ The sense 'burn' is later than the appearance of the sb. *char-coal*.

Char (3), a fish. (C.?) Of unknown origin; perhaps named from its red belly [the W. name is *torgeoch*, red-bellied, from *tor*, belly, and *coch*, red]. = O. Gael. *ceara*, red, from *cear*, blood; Irish *cear*, red, also blood.

CHASE

Character. (L.—Gk.) L. *character*. = Gk. *χαρακτήρ*, an engraved or stamped mark. = Gk. *χαράσσειν*, to furrow, scratch, engrave.

Charade. (F.—Prov.) F. *charade*, introduced from Provençal *charrada*, a long talk, from *charrà*, to chatter (Supp. to Littre); cf. Languedoc *charrade*, idle talk. Cf. also Span. *charrada*, speech or action of a clown, from Span. *charro*, a clown, peasant.

Charcoal. (E.) From *char* and *coal*; but the sense of *char* remains unknown; some refer it to M. E. *cherren*, to turn (as if to turn to coal), but there is no proof of this. See *char* (2).

Charge. (F.—C.) F. *charger*, to load. = Late L. *carricare*, to load a car. = L. *carrus*, a car, a Gaulish word; see **Car**, **Car**. Der. *charg-er*, a dish or horse, because carrying a burden.

chariot. (F.—C.) F. *chariot*, augmentative of F. *char*, a car. = L. *carrus*, a car; see **Car**.

Charity. (F.—L.) O. F. *charitet*. = L. acc. *cāritātem*, love. = L. *cārus*, dear. Brugm. i. § 637. ¶ Not allied to Gk. *χάρις*.

Charlatan. (F.—Ital.) F. *charlatan*. = Ital. *ciarlatano*, a mountebank, great talker, prattler. = Ital. *ciarlare*, to prattle; *ciarla*, prattle; prob. of imitative origin.

Charlock, a kind of wild mustard. (E.) Prov. E. *carlock*. = A. S. *cerlic*; origin unknown.

Charm. (F.—L.) M. E. *charme*, sb. = O. F. *charme*, an enchantment. = L. *car-men*, a song, enchantment.

Charnel. (F.—L.) Properly an adj.; containing carcases, as in *charnel-house*. = O. F. *charnel*, adj. carnal; as sb. a cemetery. = Late L. *carnāle*, glossed by *fleischhūs* (flesh-house); Wright-Wülker, Voc. 184. 37. = L. *carnālis*; see **Carnal**.

Chart. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *charte*. = L. *charta*, a paper. = Gk. *χάρτη*, a leaf of paper. Doublet, *card* (1).

charter. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *chartre*. = O. F. *chartre*. = Late L. *cartula*, a small paper or document. = L. *charta*, a paper; see above.

Chary, careful, cautious. (E.) M. E. *chari*. A. S. *cearig*, full of care, sad. = A. S. *cearu*, *caru*, care. † Du. *karig*, G. *karg*, sparing. *Chary* meant (1) sorrowful, (2) heedful. See **Care**.

Chase (1), to hunt after. (F.—L.)

CHASE

O. F. *chacier*, *chacer*, to pursue; see **Catch**.

Chase (a), to encase; short for *enchase*, which see.

Chase (3), a printer's frame. (F.—L.) F. *châsse*, a shrine. — L. *capsa*, a box; see **Case** (2).

Chasm. (L.—Gk.) L. *chasma*, a gulf. — Gk. *χάσμα*, a yawning cleft. Allied to *χάσκειν*, to gape; see **Chaos**.

Chaste. (F.—L.) O. F. *chaste*. — L. *castus*, chaste; see **Caste**.

chasten. (F.—L.) Used in place of M. E. *chasty* or *chastien*; see below.

chastise. (F.—L.) M. E. *chastisen*; shorter form *chastien*. — O. F. *chastier*. — L. *castigare*, lit. 'to make pure'. — L. *castus*, chaste; see **Castigate**.

Chasuble, a vestment. (F.—L.) F. *chasuble*. — Late L. *casubula*, with the same sense as Late L. *casula*, a little house; hence, a mantle. — L. *casa*, a cottage.

Chat, Chatter. (E.) M. E. *chateren*, also *chiteren*, to chatter, twitter; frequentative form of *chat*. An imitative word; cf. Du. *kwetteren*, to warble, chatter, Swed. *kvittra*, to chirp.

Chateau. (F.—L.) F. *château*, O. F. *chastel*. — L. *castellum*, dimin. of *castrum*, a fortified place. Der. *castell-an*; also *châtelaine*; for which see **Castle**.

Chattels. (F.—L.) Pl. of M. E. *chatel*, property, also cattle. — O. F. *chatel*, O. North F. *catel*, property; see **Cattle**.

Chatter; see **Chat**.

Chaudron, entrails. (F.) Macb. iv. 1. 33. The *r* is inserted by confusion with F. *chaudron*, a caldron. — O. F. *chaudun*, older forms *caudun*, *caldun*, entrails (Godefroy). [Cf. G. *kaldunen*, entrails; from Mid. Low G. *kaldüne*, the same.] Thought to be from Late L. *caldūna*, a dish containing entrails (Ducange). Perhaps from L. *calidus*, warm (F. *chaud*).

Chaw; see **Chew**.

Chaws, by-form of **Jaws**; see **Jaw**.

Cheap, at a low price; orig. a sb. (E.) M. E. *chep*, *cheep*, barter, price; always a sb. Hence, *good cheap*, in a good market (F. *bon marché*); whence E. *cheap*, used as an adj. A. S. *cēap*, price; whence the verb *cēapian*, to cheapen, buy. So also Du. *koop*, a bargain, *koopen*, to buy; G. *kauf*, purchase, *kaufen*, to buy; Icel. *kaup*, Swed. *köp*, Dan. *kiøb*, a purchase; Goth. *kaupon* (weak vb.), to traffic. ¶ Some say that these words are borrowed from

CHEEK

L.; in particular, that O. H. G. *choufo*, a huckster, is from L. *caupo*, a huckster. But this is now held to be unlikely (Kluge, Franck).

Cheat, to defraud. (F.—L.) *Cheat* is merely short for *escheat*; cf. M. E. *chele*, an escheat (Prompt. Parv.). The *escheaters* were often *cheaters*; hence the verb. See **Escheat**.

Check, a sudden stop, repulse. (F.—Pers.) M. E. *chek*, a stop; also check! in playing chess. The word is due to the game, which is very old. The orig. sense of *check* was 'king!' i. e. mind the king, the king is in danger. — O. F. *eschec*, 'a check at chess-play', Cot. — Pers. *shāh*, a king, king at chess; whence *shāh-māt*, check-mate, lit. 'the king is dead,' from Arab. *māt*, he is dead. Similarly we have F. *écher*, a check, repulse, defeat, pl. *déches*, chess; Ital. *scacco*, a square of a chess-board, also a check, defeat. See **Chess** below. ¶ Devic shows that O. F. *eschec* represents Arab. *esh-shāg*; where *esh* is for *al*, the def. art., and *shāg* is the Arab. pron. of Pers. *shāh*.

checker, chequer, to mark with squares. (F.—Pers.) To mark with squares like those on a chess-board. M. E. *chekker*, *chekere*, a chess-board. (Hence *The Checkers*, an inn-sign.) — O. F. *eschequier*, a chess-board, also, an exchequer. — Low L. *scaccarium*, a chess-board. — Low L. *scacci*, chess, pl. of *scaccus*, from the Arab. form of Pers. *shāh*, king.

checkers, chequers, an old name for the game at draughts; from the *checker* or chess-board; see above.

check-mate. (F.—Pers. and Arab.) From Arab. **shāg-māt*, for *shāh-māt*, the king is dead; see **Check**.

cheque. (F.—Pers.) A pedantic spelling of *check*, from confusion with *exchequer*; it is really a name given to a draft for money, of which one keeps a memorandum or *counter-check*.

chess, the game of the kings. (F.—Pers.) Equivalent to *checks*, i. e. kings; see **Check** above. — O. F. *eschec*, chess; really the pl. of *eschec*, check, orig. 'king.'

¶ From Pers. *shāh*, a king, were formed O. F. *eschec*, F. *écher*, E. *check*, Ital. *scacco*, Span. *xaque*, *jaque*, Port. *xaque*, G. *schach*, Du. *schaak*, Dan. *skak*, Swed. *schack*, Low Lat. *lūdus scaccorum* = game of checks, or of kings.

Check. (E.) M. E. *cheke*, *cheoke*. O.

CHEER

Merc. *cēce*, A. S. *ceāce*, cheek. + Du. *kaak*, jaw, cheek; Swed. *käk*, jaw.

Cheer. (F.—L.) M. E. *chere*, orig. the mien; hence, 'to be of good cheer.'—O. F. *chere*, the face.—Late L. *cara*, face. (Relationship to Gk. *kāpa*, the head, is doubtful.) Der. *cheer-ful*.

Cheese. (L.) M. E. *chese*. O. Merc. *cēse* (A. S. *cýse*, for earlier **cēse* < **cēasē*), with *i*-mutation; prehistoric A. S. **cāsi* < **cāsioz*. = L. *cāseus*, cheese; whence other forms (G. *käse*, Du. *kaas*) are borrowed. Sievers, 2d ed. § 75. 2.

Cheeta, Cheetah, the hunting leopard, a leopard used for the chase. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. *chitā*.—Skt. *chitraka*, a cheeta; from *chitra*, spotted, also visible, clear.—Skt. *chit*, to perceive. See **Chints**.

Chemise. (F.—L.) F. *chemise*.—Late L. *camisia*, a shirt, thin dress; whence O. Irish *caimise*, shirt (Stokes).

Chemist, Chymist; short for *alchemist*; see **Alchemy**.

Cheque, Chequer; see **Cheek**.

Cherish. (F.—L.) O. F. *cheris*, stem of pres. pt. of *cherir*, to hold dear.—F. *cher*, dear.—L. *cārus*, dear.

Cheroot, a cigar. (Tamil.) Tamil *shurutu*, a roll; hence, a roll of tobacco (Yule).

Cherry. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *cheri*, a mistake for *cheris*, the final *s* being mistaken for the pl. inflexion.—O. North F. *cherise*, O. F. *cerise*; representing Folk-L. **ceresia*, **ceresea*.—L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree.—Gk. *képaoos*, a cherry-tree; usually said to come from *Cerasos*, in Pontus; a story which Curtius doubts.

Chert, a kind of quartz. (†) Unknown. Cf. Irish *ceart*, a pebble.

Cherub. (Heb.) The true pl. is *cherubim*.—Heb. *k'ruv* (pl. *k'ruvim*), a mystic figure.

Chervil, a plant. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *cerfille*.—L. *chærephylla*, pl. of *chærephyllum*.—Gk. *χαίρεφυλλον*, chervil, lit. pleasant leaf.—Gk. *χαίρειν*, to rejoice; *φύλλον*, leaf.

Chess; see **Cheek**.

Chest. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *cheste*, *chiste*. A. S. *cist*.—L. *cista*.—Gk. *κίστη*, a chest, box (whence G. *kiste*, &c.).

Chestnut, Chesnut. (F.—L.—Gk.) *Chestnut* is short for *chestnut*, which is short for *chesten-nut*, nut of the *chesten*, which is the old name of the tree, called

CHICORY

in M. E. *chestein*.—O. F. *chastaigne* (F. *châtaigne*).—L. *castanea*, chestnut-tree.—Gk. *kástravon*, a chestnut. Chestnuts are said to have been called *kástrava*, or *kápsa Kastravaia*, from *Kástrava*, Castana, the name of a city in Pontus where they abounded; but more probably from Armen. *kasheni*, a chestnut-tree, from *kash*, a chestnut (Kluge).

Cheval-de-frise, an obstruction with spikes. (F.) Lit. 'horse of Friesland,' a jocular name; the pl. *chevaux-de-Frise* is commoner. See below.

Chevalier. (F.—L.) F. *chevalier*, a horseman.—F. *cheval*, a horse.—L. *caballum*, acc. of *caballus*, a horse.

Cheveril, kid leather. (F.—L.) O. F. *chevrele*, fem., a little kid. Dimin. of O. F. *chevre*, F. *chèvre*, a goat, kid.—L. *capram*, acc. of *capra*, a she-goat.

Chevron, an ordinary, in heraldry, resembling two rafters of a house. (F.—L.) (Most likely meant to represent the saddle-peak).—F. *chevron*, 'a kid, a chevron in building, a rafter;' Cot. Augmentative form of *chevre*, a she-goat.—L. *capra*, a she-goat; see **Caper** (†). Cf. L. *capreolus*, which likewise means a prop.

Chew, Chaw. (E.) M. E. *chewen*. A. S. *cēowan*, to chew, eat. + Du. *kaauwen*; G. *kauen*; O. H. G. *kiuwan*; Russ. *jevalé*. Cf. also Icel. *tyggja*, *tyggva*, to chew (Streitberg).

Chibouk, a Turkish pipe. (Turk.) Turk. *chibūk*, *chybūk*, a stick, tube, pipe (Zenker, p. 349).

Chicanery. (F.—Pers.†) F. *chicanerie*, wrangling, pettifoggery; Cot.—F. *chicaner*, to wrangle; orig. to dispute in the game of the mall or *chicane* (Brachet). Perhaps from the medieval Gk. *τρυκάνιον*, a word of Byzantine origin (id.); from Pers. *chaugān*, a club, bat.

Chicken. (E.) Sometimes shortened to *chick*; but the M. E. word is *chiken*. A. S. *cicēn*, earlier **ciucin*. + Du. *kicken*, *kuiken*, a chicken, Low G. *küken*; cf. G. *küchlein*, a chicken, Icel. *kjähling*, Swed. *kyckling*; related to **Cook**, which shews the weak grade **cuc-*; see **Cook** (†). Sievers, 2d ed. § 165.

Chicory, a plant, succory. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *chicorde*.—L. *cichorium*.—Gk. *κίχώρα*, neut. pl.; also *κίχωρον*, *κίχωρη*, succory. β. *Succory* is a corrupter form of the word, apparently for *siccory* or *cichory*, from L. *cichorium*.

CHIDE

Chide. (E.) M.E. *chiden*. A.S. *cīdan*, to chide, brawl; pt. t. *cīdde*.

Chief. (F.—L.) M.E. *chef*, *chief*. = O.F. *chef*, *chief*, the head. = L. type **capum* (Ital. *capo*). = L. *caput*, head. Der. *ker-chief*, q. v.

Chieftain. (F.—L.) O.F. *chevetaine*. = Late L. *capitānus*, *capitānus*, a captain. = L. *capit-*, from *caput*, a head.

Chiffonier, a cupboard. (F.) Lit. a place to put rags in. = F. *chiffonier*, a rag-picker, also a cupboard. = F. *chiffon*, augment. of *chiffe*, a rag. Orig. unknown.

Chignon. (F.—L.) Hair twisted; another spelling of F. *chaînon*, a link. = F. *chaîne*, O.F. *chaine*, a chain. = L. *catēna*, a chain.

Chillblain. (E.) A blain caused by a chill.

Child. (E.) M.E. *child*. A.S. *cild*. Teut. type **kilbom*, neut.; cf. Goth. *kil-thei*, the womb.

Chill. cold. (E.) Orig. a sb. A.S. *cele*, *ciele*, chilliness. Teut. type **kaliz*, sb.; from **kal-an*, to be cold, as in A.S. *calan*, to be cold, Icel. *kala*, to freeze. + Du. *kil*, a chill; cf. L. *gelu*, frost.

Chime. sb. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *chimbe*, of which the orig. sense was cymbal; hence: the chime or ringing of a cymbal. Shortened from O.F. *chimbale*, dialectal form of O.F. *cimbale*, a cymbal. = L. *cymbalum*. = Gk. *κύμβαλον*; see *Cymbal*. N.B. We find M.E. *chyme-belle*, which looks like a popular form for *cymbal*. Der. *chime*, verb.

Chimera, **Chimæra.** (L.—Gk.) L. *chimæra*. = Gk. *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat; also, a fabulous monster, with a goat's body. = Gk. *χίμαρος*, he-goat.

Chimney. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *cheminée*, 'a chimney'; Cot. = Late L. *camīnāta*, provided with a chimney; hence, a chimney. = L. *camīnus*, an oven, a fire-place. = Gk. *κάμνος*, oven, furnace.

Chimpanzee, an ape. (African.) I am informed that the name is *tsimpanzee* in the neighbourhood of the gulf of Guinea.

Chin. (E.) M.E. *chin*. A.S. *cin*. + Du. *kin*, Icel. *kinn*, Dan. *kind*, Swed. *kind*; Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek; G. *kinn*, chin; L. *gena*, cheek; Gk. *γένυς*, chin; cf. Skt. *hanus*, jaw.

China. (China.) Short for *china-ware*, or ware from *China*. The name of the people was formerly *Chineses*; we have dropped the final *s*, and use *Chinese* as a

CHIRURGEON

pl.; hence *Chinee* in the singular, by a second dropping of *se*.

Chinchilla, a small rodent animal. (Span.—L.) Span. *chinchilla*, lit. 'a little bug,' as if from its smell; but undeservedly so named. = Span. *chinche*, a bug. = L. *cimicem*, acc. of *cimex*, a bug.

Chinchona; the same as *Cinchona*.

Chincough, whooping-cough. (E.) For *chink-cough*; cf. Scotch *kink-cough*, *kink-host* (*host* means *cough*). A *kink* is a catch in the breath, nasalised form of a base **kik*, to gasp. + Du. *kinkhoest*; M. Dut. *kieckhoest*; Swed. *kikhosta*, chincough, *kikna*, to gasp; G. *keichen*, to gasp.

Chine. (F.—O.H.G.) O.F. *eschine* (F. *echine*), the back-bone. = O.H.G. *skina*, a needle, prickle (G. *schiene*, a splint). For the sense, cf. L. *spīna*, a thorn, spine, backbone.

Chink (1), a cleft. (E.) Formed with suffixed *k*, from the base of M.E. *chine*, a cleft, rift. = A.S. *cinu*, a chink. = A.S. *cin*, weak grade of *cīnan*, to split (strong vb.). + Du. *keen*, a chink, also a germ, *kenen*, to bud; cf. G. *keimen*, Goth. *keinan*, to bud. (Germinating seeds make a crack in the ground.)

Chink (2), to jingle. (E.) An imitative word; cf. *clink*, *clank*; and see *Chincough*. E. Fries. *kinken* (a strong vb.); M. Dan. *kinke*.

Chintz. (Hindustani—Skt.) For *chints*, pl. of *chint*. Hind. *chhīnt*, spotted cotton cloth, named from the variegated patterns on it; *chhīt*, *chintz*, also a spot. = Skt. *chitra*, variegated, spotted. See *Cheeta*.

Chip, vb. (E.) Related (with a lighter vowel) to *chap* (1) or *chop*; as if to cut a little at a time. Cf. A.S. *for-cyppod*, gloss to *praecisus* (Lye); E. Fries. *kippen*, to cut.

Chirography, handwriting. (Gk.) From Gk. *χειρογραφειν*, to write with the hand. = Gk. *χειρο-*, from *χελρ*, the hand; *γραφειν*, to write. Cf. *chiro-mancy*, fortune-telling by the hand; *chiro-pod-ist*, one who handles (and cures) the feet.

Chirp. (E.) Also *chirrup*. M.E. *chirpen*. Also M.E. *chirren*, *chirmen*, to chirp. The forms *chir-p*, *chir-k*, *chir-m* are from an imitative base; cf. Du. *kirren*, to coo.

Chirurgion, the old spelling of *surgeon*. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *chirurgien*, 'a surgeon'; Cot. = F. *chirurgie*, surgery. = L. *chirurgia*. = Gk. *χειρουργία*, a

CHISEL

working with the hands, skill with the hands, art, surgery. — Gk. *χειρο-*, from *χείρ*, the hand; and *ἐργεῖν*, to work.

Chisel. (F.—L.) M.E. *chisel*. — A.F. *chisel*, O.F. *cisel* (F. *ciseau*). Cf. Late L. *cisellus*, scissors (A.D. 1352). O.F. *cisel* answers to Late L. **cisellum*, with the sense of L. *cisorium*, a cutting instrument (Vegetius); see Scheler's note to Diez. — L. **cisum*, for *cas-um*, supine of *cadere*, to cut; whence also Late L. *incisor*, a carver, cutter; see *Oesura*.

Chit (1), a pert child. (E.) M.E. *chit*, a whelp, cub, kitten. Allied to *kit-ling* (Icel. *ketlingr*), and to *kit-ten*; cf. G. *kitze*, a female cat.

Chit (2), a shoot, sprout. (E.) In Holland's Pliny, xiii. 4. Perhaps allied to M.E. *chithe*, a sprout (N.E.D.). — A.S. *cīð*, a germ, sprout. Cf. Goth. *keinan*, to produce a shoot; G. *keim*, a germ.

Chivalry. (F.—L.) M.E. *chivalrie*. — O.F. *chevalerie*, horsemanship, knighthood. — F. *cheval*, a horse. — Late L. *caballum*, acc. of *caballus*, a horse.

Chlorine, a pale green gas. (Gk.) Named from its colour. — Gk. *χλωπ-ός*, pale green.

chloroform. (Gk. and L.) The latter element relates to *formyl* and *formic* acid, an acid formerly obtained from red ants. — L. *formica*, an ant.

Chocolate, a paste made from cacao. (Span. — Mex.) Span. *chocolate*. — Mex. *chocolatl*, chocolate; Clavigero, Hist. Mex. i. 433. ¶ Not allied to *cacao*.

Choice. (F.—Tent.) Not E. M.E. *chois*. — O.F. *chois* (F. *choix*). — O.F. *choisir*, O. North F. *coisir*, to choose. Of Tent. origin. — Goth. *kausjan*, to try, test; causal of *hiusan*, to choose. See *Choose*.

Choir. (F.—L.—Gk.) The *choir* of a church is the part where the *choir* sit. Also spelt *quire*; M.E. *queir*, *quer*. — O.F. *cuer*, later *choeur*, 'the quire of a church, a troop of singers'; Cot. — L. *chorum*, acc. of *chorus*, a choir. — Gk. *χορός*, a dance, a band of dancers or singers. See *Chorus*.

Choke. (E.) M.E. *choken*, *cheken*, *cheoken*. A.S. *cēocian*; only in the derivative *āccocung*, to translate L. *ruminatio*, which the glossator hardly seems to have understood, and in the pp. *āccocod*, Ælfric, Hom. i. 216; with change from *cō* to *cō*, shortening of *ð* to *o* in M.E., and subse-

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quent lengthening. Cf. Icel. *koka*, to gulp; *kok*, the gullet.

Choler, the bile, anger. (F.—L.—Gk.) Anger was supposed to be due to excess of bile. M.E. *coler*. — O.F. *colere*. — L. *cholera*, bile; also *cholera*, bilious complaint. — Gk. *χολέρα*, cholera; *χολή*, bile; *χόλος*, bile, wrath. See *Gall*.

cholera. (L.—Gk.) L. *cholera*, as above. And see *Melancholy*.

Choose. (E.) M.E. *chesen*, *chusen*. A.S. *cēosan* (also *cēsan*), to choose (pt. t. *clas*, *ced*). + Du. and G. *kiesen*, Icel. *kjōsa*, Goth. *hiusan*; Teut. type **keus-an-*. Allied to L. *gus-tare*, to taste, Gk. *γεύομαι*, I taste, Skt. *jush*, to relish. (√GEUS.) See *Gust*. Brugm. i. § 602.

Chop (1), to cut; a later form of *Chap* (1).

Chop (2), to barter. (E.) Probably a variant of *chap*, a verb which seems to have been evolved from the sb. *chapman*.

Chopine, a high-heeled shoe. (F.—Span.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 447; for *chaptine*. — O.F. *chapin*; later *chappin* (Cotgrave). — Span. *chapin*, a clog with a cork sole, woman's shoe, high cork shoe. Perhaps from Span. *chapa*, a thin plate (of metal), used to strengthen the work it covers.

Chops; see *Chaps*.

Chord. (L.—Gk.) L. *chorda*. — Gk. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument, orig. a string of gut. Brugm. i. § 605. ¶ The same word as *Cord*.

Chorus. (L.—Gk.) L. *chorus*, a band of singers. — Gk. *χορός*, a dance, a band of dancers or singers. See *Choir*. Der. *chor-al*, *chor-i-ster*.

Chough, a bird. (E.) M.E. *choze*, *chough*. Not found in A.S., which has (however) the forms *cō*, *cīo*, and the early forms *ciae*, *chyaē*. Somewhat similar forms are seen in Du. *kaauw*, Dan. *kaa*, Swed. *kaja*, a jackdaw.

Chouse, to cheat. (Turk.?) To act as a *chouse* or cheat. Ben Jonson has *chiaus* in the sense of 'a Turk,' with the implied sense of 'cheat'; Alchemist, i. 1. The allusion is *alleged* to be to a Turkish *chiaus* or interpreter, who committed a notorious fraud in 1609. — Turk. *chā'ush*, a sergeant, mace-bearer, Palmer's Pers. Dict.; *chāwush*, a sergeant, herald, messenger, Rich. Dict. p. 534. Or (medially) from M. Ital. *ciaus*.

Chrism; see below.

Christ, the anointed one. (L.—Gk.)

A. S. *Crist*. — L. *Christus*. — Gk. *χριστός*, anointed. — Gk. *χρίω*, I rub, anoint. **Der.** *Christ-ian*, *Christ-en-dom*, &c.; *Christ-mas* (see *Mass*); *anti-christ*, opponent of Christ (from Gk. *ἀντί*, against; see I John ii. 18).

chrism, holy unction. (L. — Gk.) Also spelt *chrisome*, whence *chrisome-child*, a child wearing a *chrisome-cloth*, or cloth which a child wore after holy unction; cf. O. F. *crisme*, 'the crismos, or oyle'; Cot. — Late L. *chrisma*, holy oil. — Gk. *χρίσμα*, an unguent. — Gk. *χρίω* (as above).

Chromatic, relating to colours. (Gk.) Gk. *χρωματικός*, adj. — Gk. *χρωμαρ*, stem of *χρῶμα*, colour; allied to *χρῶς*, skin.

chrome, chromium. (Gk.) A metal; its compounds exhibit beautiful colours. — Gk. *χρῶμα*, colour.

Chronicle. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) M. E. *cronicle*, with inserted *l*; also *cronike*, *cronique*. — A. F. *cronicle*; O. F. *cronique*, pl. *croniques*, chronicles, annals. — Late L. *chronica*, fem. sing.; for neut. pl. — Gk. *χροινιά*, pl., annals. — Gk. *χρονικός*, adj. from *χρόνος*, time. **Der.** *chron-ic* (= *χρονικός*).

chronology, science of dates. (Gk.) From *χρόνος*, time; *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, discourse; see *Logic*.

chronometer, time-measurer. (Gk.) From *χρόνος*, time; *μέτρον*, measure; see *Metre*.

Chrysalis, the form taken by some insects. (Gk.) Gk. *χρυσαλλίς*, the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, chrysalis. — Gk. *χρυσός*, gold.

chrysanthemum, a flower. (L. — Gk.) L. *chrysanthemum*. — Gk. *χρυσάνθεμον*, a marigold. — Gk. *χρυσός*, gold; *άνθεμον*, a bloom, from *άνθειν*, to bloom, related to *άνθος*, a flower, a bud.

chrysolite, a yellow stone. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *crisolite*. — L. *chrysolithus*, Rev. xxi. 20. — Gk. *χρυσόλιθος*. — Gk. *χρυσός*, gold; *λίθος*, stone.

chrysoprase. (L. — Gk.) L. *chrysoprasus*, Rev. xxi. 20. — Gk. *χρυσόπρασος*, a yellow-green stone. — Gk. *χρυσός*, gold; *πράσιν*, a (green) leek.

Chub, a fish. (E.) Etym. unknown. Cf. Dan. *kobbe*, a seal, prov. Swed. *kubbug*, chubby, fat; Norw. *kubben*, stumpy; Swed. *kubb*, a block, log. This does not explain the *ch*; but see *Chump*.

chubby, fat. (E.) Lit. 'like a chub'; cf. prov. Swed. *kubbug* (above).

Chuck (1), to strike gently, toss. (F. — Teut.) Formerly written *chock* (Turberville). — F. *choquer*, to give a shock, jolt. — Du. *schokken*, to jolt, shake; allied to E. *shock* and *shake*.

Chuck (2), to chuck as a hen. (E.) An imitative word; Ch. has *chuk* to express the noise made by a cock; C. T. 15180 (B. 3464). Cf. *cluck*. **Der.** *chuck-le*, in the sense 'to cluck'.

Chuck (3), a chicken. A variety of *chick*, for *chicken*. See above.

Chuckle. (E.) To *chuckle* is to laugh in a suppressed way; cf. **Chuck** (2).

Chump, a log. (E.) Cf. Swed. dial. *kumpa*, to chop into logs; *kumping*, a log, round stick; also Icel. *kumbr*, *trikumbr*, a stick of wood, from Icel. *kumbr*, nasalised form of *kubbr*, a chopping; Icel. *kubba*, to chop. **Der.** *chump-end*, i. e. thick end.

Church. (Gk.) M. E. *chirche*, *chireche*. A. S. *cirice*, later *circe*; (cf. Icel. *kirkja*; G. *kirche*, Du. *kerk*). — Gk. *κυριακόν*, a church, neut. of *κυριακός*, belonging to the Lord; or (possibly) from Gk. *κυριακά*, pl., treated as a fem. sing. — Gk. *κύριος*, a lord, orig. mighty. — Gk. *κῦρος*, strength. Cf. Skt. *çūra*, a hero.

Churl. (E.) M. E. *cherl*, *cheorl*. A. S. *ceorl*, a man. + Du. *kerel*, G. *kerl*; Dan. Sw. Icel. *karl*. Teut. types, **kerlo-*, **karlos*.

Churn, sb. (E.) A. S. *cyrin*; older form *cirn* (printed *cirm*), Corp. gloss. 1866. + Icel. *kirna*, Swed. *kärna*, Dan. *kiærne*, a churn; cf. O. Swed. *kærna*, Swed. *kärna*, Dan. *kiærne*, to churn, Du. *kernen*, to churn.

Chutney, **Chutny**, a kind of hot relish. (Hind.) Hind. *chaṭnī* (Yule).

Chyle, milky fluid. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *chyle*. — L. *chylus*. — Gk. *χυλός*, juice. — Gk. *χέω* (= *χέψω*), I pour. (✓GHEU.)

chyme, liquid pulp. (L. — Gk.) Formerly *chymus*. — L. *chymus*. — Gk. *χυμός*, juice. — Gk. *χέω*; as above.

Chymist; see *Alchemist*.

Ci—Cz.

Cicatrice, scar. (F. — L.) F. *cicatrice*. — L. *cicātrix*, acc. of *cicātrix*, a scar.

Cicerone. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *cicerone*, a guide; orig. a Cicero. — L. acc. *Cicerōnem*, proper name.

Cid, lit. a chief or commander. (Span.

CIDER

—Arab.) Usually a title of Ruy Diaz, the national hero of Spain. — Arab. *sayyid*, a lord; Richardson's Dict. p. 864.

Cider. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) It merely means strong drink. M. E. *sicer*, *cyder*. — F. *cidre*; O. F. *cisdre* (for **cisre*). — L. *sicera*. — Gk. *σικερα*, strong drink. — Heb. *shēkār*, strong drink. — Heb. *shākar*, to be intoxicated.

Cieling; see **Ceil**.

Cigar, Segar. (Span.) Span. *cigarro*; whence also F. *cigare*.

Cinchona. Peruvian bark. (Span.) Named after the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the governor of Peru, cured by it A.D. 1638. Chinchona is S.E. of Madrid. (Should be *chinchona*.)

Cincture. (L.) L. *cinctūra*, a girdle. — L. *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, to gird.

Cinder. (E.) Misspelt for *sinder* (by confusion with F. *cendre* = L. *cinerem*; see **Cinerary**). A.S. *sinder*, 'scoria', slag. † Icel. *sindr*; Swed. *sinder*; G. *sinter*, dross, whence Du. *sintels*, cinders. ¶ The A. S. *sinder* occurs in the 8th century.

Cinerary, relating to the ashes of the dead. (L.) L. *cinerarius*. — L. *ciner*, stem of *cinis*, dust, ashes of the dead. † Gk. *κινς*, dust. Der. *cineraria*, a flower; named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves. Brugm. i. § 84.

Cinnabar, Cinoper. (L. — Gk. — Pers.) L. *cinnabaris*. — Gk. *κιννάβαρι*, vermilion. From Pers. *sinjifrah*, *zinjaf*, red lead, vermilion, cinnabar.

Cinnamon, a spice. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. *cinnamōmum*. — Gk. *κιννάμωμον*. — Heb. *ginnāmōn*; said to be of Malay origin (Gesenius). Cf. Malay *kayu manis*, cinnamon; from *kayu*, wood, *manis*, sweet.

Cipher. (F. — Span. — Arab.) O. F. *cifre* (F. *chiffre*), a cipher, zero. — Span. *cifra*. — Arab. *ṣifr*, a cipher; lit. 'empty thing'; from *ṣifr*, adj. empty; Rich. Dict. p. 937. (A translation of Skt. *ṣūnya*, (1) empty; (2) a cipher.) Der. *de-cipher*, from L. *dē*, in the verbal sense of *un-*, and *cipher*; cf. M. F. *dechiffrer*, 'to decypher'; Cot.

Circle. (F. — L.) A.S. *circul*; but M. E. *cercle*. — F. *cercle*. — L. *circulus*, dimin. of *circus*, a ring, circle; see **Ring** (1). Der. *encircle*, *semi-circle*; and see *circum-*.

circus, a ring. (L.) L. *circus* (above).

Circuit. (F. — L.) F. *circuit*. — L. acc. *circuitum*, a going round. — L. *circuitus*, also *circumitus*, pp. of *circumire*

CITE

(also *circuire*), to go round. — L. *circum*, round; *ire*, to go.

Circum. prefix, round. (L.) L. *circum*, around, round; orig. acc. of *circus*, a circle; see **Cirole**. Der. *circum-ambient* (see **Ambient**); *circum-ambulate* (see **Ambler**); and see below.

circumcise. (L.) L. *circumcis-us*, pp. of *circumcidere*, to cut round. — L. *circum*, round; and *cadere*, to cut.

circumference. (L.) L. *circumferentia*, boundary of a circle. — L. *circumferent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *circum-ferre*, to carry round; from *ferre*, to bear.

circumflex. (L.) L. *syllaba circumflexa*, a syllable marked with a circumflex (ˆ) or 'bent' mark. — L. *circumflexus*, pp. of *circum-flectere*, to bend round; from *flectere*, to bend.

circumjacent. lying near. (L.) From stem of pres. part. of *circum-iacere*, to lie around; from *iacere*, to lie.

circumlocution. (L.) L. *circumlocutio*, a periphrasis. — L. *circumlocutus*, pp. of *circum-loqui*, to speak in a round-about way; from *loqui*, to speak.

circumscribe. (L.) L. *circum-scribere*, to write or draw around, to limit; from *scribere*, to write.

circumspect. prudent. (L.) L. *circumspectus*, prudent; orig. pp. of *circum-spicere*, to look around; from *specere*, to look.

circumstance. (F. — L.) Adapted from O. F. *circonstance*. — L. *circumstantia*, lit. a standing around, also an attribute, circumstance (influenced by F. *circonstance*). — L. *circumstant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *circum-stāre*, to stand round; from *stāre*, to stand.

Circus; see **Cirole**.

Cirrus, a fleecy cloud, tendril. (L.) L. *cirrus*, a curl, curled hair.

Cist, a sort of tomb. (L. — Gk.) L. *cista*, a chest. — Gk. *κίστη*, a box, chest.

cistern. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cisterne*. — L. *cisterna*, a reservoir for water. — L. *cista*, as above.

cistvaen, a British monument. (L. and W.) W. *cistvaen*, a stone chest, monument made with four upright stones, and a fifth on the top. — W. *cist*, a chest (from L. *cista*); and *vaen*, a stone.

Cit, Citadel; see **Civil** (below).

Cite, to summon, quote. (F. — L.) F. *citer*. — L. *citāre*, frequent. of *citēre*, to rouse, excite, call. † Gk. *κίω*, I go.

CITHERN, CITTERN

(✓KI.) See *Hie*. Der. *ex-cite*, *in-cite*, *re-cite*.

Cithern, Cittern, a kind of guitar. (L.—Gk.) [Also M. E. *giterne*; from O. F. *guiterne*, a guitar.] The *n* is excrescent, as in *bitter-n*, in imitation of M. E. *giterne*.—L. *cithara*.—Gk. *κithāra*, a kind of lyre or lute.

Citizen; see *Civil* (below).

Citron. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *citron*.—Late L. acc. *citrōnem*.—L. *citrus*, orange-tree.—Gk. *κίτρον*, a citron; *κίτριν*, citron-tree.

City; see *Civil* (below).

Civet. (F.—Arab.) F. *civette*, civet; also the civet-cat; Ital. *zibetto*; borrowed from medieval Gk. *αἰβέτιος* (Brachet).—Arab. *zabād*, civet; Rich. Dict. p. 767.

Civil. (F.—L.) F. *civil*.—L. *civilis*, belonging to citizens.—L. *civis*, a citizen. Allied to A. S. *hīwan*, members of a household. Der. *civil-ise*, *civil-i-an*.

cit; short for *citizen* (below).

citadel. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *citadelle*.—Ital. *cittadella*, a small town, fort; dimin. of *cittade*=*cittate* (*città*), a city.—L. *civitātem*, acc. of *civitas*, a city.—L. *civis*, a citizen (above).

citizen. (F.—L.) M. E. *citesein*, from A. F. *citisein*, in which *s* was an insertion.—O. F. *citeain* (F. *citoyen*); formed from O. F. *cite* (*citt*) city, by help of the suffix *-ain*.—L. *-ānus*; see below.

city. (F.—L.) M. E. *cite*, *citee*.—O. F. *cite* (F. *citt*).—Late L. type **civ'itātem*, for *civitātem*, acc. of *civitas*; see *citadel*.

Clachan, a small village with a church. (Gael.) Gael. *clachan*, (1) a circle of stones, (2) a small rude church, (3) a small village with a church.—Gael. *clach*, a stone. So also Irish *clachán*, a hamlet; *clach*, O. Ir. *clach*, a stone.

Clack. (E.) M. E. *clacken*. Imitative; allied to *Crack*. E. Fries. *klakken*.+ Icel. *klaka*, to chatter; Du. *klakken*, to clack, crack; Irish *clag*, the clapper of a mill.

Claim, to demand, call out for. (F.—L.) O. F. *clamer*, *clamer*.—L. *clāmāre*, to call out; cf. O. L. *calāre*, to proclaim; Gk. *καλεῖν*, to summon. Der. *ac-claim*, *de-claim*, *ex-claim*, *pro-claim*, *re-claim*; also (from pp. *clamātus*) *ac-clamat-ion*, *de-clamat-ion*, *ex-clamat-ion*, *pro-clamat-ion*, *re-clamat-ion*.

clamour. (F.—L.) M. E. *clamour*.—O. F. *clamour*.—L. acc. *clāmōrem*, an

CLARION

outcry.—L. *clāmāre* (above). Der. *clamorous*.

Clamber, to climb by grasping tightly. (E.; perhaps Scand.) XV. cent. M. E. *clameren*, *clambren*. Cf. Icel. *klámbr*, to pinch closely together; Dan. *klámre*, to grip firmly; see *Clamp*. Affected by *Climb*, of which the M. E. pt. t. was *clamb*, *clam*.

Clammy, viscous. (E.) Earliest form *claymy*, perhaps from A. S. *clām*, clay (see *Clay*); but confused with an adj. *clam*, sticky; with which cf. E. Fries. and Du. *klam*, Dan. *klam*, clammy, moist. See *Clamp*.

Clamour; see *Claim*.

Clamp. (Du.) XV. cent. Du. *klampe*, a holdfast; whence *klampen*, to clamp, grapple, also to board a ship.+ Dan. *klamme*, a cramp-iron; Swed. *klamp*, the same; Icel. *klömbr*, a smith's vice; Teut. base **klamþ*, answering to the 2nd grade of M. H. G. *klimpfen*, to press tightly together. Cf. *Clump*.

Clan. (Gael.) Gael. *clann*, offspring, children; Irish *cland*, *clann*, descendants, a tribe; W. *plant*, pl. offspring, children. Cf. Skt. *kula(n)*, a herd, family. Brugm. i. § 669.

Clandestine. (L.) L. *clandestinus*, secret, close. Allied to *clam*, secretly.

Clang, to resound. (L.) L. *clangere*, to resound; whence *clangor*, a loud noise.+ Gk. *κλαγγή*, a clang; allied to *κλάζειν*, to clash (fut. *κλάγῃω*). Der. *clang-or*. See below.

Clank, a heavy ringing sound. (Du.) XVII. cent.—Du. *klank*, 'a ringing'; Hexham. Cf. Du. *klonk*, pt. t. of *klinken*, to clink. See *Clink*. Der. *clank*, vb.

Clap. (E.) M. E. *clappen*. [We only find A. S. *clæppetan*, to palpitate; Voc. 473.] E. Fries. *klappen*, to clap hands. The orig. sense is to make a noise by striking.+ Icel. *klappa*, Swed. *klappa*, Dan. *klappe*, Du. *klappen*, M. H. G. *klaffen*, to pat, clap, prate, make a noise. Allied to *Clack*, *Clatter*.

Claret. (F.—L.) Orig. a light red wine. M. E. *claret*.—O. F. *claret*, *clair* (F. *clair*), adj.; dimin. of *clair*, clear.—L. *clārus*, clear. See *Clear*.

clarify. (F.—L.) O. F. *clarifier*.—L. *clārificāre*, to make clear.—L. *clāri-*, from *clārus*, clear; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

clarion. (F.—L.) M. E. *clarioun*.—

CLASH

O.F. **clarion*, *claron* (F. *clairon*), a clear-sounding horn. — Late L. acc. *clāriōnem*. — L. *clāri-* (as above).

Clash. (E.) An imitative word; suggested by *clack* and *crash*, *dash*, &c. Cf. E. Fries. *klatsen*, to crack a whip.

Clasp. (E.) M.E. *clasp*, *clapse*, sb.; *clasp*, *clapsen*, vb. The base seems to be *klap-s-*, extended from *klap-* (see *Clap*), and influenced by M.E. *clippen*, to embrace. Cf. G. *klafter*, a fathom; Lith. *glėbys*, an armful; and cf. *Grasp*.

Glass. (F.—L.) F. *classe*, a rank. — L. acc. *classam*, a class, assembly, fleet.

Clatter. (E.) A frequentative of *clat*, which is a by-form of *Clack*. A.S. *clattrung*, a clattering; E. Fries. *klattern*, to clatter. † Du. *klateren*, to clatter. Of imitative origin.

Clause. (F.—L.) F. *clause*. — Late L. *clausa*, a passage from a book, a clause. — L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, to shut. † O. Fries. *slūta*, to shut. See *Slot* (1). (✓SKLEU.) Brugm. i. § 795.

Clavicle. the collar-bone. (F.—L.) F. *clavicule*, the collar-bone. — L. *clavicula*, lit. a small key; dimin. of *clāvis*, a key. Allied to *claudere*; see *Clause*.

Claw. (E.) M.E. *clau*, *clce*. A.S. *clawu* (also *clā*), a claw. † Du. *klaauw*; G. *klauw*; Icel. *kló*, Dan. Swed. *klo*. Allied to *Clew*; from a Teut. base **klaw-*, 2nd grade of **klew-*, to draw together; cf. O. H. G. *klawu*, forceps.

Clay. (E.) M.E. *clai*, *clcy*. A.S. *clæg*. † Du. and Low G. *klei*, Dan. *kleg*. Teut. type **klai-jā*, fem.; from **klai-*, 2nd grade of Teut. root **klei-*; cf. A.S. *clām* (for **klai-mos*), earthenware; Gk. *γλοι-ός*, sticky matter. See *Cleave* (2) and *Glue*.

Claymore. a Scottish broadsword. (Gael.) Gael. *claidheamh mor*, a great sword. Here *claidheamh* is cognate with W. *clddyf*, O. Ir. *claideb*, sword; and Gael. *mor*, great, is allied to W. *maur*, great. Cf. W. *cledd*, a sword.

Clean. (E.) M.E. *clene*. A.S. *clāne*, clear, pure. † O. Sax. *clēni*, *clēini*; O. Fries. *klen*; Du. *klein*, small; G. *klein*, O. H. G. *chleini*, pure, bright, fine, small. All from Teut. **khlāni-*, orig. 'clear, pure.'

cleanse. (E.) A.S. *clēnsian*, to make clean. — A.S. *clāne*, clean.

Clear. (F.—L.) M.E. *cleer*, *cler*. — O.F. *cler*, *clair*. — L. *clārus*, bright, clear, loud.

Cleat. a piece of iron for strengthening the soles of shoes; a piece of wood or

CLEVER

iron to fasten ropes to. (E.) M.E. *clete*, a wedge (as if from A.S. **clēat*), also *clite*, *clote*, a lump; cognate with Du. *klout*, a ball, G. *kloss*, a clot, lump. Allied to *Clot*; and see *Clout*.

Cleave (1), to split. (E.) Strong verb. A.S. *cleofan*, pt. t. *clēaf*, pp. *clōfen* (= E. *cloven*). † Du. *klieven*, Icel. *kljūfa* (pt. t. *klāuf*), Swed. *kljyfa*, Dan. *kløve*, G. *klieben*. Teut. base **kleub-*; cf. Gk. *γλύφειν*, to hollow out.

cleft, cleft. (Scand.) The old spelling is *clift*. — Icel. *kluft*, Swed. *kljyft*, Dan. *kløft*, a cleft, chink, cave. — Icel. *kluf-*, weak grade of *kljūfa* (above); cf. Swed. *kljyfa*, to cleave.

Cleave (2), to stick. (E.) Weak verb. The correct pt. t. is *cleaved*, not *clave*, which belongs to the verb above. A.S. *clifan*, *cleofian*, pt. t. *clifode*. † Du. *kleven*, Swed. *klibba sig*, G. *kleben*, to adhere, cleave to. All from Teut. base **klib-*, weak grade of Teut. root **kleib-*, found in A.S. *clifan* (pt. t. *clāf*), Du. *be-klifven*, to cleave to. Allied to *Clay*, *Climb*.

Clef. a key, in music. (F.—L.) F. *clef*. — L. *clāuem*, acc. of *clāvis*, a key.

Cleft; see *Cleave* (1).

Clematis, a plant. (Gk.) Gk. *κληματίς*, a creeping plant. — Gk. *κληματ-*, stem of *κλήμα*, a shoot, twig. — Gk. *κλάειν*, to break off, prune (Brugm. ii. § 661).

Clement. (F.—L.) F. *clement*. — L. *clementem*, acc. of *clemens*, mild.

Clench; see *Clinch*.

Clerestory, an upper story in a church, furnished with windows. (F.—L.) Old spelling of *clear-story*. The triforium below is sometimes called the *blind-story*. See *Story* (2).

Clerk. (F.—L.—Gk.) A.S. and O.F. *clerc*. — L. *clericus*. — Gk. *κληρικός*, one of the clergy. — Gk. *κλήρος*, a lot; in late Gk., the clergy, whose portion is the Lord, Dent. xviii. 2, 1 Pet. v. 3; cf. Acts i. 17. (St. Jerome.)

clergy. (F.—L.) M.E. *clergie*, often also (2) 'learning.' — (1) O.F. *clergie*, as if from L. **clericia*; (2) mod. F. *clergé*, from Late L. *clericātus*, clerkship. — Late L. *clericus*, a clerk (above).

Clever. (E.) *Cleverly* is in Butler's *Hudibras*, i. 1. 398 (1663). For M.E. *cliver*, adj., meaning ready to seize, allied to M.E. *cliver*, a claw, and to *Cleave* (2). So also E. Fries. *klüfer*, clever, Dan. dial. *kløver*, *klover* (Molbech). ¶ It took

CLEW, CLUE

the place of M. E. *deliver*, quick, nimble, Ch. prol. 84. — O. F. *delivre*, free, prompt, alert; compounded of L. *dz*, prefix, and *liber*, free; see **Deliver**.

Clew, Clue, a ball of thread. (E.) M. E. *clewe*. A. S. *clīwen*, a clew; also *clzowe* (Epinal gl. *cleoumae*). + Du. *kluwen*, whence *kluwenen*, to wind on clews (E. *clew* up a sail); M. Low G. *kluwen*; and cf. G. *knäuel* (for **kläuel*), a clew. Perhaps allied to L. *gluere*, to draw together. Cf. **Claw**.

Click. (E.) An imitative word, expressing a lighter and thinner sound than **Clack**. E. Fries. *klikken*. Cf. Du. *klik-klakken*, to clash.

Client. (F. — L.) F. *client*, a suitor. — L. *clientem*, acc. of *cliens* = *cluens*, orig. a hearer, one who listens to advice; pres. pt. of *cluere*, to hear. (✓KLEU.)

Cliff, a steep rock, headland. (E.) A. S. *clif*, a rock, cliff. + Du. and Icel. *klif*; O. H. G. *klep*. Cf. G. and Dan. *klippe*, Swed. *klippa*, a crag; and Icel. *kleif*, a ridge of cliffs.

Climate. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *climat*. — F. *climat*. — Late L. *climat*, stem of *clima*. — Gk. *κλίματ*-, stem of *κλίμα*, a slope, zone, region of the earth, climate. — Gk. *κλίνειν*, to lean, slope; see **Lean**.

climacter, a critical time of life. (F. — Gk.) M. F. *climactere*, adj.; whence l'an *climactere*, 'the climacteric (sic) year; every 7th, or 9th, or the 63 years of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last, most'; Cot. — Gk. *κλιμακτήρ*, a step of a ladder, a dangerous period of life. — Gk. *κλίμακ*-, stem of *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, climax, with suffix *-τηρ* of the agent; see below.

climax, the highest degree. (Gk.) Gk. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, staircase, highest pitch of expression (in rhetoric). — Gk. *κλίνειν*, to slope. Der. *anti-climax*.

clime. (L. — Gk.) L. *clima*, a climate. — Gk. *κλίμα*; see **Climate**.

Climb. (E.) M. E. *climben*, pt. t. *clomb*. A. S. *climban*, pt. t. *clamb*, pl. *clumbon*. + Du. *klimmen*, M. H. G. *klimmen*. Teut. type **klimban*-. The *m* was orig. inserted in the present stem, and did not belong to the root; as is shewn by Icel. *klífa*, to climb. Hence it is allied to **Cleave** (2).

Clime; see **Climate**.

Clinch, Clench, to rivet. (E.) M. E. *clenchen*, *klenken*, to strike smartly, to make to clink; causal of *klinken*, to clink.

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Cf. Du. *klink*, a latch, rivet; also, a blow; and O. H. G. *klenkan*, to knot or bind together.

Cling. (E.) M. E. *clingen*, to become stiff, be matted together. A. S. *clingan* (pt. t. *clang*, pp. *clungen*), to dry up, shrivel up. + Dan. *kllynge*, to cluster. Allied to Swed. *klänga*, to climb; O. H. G. *clunga*, a clew.

Clinical. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *clinique*, 'one that is bedrid'; Cot. — L. *clanicus*, the same. — Gk. *κλινικός*, belonging to a bed, a physician; ἡ *κλινική*, his art. — Gk. *κλίνη*, a bed. — Gk. *κλίνειν*, to lean; see **Lean** (1).

Clink. (E.) E. Fries. *klinken*. Nasalised form of **Click**. + Du. *klinken*, to sound, pt. t. *klonk*, pp. *geklonken*; Swed. *klinka*, to jingle. Cf. **Clank**.

clinker, a hard cinder. (Du.) Du. *klinker*, a clinker, named from the tinkling sound which they make when they strike each other. — Du. *klinken*, to clink; cognate with E. *clink*.

cliquant, glittering. (F. — Du.) In Shak. Lit. 'tinkling.' — F. *cliquant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *cliquer*, to clink. — Du. *klinken* (above).

Clip, to cut. (Scand.) M. E. *klippen*. — Icel. *klippa*, Swed. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe*, to clip, shear hair. Cf. Snip. Der. *clipper*, a 'cutter', a fast vessel. •

Clique, a gang. (F. — Du.) F. *clique*, a gang, noisy set. — O. F. *cliquer*, to click, make a noise. — Du. *klikken*, to click, clash; also to inform, tell; cf. Du. *klikker*, a tell-tale. See **Click**.

Cl oak, Cloke. (F. — C.) M. E. *cloke*. — O. North F. *cloque*, O. F. *cloche*. — Late L. *cloca*, a bell; also a horseman's cape, which resembled a bell in shape; see below.

clock. (C.) The orig. sense was 'bell'; bells preceded clocks for notifying times. Either from M. Du. *clocke* (Du. *klok*), a bell; or from O. North F. *cloque*, a bell. — Late L. *cloc(c)a*, a bell; of Celtic origin. — Irish *clog*, a bell, clock; *clógaim*, I ring or sound as a bell; O. Irish *clac*, a bell. Cf. W. *clock*, a bell, &c. The G. *glocke* is a borrowed word; so also Du. *klok*, &c.

Clod. (E.) M. E. *clod*, *clodde*. A. S. *clod* (in compounds), a lump of earth. Teut. type **clu-do-*, from the weak grade of Teut. root **kleu-*, to stick together. See **Clew**, **Cloud**. Cf. **Clot**.

Clog, a hindrance; a wooden sole of a shoe; wooden shoe. (E.) M. E. *clog*,

CLOISTER

a log, clump. Not found in A. S. A late word; cf. Dan. *klagge*, mud (Molbeck).

Cloister. (F.—L.) M. E. *cloister*.—O. F. *cloistre* (F. *cloître*).—L. *claustrum*, lit. enclosure.—L. *claus-us*, pp. of *claudere*, to shut. See **Clausa**.

close (1), to shut in. (F.—L.) M. E. *close*.—O. F. *clos*, 1 pr. s. of O. F. *clorre*, to shut in.—L. *claudere* (above). Der. *close*, a field; *dis-close*, *en-close*, *in-close*.

close (2), shut up. (F.—L.) M. E. *clos*, *cloos*.—O. F. *clos*, pp. of *clorre* (above).

closet. (F.—L.) O. F. *closet*, dimin. of *clos*, an enclosed space.—O. F. *clos*, pp.; see **close** (2).

Clot. (E.) M. E. *clot*, *clotte*, a ball, esp. of earth. A. S. *clott*, *clot*, a lump.† G. *klotz*, a lump. Teut. type **klut-to-*, from the weak grade of Teut. base **kleut*; see **Cleat**, **Clout**, **Cluster**.

Cloth. (E.) M. E. *cloth*, *clath*. A. S. *clāþ*.† Du. *klead*, G. *kleid*, a dress. Der. *clothes*, A. S. *clāðas*, pl. of *clāð*.

clothe, to cover with a cloth. (E.) M. E. *clothen*, *clathen*, pt. t. *clothed* (or *cladde*), pp. *clothed* (or *clad*). Formed from A. S. *clāþ*.† Du. *kleden*, from *klead*; so also G. *kleiden*, from *kleid*. ¶ But the pt. t. and pp. *clad* are of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *klead-r*, pp. of *klaða*, to clothe; Swed. *klädd*, pp. of *kläda*.

Cloud. (E.) M. E. *cloud*, orig. a mass of vapours; the same word as M. E. *clūd*, a mass of rock. A. S. *clūd*, a round mass, mass of rock, hill. From Teut. root **kleu*, to stick together; see **Clew**, **Clod**.

Clough, a hollow in a hill-side. (E.) M. E. *clough*, *cloze*. Answering to A. S. **clōh*, not found; cognate with O. H. G. *klāh*. The A. S. **clōh* (= O. H. G. *klāh*, as in *Klah-uelde*, Förstemann) represents a Teut. type **klanxo-*, from **klanx*, 2nd grade of **klinx*; cf. G. *klänge*, O. H. G. *chlinga*, a clough (Acad., Aug. and Sept. 1889).

Clout, a patch. (E.) M. E. *clout*. A. S. *clūt*, a patch; whence W. *clwt*, Corn. *clut*, a patch, clout; Ir. and Gael. *clud*, the same. Orig. sense 'mass, piece of stuff'; orig. Teut. type **klūt-os*, from Teut. root **klūt-*, **kleut-*, as seen in **Clot**. Closely allied to **Cleat** (which is from the 2nd grade of the same root).

Clove (1), a kind of spice. (F.—L.) M. E. *clow*; the change to *clove*, in the XVth cent., was due to the influence of Ital. *chivo*. = F. *clou*, a nail; *clou*

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de girofle, 'a clove,' Cot.; from the semblance to a nail. Cf. Span. *clavo*, a nail, also a clove.—L. *clāuum*, acc. of *clāuus*, a nail.† O. Irish *clo*, a nail.

Clove (2), a bulb, or spherical shell of a bulb of garlic, &c. (E.) A. S. *clufu*, f.; cf. *cluf-wyrt*, a buttercup (lit. clove-wort). Named from its cleavage into shells.—A. S. *cluf-*, weak grade of *clōfan*, to split; see **Cleave** (1). Cf. Icel. *klofi*, a cleft.

Clove (3), a weight. (F.—L.) A. F. *clou*; the same word as **Clove** (1).—Late L. *clāvus*, a weight (for wool).

Clover. (E.) M. E. *claver*. A. S. *clāfre*, *clāfre*, trefoil.† Du. *klaver*, whence Swed. *klöfver*, Dan. *klöver*; Low G. *klever*; cf. G. *klee*. ¶ The supposed connexion with *cleave* (1) is impossible.

Clown. (Scand.) Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Swed. dial. *klunn*, a log, *kluns*, a clownish fellow; Dan. *klunt*, a log; cf. Dan. *kluntet*, clumsy. Allied to **Clump**. Orig. sense 'log' or 'clod.'

Cloy. (F.—L.) Orig. to stop up, hence, to sate. M. F. *cloyer*, 'to cloy, stop up,' Cot.; a by-form of F. *clouer* (O. F. *cloer*), to nail, fasten up. [A horse pricked with a nail, in shoeing, was said to be *cloyed*.]—O. F. *clo*, F. *clou*, a nail; see **Clove** (1). ¶ *Cloy* (in E.) is usually short for *ac-cloy* or *a-cloy*, where the prefix *a-* represents F. *en-*; see F. *enclouer*, *enclouer* in Cotgrave.

Club (1), a heavy stick. (Scand.) M. E. *clubbe*.—Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*, a club; Swed. *klubb*, a club, log, lump; Dan. *klub*, club, *klump*, lump. A mere variant of **Clump** below. See **Golf**.

club (2), a mass, association. (Scand.) XVII cent. Lit. 'a clump of people.' Cf. Swed. dial. *klubb*, a clump, lump, also a knot of people (Rietz). See above.

Cluck. (E.) M. E. *clucken*, to cluck as a hen; a mere variant of **Clack**.† Du. *klökken*, Dan. *klukke*, G. *glucken*; L. *glocire*. An imitative word.

Clue; see **Clew**.

Clump, a mass, block. (E.) XVI cent. Not in A. S., except as in *clump-re*, a clump. Cf. Dan. *klump*, Swed. *klump*; Du. *klomp*, Low G. *klump*, a clump, lump, log; (Icel. *klumba*, a club, with *b* for *p*). From *klump-*, weak grade of Teut. **klemp-*, as in M. H. G. *klimpsen*, to press tightly together. Cf. **Olamp**.

Clumsy. (Scand.) Cf. M. E. *clumsed*, *clomsed*, benumbed; benumbed fingers are clumsy. This is the pp. of *clomsen*, to

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benumb, or to feel benumbed. Cf. Swed. dial. *klummsen*, benumbed (Rietz); Icel. *klumsa*, lock-jawed. Cf. Du. *klemmen*, to pinch; *kleumen*, to be benumbed, *kleumsch*, numb with cold; also A.S. *clom*, *clam*, a bond, clasp. See *Glammy*.

Cluster, a bunch. (E.) A.S. *cluster*, *chlyster*, a bunch. † Low G. *kluster*. Suggests a Teut. type **klut-tro*, a cluster; formed with suffix *-tro* from **klut*-, weak grade of Teut. root **kleut*-, to mass together; for which see *Clot*, *Cleat*, *Clout*.

Clutch, to seize. (E.) M.E. *clucchen*, *cliechen*. A.S. *clyccan* (whence pp. *ge-cliht*, Somner). We find also M.E. *cloke*, a claw; which was superseded by the verbal form.

Clutter, a clotted mass; also *clutter*, vb., to clot. (E.) *Clutter*, vb., is a variant of *clotter*, to run into clots; see *Clot*, and cf. E. Fries. *klutern*, to become clotted. *Clutter* also meant confusion, a confused heap, turmoil, din; by association with *Clatter*. Cf. E. Fries. *klöter*, a rattle.

Clyster. (L.—Gk.) L. *chlyster*, an injection into the bowels.—Gk. κλύσθηρ, a clyster, syringe.—Gk. κλύειν, to wash. † L. *cluere*, to wash. (✓KLEU.)

Co-, prefix. (L.) L. *co-*, together; used for *con-* (= *cum*), together, before a vowel. Hence, *co-efficient*, *co-equal*, *co-operate*, *co-ordinate*. See others below; and see *Con-*.

Coach. (F.—Hung.) F. *coche*, 'a coach'; Cot. Etym. disputed. Said, as early as A.D. 1553, to be a Hungarian word; from Hung. *kocsi*, a coach, so called because first made at a Hung. village called *Kocsi* or *Kocs*, near Raab; see Littré, and Beckmann, Hist. of Inventions.

Coadjutor. (F.—L.) XV cent. A.F. *coadjutour*.—L. *co-*, for *con-* = *cum*, together; and *adiutor*, an assistant, from vb. *adiuvare*, to assist.—L. *ad-*, to; *inuare*, to help.

Coagulate, to curdle. (L.) L. *coagulatū*, pp. of *coagulare*, to curdle.—L. *coagulum*, rennet, which causes milk to run together.—L. *co-* (*cum*), together; *agere*, to drive.

Coal. (E.) M.E. *col*. A.S. *col*. † Du. *kool*, Icel. Swed. *köl*, Dan. *kul*, G. *kohle*. Cf. Skt. *jval*, to blaze.

Coalesce, to grow together. (L.) L. *coalescere*.—L. *co-*, for *con-* = *cum*, together; and *alascere*, to grow, inceptive of *alere*, to nourish.

COCHINEAL

Coarse, rough. (F.—L.) Formerly *course*, an adj. which arose from the phrase *in course* to denote anything of an ordinary character; cf. mod. E. *of course*. See *Course*.

Coast. (F.—L.) M.E. *coste*.—O.F. *coste* (F. *côte*), a rib, slope of a hill, shore.—L. *costa*, a rib.

Coat. (F.—G.) M.E. *cote*.—O.F. *cote* (F. *cotte*); Low L. *cota*, *cotta*, a coat.—M.H.G. *hotte*, *kutte*, a coarse mantle; O. Sax. *cot*, the same.

Coax. (E.?) Formerly *cokes*, vb., from *cokes*, sb., a simpleton, dupe. Perhaps allied to *Cooker* or to *Cookney*.

Cob (1), a round lump, knob. (E.) As applied to a pony, it means short and stout. M.E. *cob*, a great person (Hoccleve). In some senses, it seems to be allied to A.S. *copp*, a top, summit.

cobble (1), a small round lump. (E.) M.E. *cobylstone*, a cobble-stone. Dimin. of *cob* (above).

Cob (2), to beat. (E.) Cf. W. *cobio*, to thump; *cob*, a bunch; prov. E. *cop*, to strike, esp. on the *cop* or head. See *Cob* (1).

Cobalt, a mineral. (G.) G. *kobalt*, *cobalt*; a nickname given by the miners, because considered poisonous; better spelt *kobold*, meaning (1) a demon, (2) *cobalt*. Of G. origin (Kluge).

Cobble (1); see *Cob* (1).

Cobble (2), to patch up. (E.) Origin unknown; cf. *Cob* (2), of which it seems to be the frequentative.

Cobra, a hooded snake. (Port.—L.) Port. *cobra*, also *cobra de capello*, i.e. snake with a hood.—L. *colubra*, snake; *dē*, of; *capellum*, acc. of *capellus*, hat, hood, dimin. of *cāpa*, a cape. See Notes and Queries, 7 S. ii. 205.

Cobweb. (E.) M.E. *copweb*, *coppeweb*; from M.E. *coppe*, a spider, and *web*. Cf. M. Du. *hop*, *koppe*, 'a spider, or a cob,' Hexham. From A.S. *coppa*, as in *ättor-coppa*, a spider; lit. poison-bunch; from A.S. *ättor*, *ātor*, poison, and *cop*, a head.

Coca, a Peruvian plant. (Span.—Peruv.) Span. *coca*.—Peruv. *cuca*; Garcilasso, Peru, bk. 8. c. 15. Distinct both from *cocoa* (or *coco*) and *cacao*. Der. *coca-ine*.

Cochineal. (F.—Span.—L.—Gk.) F. *cochenille*.—Span. *cochinilla*, cochineal (made from insects which look like berries).—L. *coccinus*, of a scarlet colour; see Isaiah i. 18 (Vulgate).—L. *coccum*, a berry;

COCK

also kermes, supposed to be a berry. — Gk. *κόκκος*, a berry, cochineal.

Cock (1), a male bird. (E.) M. E. *coh*. A. S. *cocc*; from the bird's cry. 'Cryde anon *coh! coh!*' Ch. C. T. Nun's Priest's Tale, 457. Cf. Skt. *kukkuṭa*, a cock; Malay *kukuk*, crowing of cocks. And cf. Cuckoo.

cock, the stop-cock of a barrel, is the same word. So also G. *kahn*, (1) a cock, (2) a stop-cock.

cock, part of the lock of a gun. From its original shape; cf. G. *den Hahn spannen*, to cock a gun.

cockade, a knot of ribbon on a hat. (F.) F. *coquarde*, fem. of *coquard*, saucy; also *coquarde*, *bonnet à la coquarde*, 'any bonnet or cap worn proudly'; Cot. Formed with suffix *-ard* from F. *coq*, a cock (from the bird's cry).

cockeral, a young cock. (E.) Double dimin. of **Cock** (1). Cf. *pik-erel*.

cockloft, upper loft. (E. and Scand.) From *cock* and *loft*. So also G. *hahnbalcken*, a roost, cockloft; Dan. *loftkammer*, a loft-chamber, room up in the rafters.

Cock (2), a pile of hay. (Scand.) Dan. *kok*, a heap; prov. Dan. *kok*, a hay-cock, *at kokke høet*, to cock hay; Icel. *kökkr*, lump, ball; Swed. *koka*, clod of earth.

Cock (3), to stick up abruptly. (E.) Apparently with reference to the posture of a *cock's* head when crowing; or to that of his crest or tail. Cf. Gael. *coc*, to cock; as in *coc do bhoineid*, cock your bonnet; *coc-shronach*, cock-nosed. And see **Cockade**.

Cock (4), **Cockboat**, a small boat. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *coque*, a kind of boat, orig. a shell. Cf. Span. *coca*, Ital. *cocca*, a small ship. Derived (by Diez) from L. *concha*, a shell; from Gk. *κόγνη*, a cockle; see **Cockle** (1).

Cockade; see **Cock** (1).

Cockatoo, a kind of parrot. (Malay.) Malay *bakatiā*; from the bird's cry. Cf. Malay *kukuk*, crowing of cocks. Skt. *kukkuṭa*, a cock. See **Cock** (1).

Cockatrice. (F.—Late L.—L.) By confusion with *cock*, it was said to be a monster hatched from a cock's egg. — O. F. *coatrice*. — Late L. *cōcātricem*, acc. of *cōcātrix*, *caucātrix*, answering to a Latin type **calcātrix*, i. e. 'the treader or tracker,' used to render the Gk. *ἰχθυόμων*, and afterwards transferred to mean 'crocodile' (see account in N. E. D.). — L. *calcā-re*, to

COD

tread; with fem. suffix *-trix*, of the agent.

Cocker, to pamper. (E.†) M. E. *cockeren* (whence W. *cacri*, to fondle, indulge). Cf. M. Du. *kokelen*, *heukelen*, 'to cocker, to foster,' Hexham; M. F. *coqueliner*, 'to dandle, cocker, pamper (a child)'; Cot. Perhaps from *cock*, as if to make a nestle-cock or chick of.

Cockarel; see **Cock** (1).

Cockle (1), a sort of bivalve. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *cokel*. [Cf. *cock*, a cockle (P. Plowman, C. x. 95); A. S. *sā-cocca*; (where *sā* = sea).] — F. *coquille*, a cockle-shell; cf. Ital. *cochiglia*. — Lat. type **cochylium*, for *conchylium*, a cockle, shell-fish. — Gk. *κογχύλιον*, a cockle, dimin. of *κόγνη*, from *κόγνη*, a cockle or mussel.

Cockle (2), a weed among corn. (E.) A. S. *coccel*, tares; whence Gael. *cogall*, tares, husks, cockle; *cogull*, corn-cockle; Irish *cogall*, corn-cockle.

Cockle (3), to be uneven, pucker up. (Scand.) Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *kohlutt*, lumpy, uneven, 'cockled up'; from Norw. *kokle*, a little lump, dimin. of *koh*, a lump; see **Cook** (2). Cf. Swed. *kokkel*, dimin. of *koka*, a clod.

Cockloft; see **Cock** (1).

Cockney, orig. an effeminate person. (E.) Florio has: '*Cacherelli*, cacklings of hens; also eggs, as we say *cochanegs*.' From M. E. *cokenay*, a foolish person, Ch. C. T. 4208. Lit. 'cocks' egg'; i. e. yolkless egg. From M. E. *coken*, gen. pl. of *coh*, a cock; and *ay*, *ey*, A. S. *ag*, egg. See C. S. Burne, Shropshire Folk-lore, p. 229.

Cockroach. (Span.) From Span. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, cockroach; from *cuca* (also *cuco*), a kind of caterpillar. Origin uncertain.

Cocoa (1), **Coco**, the cocoa-nut palm. (Port.) Port. and Span. *coco*, a bugbear, an ugly mask to frighten children; hence applied to the cocoa-nut on account of the monkey-like face at the base of the nut. Cf. Span. *cocar*, to make grimaces.

Cocoon (2), a corrupt form of **Cocao**.

Cocoon, case of a chrysalis. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *cocoon*, a cocoon; from *coque*, a shell. See **Cock** (4).

Cod (1), a fish. (E.†) Spelt *codde* in Palsgrave. Perhaps named from its rounded shape; cf. M. Du. *kodde*, a club (Hexham); and see below. Der. *cod-ling*, a young cod; M. E. *codlyng*.

COD

Cod (2), a husk, bag, bolster. (E.) Hence, *peas-cod*, husk of a pea. A. S. *codd*, a bag. + Icel. *hodd*, pillow, *koðri*, scrotum; Swed. *kudde*, a cushion.

Coddle, to pamper, render effeminate. (F. - L.?) Perhaps for *caudle*, vb. (in Shak.), to treat with *caudle*; see **Candle**. Cf. prov. E. *coddle*, to parboil, stew.

Code, a digest of laws. (F. - L.) F. *code*. - L. *cōdicem*, acc. of *cōdex*, a tablet, book; older form *caudex*, a trunk of a tree.

codicil. (L.) L. *cōdicillus*, a codicil to a will; dimin. of *cōdex* (stem *cōdic-*).

Codling (1), **Codlin**, a kind of apple. (C.?) Earlier spellings *querdling*, *quodling*, *quodling*. Apparently formed, with E. suffix *-ling*, from Irish *cueirt*, an apple-tree.

Codling (2); see **Ood** (1).

Coerce. (L.) L. *coercere*, to compel. - L. *co-(cum)*, together; *arcere*, to enclose, confine, allied to *arca*, a chest; see **Ark**.

Coffee. (Turk. - Arab.) Turk. *qahveh*. - Arab. *qahwah*, coffee.

Coffer. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *cofre*. - O. F. *cofre*, also *cofin*, a chest. - L. acc. *cofinum*. - Gk. *κόφρος*, a basket.

coffin. (F. - L. - Gk.) Orig. a case, chest. - O. F. *cofin*, as above. (Doublet of *coffer*.)

Cog (1), a tooth on a wheel-rim. (Scand.) M. E. *cogge* [whence Gael. and Irish *cog*, a mill-cog; W. *cocos*, *cocs*, cogs of a wheel]. Not in A. S. - M. Dan. *kogge*, a cog, *kogge-hjul*, a cog-wheel (Kalkar); Swed. *kugge*, a cog; M. Swed. *kugg* (Ihre).

Cog (2), to trick. (Scand.) Prob. to catch as with a *cog*; to *cog* a die, to check it so as to make it fall as desired. Cf. Swed. dial. *kugg*, Norw. *kogga*, to dupe; Swed. *kugga*, 'to cheat, to cog'; Öman.

Cogent. (L.) L. *cōgent-*, stem of pres. part. of *cōgere*, to compel; for *co-agere* (= *con-agere*), lit. to drive together. Brugm. i. § 968.

Cogitate. (L.) L. *cōgilātus*, pp. of *cōgilāre*, to think; for *co-agitāre*, from *co-*, *con-*, together, and *agitāre*, to agitate, frequent. of *agere*, to drive.

Cognate. (L.) L. *co-gnātus*, allied by birth. - L. *co-* (for *cum*), together; *gnātus*, born, old form of *nātus*, pp. of *nasci*, to be born; see **Natal**.

COISTREL

Cognisance, knowledge, a badge. (F. - L.) Formerly *conisaunce*. - O. F. *connoissance*, knowledge; M. F. *cognoissance*. - O. F. *connoissant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *conoistre*, to know. - L. *cognoscere*, to know. - L. *co-(cum)*, together, fully; *gnoscere*, to know; see **Know**.

cognition, perception. (L.) From acc. of L. *cognitio*. - L. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere* (above).

cognomen, a surname. (L.) L. *co-gnōmen*, a surname. - L. *co-(cum)*, with; *nōmen*, a name, altered to *gnōmen* by confusion with *gnoscere*, *nascere*, to know. See **Noun**, **Name**.

Cohabit. (L.) L. *co-habitāre*, to dwell together with. - L. *co-(cum)*, together; *habitāre*, to dwell. See **Habitation**.

Cohere. (L.) L. *co-harēre*, to stick together (pp. *cohasus*). - L. *co-*, together; *harēre*, to stick. Der. *cohes-ion*, *cohesive*, from the pp.

Cohort, a band of soldiers. (F. - L.) F. *cohorte*. - L. acc. *cohortem*, from *cohors*, a court, also a band of soldiers. See **Court**, of which it is a doublet.

Coif, **Quoif**, a cap. (F. - G. - L.) O. F. *coife*, *coiffe*; Low L. *cofea*, a cap. - M. H. G. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, a cap worn under the helmet; O. H. G. *chuppha*; stem **kupp-jōn*. - O. H. G. *chuph* (G. *kopf*), a cup; also, the head. - L. *cuppa*; see **Cup**.

Coign; see **Coin**.

Coil (1), to gather together. (F. - L.) 'Coiled up in a cable'; Beaumont and Fletcher. - O. F. *coillir*, to collect. - L. *colligere*; see **Collect**.

Coil (2), a noise, bustle. (F. - L.?) Orig. a colloquial or slang expression; prob. from **Coil** (1). We find 'a coil of hay,' a heap; and *coil*, to twist.

Coin. (F. - L.) M. E. *coin*. - O. F. *coin*, a wedge, stamp on a coin, a coin (stamped by means of a wedge). - L. *cuneum*, acc. of *cuneus*, a wedge. Perhaps allied to **Cone**.

coign. (F. - L.) F. *coing*, *coin*, a corner; lit. a wedge (as above).

Coincide, to agree with. (L.) L. *co-* (for *con-* = *cum*, with); and *incidere*, to fall upon, from *in*, upon, and *cadere*, to fall.

Coistrel, a mean fellow. (F. - L.) For *coustrel*, the older form (Palsgrave). An E. adaptation of M. F. *coustillier*, an armour-bearer, lackey; lit. 'one who

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carries a poinard.' = M. F. *coustille*, a poniard; variant of O. F. *coustel*, better *coustel*, a knife. = L. *cultellum*, acc. of *cultellus*, a knife; dimin. of *cultus*. See *Coulter*.

Coit; see *Quoit*.

Coke, charred coal. (E. ?) 'Coke, pit-coal or sea-coal charred;' Ray, 1674. Etym. unknown; cf. M. E. *colk*, the core (of an apple).

Colander, **Cullender**, a strainer. (L.) Equivalent to Med. L. *cōlātōrium*, a strainer; apparently coined from L. *cōlant-*, stem of pres. part. of *cōlāre*, to strain. = L. *cōlum*, a sieve. Or the M. E. *colindore* may have been taken from Span. *colador*, a strainer (from L. *colāre*).

Cold. (E.) M. E. *cold*, *kald*, adj.; O. Merc. *cald*, A. S. *ceald*, adj. + Icel. *kaldr*, Swed. *kall*, Dan. *kold*, Du. *koud*, Goth. *kalds*, G. *kalt*. Teut. **kal-dos*, cold; from Teut. **hal*, to be cold (as in Icel. *kala*, to freeze), with suffix *-dos* = Gk. *-rōs*. Cf. Lat. *gel-idus*, cold; see *Con-geal*, *Chill*, *Cool*.

Cole, **Colewort**, cabbage. (L.) For *-wort*, see *Wort*. M. E. *col*, *caul*. A. S. *cāul*, *cāwel* (or Icel. *kāl*). = L. *caulis*, a stalk, cabbage. + Gk. *καυλός*, a stalk.

Coloptera, sheath-winged insects. (Gk.) Gk. *κολεό-s*, a sheath; *πτερόν*, a wing.

Colic. (F. - L. - Gk.) Short for *colic pain*. = F. *colique*, adj. = L. *colicus*. = Gk. *κολικός*, for *κολικός*, suffering in the colon. = Gk. *κόλον*. See *Colon* (2).

Coliseum. (Med. L. - Gk.) The same as *colossus*, a large amphitheatre at Rome, so named from its magnitude (Gibbon). The Ital. word is *coliseo*. See *Oolossus*.

Collapse, to shrink together, fall in. (L.) First used in the pp. *collapsed*. Englished from L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collābī*, to fall together. = L. *col-* (for *con-*, i. e. *cum*), together; *lābī*, to slip. See *Lapse*.

Collar. (F. - L.) M. E. and A. F. *coler*. = O. F. *colier*, a collar. = L. *collāre*, a band for the neck. = L. *collum*, the neck. + A. S. *heals*, G. *hals*, the neck.

collet, the part of the ring in which the stone is set. (F. - L.) F. *collet*, a collar. = F. *col*, neck. = L. *collum*, neck.

Collateral. (L.) Late L. *collateralis*, side by side. = L. *col-* (for *con-* = *cum*), with; *lateralis*, lateral, from *later-*, for **lates-*, stem of *latus*, side.

Collation, a comparison; formerly, a

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conference. (F. - L.) O. F. *collation*, a conference. = L. acc. *collātiōnem*, a bringing together, a conferring. = L. *collātum*, supine in use with the verb *conferre*, to bring together (but from a different root). = L. *col-* (for *con-* = *cum*), together; *lātum*, supine of *tollere*, to take, bear. See *Tolerate*.

Colleague (1), a partner. (F. - L.) M. F. *colleague*. = L. *collēga*, a partner in office. = F. *col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), with; *legere*, to choose; see *Legend*.

Colleague (2), to join in an alliance. (F. - L.) O. F. *colliguer*, *colleuer*, to colleague with. = L. *colligāre*, to bind together. = L. *col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; *ligāre*, to bind. See *League* (1).

Collect, vb. (F. - L.) O. F. *collecter*, to collect money (Roquefort). = Late L. *collectāre* (the same), from *collecta*, a collection, orig. fem. of pp. of *colligere*, to collect. = L. *col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), with; *legere*, to gather; see *Legend*.

collect, sb. (L.) Late L. *collecta*, a collection in money, an assembly for prayer, hence a short prayer; see above.

Colleen, a girl. (Irish.) Irish *cailin*, a girl; dimin. of *caille*, a country-woman. Gael. *cailin*, dimin. of *caille*.

College, an assembly, seminary. (F. - L.) O. F. *college*. = L. *collegium*, society of colleagues or companions. = L. *collēga*, a colleague; see *Colleague* (1).

Collet; see *Collar*.

Collide. (L.) L. *collidere*, to dash together. = L. *col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; *laedere*, to strike, hurt. Der. *collis-ion* (from pp. *collis-us*).

Collie, **Colly**, a kind of shepherd's dog. (E.) Formerly, *coally*, *coley*; prob. the same as *coaly*, coal-coloured, black. Cf. obs. *colly*, adj., coal-black; *collied* in Shak. M. N. D. i. 1. 145.

Collier. (E.) M. E. *colier*; from M. E. *col*, coal. Cf. *bow-yer*, *saw-yer*.

Collocate, to place together. (L.) From pp. of L. *col-locāre*, to place together. = L. *col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; *locāre*, to place, from *locus*, a place.

Collodion, a solution of gun-cotton. (Gk.) From Gk. *κολλωδ-ης*, glue-like. = Gk. *κόλλα*, glue; *-ειδης*, like, *ειδος*, appearance.

Collop, a slice of meat. (E. ?) M. E. *coloppe*, *col-hoppe*; pl. *col-hoppes* (P. Plowman), whence M. Swed. *kollops*, Swed. *kalops*. Here *col-* = coal (see *Coal*); cf.

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Swed. dial. *glö(d)koppa*, a cake baked over sleds or hot coals. (E. Björkman).

Colloquy. (L.) From *L. colloquium*, conversation. — *L. col-loquī*, to converse with, lit. to speak together. — *L. col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; *loquī*, to speak.

Collude, to act with others in a fraud. (L.) *L. colludere* (pp. *collūsus*), to play with, act in collusion with. — *L. col-* (for *con-*, *cum*), with; *ludere*, to play. **Der.** *collus-ion*, from the pp.

Colocynth, Coloquintida, pith of the fruit of a kind of cucumber. (Gk.) From the nom. and acc. cases of Gk. *κολοκυνθίς* (acc. *κολοκυνθίδα*), a kind of round gourd or pumpkin.

Colon (x), a mark (:) in writing and printing. (Gk.) *Gk. κῶλον*, a limb, clause; hence, a stop marking off a clause.

Colon (a), part of the intestines. (Gk.) *Gk. κόλον*, the same.

Colonel. (F. — Ital. — L.) Sometimes *coronel*, which is the Span. spelling; whence the pronunciation as *kurnel*. — *F. colonel, colonnel*. — *Ital. colonello*, a colonel; lit. a little column, as being 'the upholder of the regiment'; Torriano. The colonel was he who led the company at the head of the regiment. Dimin. of *Ital. colonna*, a column. — *L. columna*, a column. See **Column**.

colonnade. (F. — Ital. — L.) *F. colonnade*. — *Ital. colonnata*, a range of columns. — *Ital. colouna*, a column (above).

Colony. (F. — L.) *F. colonie*. — *L. colōnia*, a colony, band of husbandmen. — *L. colōnus*, a husbandman. — *L. colere*, to till. *Colere* is for **quelere*; cf. *L. inquilinus*, a sojourner. Brugm. i. § 121.

Colophon, an inscription at the end of a book, with title, and (sometimes) name and date. (Gk.) Late *L. colophōn*. — *Gk. κολοφών*, a summit; hence, a finishing-stroke. Allied to **Column**.

Coloquintida; see **Colocynth**.

Colossus. (L. — Gk.) *L. colossus*. — *Gk. κολοσσός*, a large statue. **Der.** *colossal*, i. e. large; *coliseum*, q. v.

Colour. (F. — L.) *M. E. colour*. — *O. F. colour* (*F. couleur*). — *L. acc. colōrem*, from *color*, a tint.

Colporteur, a hawkler of wares. (F. — L.) Lit. 'one who carries wares on his neck'; *F. colporteur*. — *F. colporteur*, to carry on the neck. — *F. col*, neck; *porteur*, to carry. — *L. coltum*, neck; *portāre*, to carry.

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Colt. (E.) *A. S. colt*, a young camel, young ass, &c. — *Swed. dial. kulk*, a boy; *Swed. kull*, Dan. *kull*, a brood; cf. Dan. dial. *koltring*, a lad.

Columbine, a plant. (F. — L.) *M. F. columbin*. — Late *L. columbina*, a columbine; *L. columbinus*, dove-like; from a supposed resemblance. — *L. columba*, a dove. See **Culver**.

Column, a pillar, body of troops. (F. — L.) *L. columna*, a pillar; cf. *columen*, *culmen*, a summit, *collis*, a hill, *Gk. κολῶν*, a hill. See **Hill**. (✓**QEL**.)

Colure, one of two great circles on the celestial sphere, at right angles to the equator. (L. — Gk.) So called because a part of them is always beneath the horizon. The word means docked, clipped. — *L. colūrus*, curtailed; a colure. — *Gk. κόλουρος*, dock-tailed, truncated; a colure. — *Gk. κόλ-ος*, docked, clipped; and *οὐρά*, a tail.

Colza oil, a lamp-oil made from the seeds of a variety of cabbage. (F. — L. and Du.) *F. colza*, better *colzat*. — *Du. koolzaad*, rape-seed, cabbage-seed. — *Du. kool* (borrowed from *L. caulis*), cole, cabbage; and *Du. zaad* = *E. seed*.

Com-, prefix. (L.) For *L. cum*, with, together; when followed by *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*. See **Con-**.

Coma. (Gk.) *Gk. κόμα*, a deep sleep.

Comb. (E.) *A. S. camb*, a comb, crest, ridge. — *Du. kam*, Icel. *kamb*, Dan. *Swed. kam*; *G. kamm*. Teut. type **kambor*; Idg. type **gombhos*; cf. *Gk. γόμπος*, a pin, peg; Skt. *jambha-s*, a tooth.

Comb, Coomb, a dry measure. (E.) *A. S. cumb*, a cup. — *Du. kom*, a bowl; *G. kumff, kumme*, a bowl.

Combat. (F. — L.) Orig. a verb. — *F. combattre*, *O. F. combatre*, to fight with. — *F. com-* (for *L. cum*), with; and *F. battre*, *O. F. batre*, to fight, from **battere*, for *L. battuere*, to beat. **Der.** *combat-ant*, from the *F. pres. pt*.

Combe, a hollow in a hill-side. (C.) *W. cum*, Corn. *cum*, a hollow, dale; Celtic type **kumbā*, a valley; cf. Irish *cumar*, a valley.

Combine. (L.) *L. combināre*, to unite; join two things together. — *L. com-* (*cum*), together; and *binus*, twofold. See **Binary**.

Combustion. (F. — L.) *F. combustion*. — *L. acc. combustionem*, a burning up. — *L. combust-us*, pp. of *com-būrere*, to burn up. — *L. com-* (for *cum*), together; and

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(perhaps) *ūrere*, to burn, with *b* inserted by association with *amb-ūrere*.

Come. (E.) A. S. *cuman*, pt. t. *c(w)ōm*, pp. *cumen*. + Du. *komen*, Icel. *koma*, Dan. *komme*, Sw. *komma*, Goth. *kwi-man*, G. *kommen*; L. *uen-īre*, (**guen-īre*), Gk. *baiveiv*, Skt. *gam*, to go. (✓GwEM.)

Comedy. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *comedie*, 'a play'; Cot.—L. *cōmēdia*.—Gk. *κωμῳδία*, a comedy.—Gk. *κωμῳδός*, a comic actor.—Gk. *κῶμο-s*, a banquet, revel, festal procession; *δοῖός*, a singer, from *deivēiv*, to sing. A comedy was a festive spectacle, with singing, &c. See *Ode*.

comic. (L.—Gk.) L. *cōmicus*.—Gk. *κωμικός*, belonging to a *κῶμος*, as above.

Comely. (E.) M. E. *comli*, *kumli*. A. S. *cymlic*, earlier form *cymlic*, beautiful, fair. The A. S. *cyme*, exquisite, is closely allied to O. H. G. *cūmig*, weak, tender, and to O. H. G. *kūm*, with difficulty (G. *kaum*). The A. S. *y* was shortened before *ml*, and the M. E. *comli* was associated with M. E. *comen*, to come, and so gained the sense of 'becoming,' pleasing, decorous. Cf. M. E. *kime*, a weak person.

Comet. (L.—Gk.) Late A. S. *cometa*.—L. *comēta*.—Gk. *κομήτης*, long-haired; a tailed star, comet.—Gk. *κόμη*, hair. + L. *coma*, hair. ¶ Also O. F. *comete*.

Confit, sb., a sweatmeat. (F.—L.) Formerly *confit*, *confite*.—O. F. *confit*, lit. confected, prepared; pp. of *confire*.—L. *confectum*, pp. of *conficere*, to prepare, put together.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *facere*, to make. See *Confect*.

Comfort, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *conforten*, later *comforten*.—O. F. *conforter*, to comfort.—Late L. *con-fortāre*, to strengthen.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *fort-is*, strong; see *Force* (1).

Comfrey, a plant. (F.—L.) O. F. *confire*, *cumfrie*; Late L. *cumfria*; probably for Lat. *conferua* (Pliny), comfrey, a name given to the plant from its supposed healing powers.—L. *conferuere*, to grow together, heal up (Celsus).—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *feruere*, (orig.) to boil. ¶ It was also called *confirma* (from L. *firmare*, to make firm), and *consolida* (from L. *solidare*, to make solid).

Comio; see *Comedy*.

Comify, urbanity. (L.) L. *cōmitātem*, acc. of *cōmitās*, urbanity.—L. *cōmis*, friendly, courteous.

Comma. (L.—Gk.) L. *comma*.—Gk. *κόμμα*, that which is struck, a stamp, a

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clause of a sentence, a comma (that marks the clause).—Gk. *κόμ-τεiv*, to hew, strike.

Command. (F.—L.) O. F. *commander*, *comander*.—L. *commendāre*, to entrust to; confused with Late L. *com-mandāre*, as if an intensive form of *mandāre*, to command. Both forms are from L. *com-* (*cum*), together; and *mandāre*, to put into the hands of, entrust to, command. See *Mandate*.

Commemorate. (L.) From the pp. of L. *commemorāre*, to call to mind.—L. *com-* (for *cum*), together; *memorāre*, to mention, from *memor*, mindful.

Commence. (F.—L.) F. *commencer*; O. F. *comencer* (with one *n*; cf. Ital. *cominciare*).—L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *initiare*, to begin; see *Initiate*.

Commend. (L.) L. *commendāre*, to entrust or commit to; see *Command*.

Commensurate. (L.) From L. *commensurātus*, as if from **commensurāre*, to measure in comparison with; a coined word.—L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *mensūra*, a measure; see *Measure*.

Comment, vb. (F.—L.) F. *commenter*.—Late L. *commentāre*, for L. *commentāri*, to consider, make a note on.—L. *commentus*, pp. of *comminiscī*, to devise.—L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *-min-* for **men*, to think, as in *me-min-i* (= **me-men-i*), I remember, and *men-s*, mind. See *Mental*.

Commerce, traffic. (F.—L.) F. *comerce*.—L. *commercium*, trade.—L. *com-* (= *cum*), with; *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise, with suffix *-i-um*.

Commination, a threatening, denouncing. (F.—L.) F. *commination*.—L. acc. *comminātiōnem*, a threatening.—L. *comminātus*, pp. of *com-mināri*, to threaten.—L. *com-* (*cum*), intensive prefix; and *mināri*, to threaten. See *Menace*.

Commingle. (L. and E.) From *Com-* and *Mingle*.

Commintion, a reduction to small fragments. (L.) Formed from L. *com-minūt-us*, pp. of *com-minuere*, to break into small pieces; see *Minute*.

Commiseration. (F.—L.) M. F. *commiseration*.—L. acc. *commiserātiōnem*, part of an oration intended to excite pity.—L. *commiserārī*, to excite pity (pp. *-āt-us*).—L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *miserārī*, to pity, from L. *miser*, wretched, pitiable.

Commissary, an officer to whom something is entrusted. (L.) Med. L. *commissariūs*, a commissary.—L. *com-*

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missus, pp. of *committere*, to commit; see below.

commit, to entrust to. (L.) *L. committere*, to send out, begin, entrust, consign; pp. *commissus*.—*L. com- (cum)*, with; *mittere*, to send, put forth. **Der.** *commiss-ion*, *F. commission*, from *L. acc. commissionem*, *perpetration*.

Commodious. (F.—L.) *O. F. commodieux*; *Med. L. commodiosus*, useful.—*L. commodus*, fit, suitable.—*L. com- (cum)*, with; *modus*, measure.

Commodore, the commander of a squadron. (Du.—F.—L.) Formerly spelt *commandore* (1695); also *commandeur*, as in Dutch; Hexham has: '*den Commandeur van een Stadt*, The Commander of a Towne.'—*F. commandeur*, a commander.—*L. acc. type *commandatorem*, from *Late L. commandare*; see **Command**.

Common. (F.—L.) *M. E. commun*, *commun.*—*O. F. comun.*—*L. communis*, common, general.—*L. com- (cum)*, together with; and *munis*, ready to serve (Plautus); cf. *munus*, service. (As if 'helping each other.') Cf. *Lith. mainas*, *Russ. miena*, *barter*. *Brugm. i. § 208*. **Der.** *commun-ion*, *commun-ity*.

commune, verb. (F.—L.) *M. E. commun.*—*O. F. communer*, to commune with; *Late L. communäre*.—*L. communis*, common (above).

communicate. (L.) *L. communicäus*, pp. of *communicäre*.—*L. communis*, common. **Der.** *excommunicate*.

Commotion. (F.—L.) *F. commotion.*—*L. commotiönem*, acc. of *commotio*.—*L. commot-us*, pp. of *commouère*, to disturb.—*L. com- (cum)*, intensive; and *mouère*, to move. See **Move**.

Commute, to exchange. (L.) *L. commütäre*, to exchange with.—*L. com- (cum)*, with; *mütäre*, to change.

Compact (1), adj., fastened together, fitted, close, firm. (F.—L.) *M. F. compacte*.—*L. compactus*, fitted together, pp. of *compingere*.—*L. com- (cum)*, together; *pangere*, to fasten. See **Pact**.

Compact (2), sb., a bargain, agreement. (L.) *L. compactum*, sb.—*L. compactus*, pp. of *compacisci*, to agree with.—*L. com- (cum)*, with; *pacisci*, to make a bargain, inceptive form of *O. Lat. pacere*, to agree. See **Pact**.

Company. (F.—L.) *M. E. companye.*—*O. F. companie*. [Cf. also *O. F. compain*,

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a companion, *O. F. companion* (*F. compaignon*), a companion.]—*Med. L. companiem*, acc. of *compänies*, a taking of meals together.—*L. com- (cum)*, together; and *pänis*, bread; see **Pantry**. **Der.** *companion*, from *O. F. compaignon*. Also *accompany*, *O. F. accompaignier*, from *F. a* (for *L. ad*) and *O. F. compaignier*, to associate with, from *compaignie*, company.

Compare, to set together, so as to examine likeness or difference. (F.—L.) *F. comparer.*—*L. comparäre*, to adjust, set together.—*L. compar*, co-equal.—*L. com- (cum)*, together; *par*, equal.

Compartment. (F.—Ital.—L.) *F. compartiment*, 'a partition'; *Cot.*—*Ital. compartimento*.—*Ital. compartire*; *Late L. compartire*, to share.—*L. com- (cum)*, together; *partire*, to share, to part, from *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part.

Compass. (F.—L.) *F. compas*, a circuit, circle, limit; also, a pair of compasses.—*Late L. compassus*, a circuit.—*L. com- (cum)*, with; *passus*, a pace, step, passage, track; so that *compassus* = a track that joins together, circuit. See **Pace**. **Der.** *compass*, verb; *compasses*, s. pl., an instrument for drawing circles.

Compassion. (F.—L.) *F. compassion.*—*L. compassiönem*, acc. of *passio*, sympathy.—*L. com- (cum)*, with; *passio*, suffering, from *pati*, to endure.

compatible. (F.—L.) *F. compatible*, 'compatible, concurable'; *Cot.*—*Late L. compatibilis*, adj., used of a benefice which could be held together with another.—*L. compati*, to endure together with.—*L. com- (cum)*, with; *pati*, to endure.

Compeer, an associate. (F.—L.) *M. E. comper.*—*F. com-*, together; *O. F. per*, a peer, equal.—*L. com- (cum)*, together; *parem*, acc. of *par*, equal; see **Peer**.

Compel. (L.) *L. compellere*, to compel, lit. to drive together.—*L. com- (cum)*, together; *pellere*, to drive. **Der.** *compulsion*, from pp. *compuls-us*.

Compendious, brief. (F.—L.) *F. compendieux.*—*L. compendiosus*, adj., from *compendium*, an abridgment, lit. a saving, sparing of expense.—*L. compendere*, to weigh together.—*L. com- (cum)*, with; *pendere*, to weigh.

compensate. (L.) From pp. of *L. compensäre*, to weigh one thing against another.—*L. com- (cum)*, together; *pen-*

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sāre, to weigh, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh (pp. *pensus*).

Compete. (L.) L. *compelere*. = L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *petere*, to strive after.

competent. (F.—L.) M. F. *competent*; orig. pres. part. of *competer*, to be sufficient for. = L. *compelere*, to be sufficient for. = L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *petere*, to seek.

competitor. (L.) L. *competitor*, a rival candidate. = L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *petitor*, a seeker, from *petitus*, pp. of *petere*, to seek.

Compile. (F.—L.) O. F. *compiler*. = L. *compilāre*, to plunder, pillage, rob; so that the word had, at first, a sinister meaning. = L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *pilāre*, to rob. See *Pill* (a).

Complacent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *placere*, to please. = L. *com-* (*cum*), intensive; *placere*, to please.

complaisant. (F.—L.) F. *complaisant*, obsequious, pres. part. of *complaire*, to please. = L. *complacere*, to please (above).

Complain. (F.—L.) O. F. *complain*, a stem of *complaindre*. = Late L. *complangere*, to bewail. = L. *com-* (*cum*), with; *plangere*, to bewail, lit. to strike, beat the breast.

Complement. (L.) L. *complémentum*, that which completes. = L. *complere* (below). Doublet, *compliment*.

complete. perfect. (L.) L. *complētus*, pp. of *complere*, to fulfil. = L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plere*, to fill. Allied to *plē-nus*, full. See *Plenary*.

Complex. (L.) L. *complexus*, entwined round; hence, intricate; pp. of *complecti*, to embrace. = L. *com-* (*cum*), together; and *plectere*, to plait, allied to *plī-āre*, to twine. See *Pleach*.

complexion. (F.—L.) F. *complexion*, appearance. = L. *complexionem*, acc. of *complexio*, a comprehending, compass, habit of body, complexion. = L. *complexus*, pp. of *complecti*, to surround, entwine. = L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plectere*, to plait.

complicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *complicāre*, to fold together. = L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *plicāre*, to fold.

complicity. (F.—L.) F. *complicité*, 'a bad confederacy'; Cot. = F. *complice*, a confederate. = L. *complicem*, acc. of *complex*, interwoven, confederate with; see *Complex*.

COMPREHEND

Compliance, Compliant; formed with F. suffixes *-ance*, *-ant*, from the verb to *comply*, which, however, is not of F. origin; see *Comply*.

Compliment. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *compliment*. = Ital. *complimento*, compliment, civility. = Ital. *complire*, to fill up, to suit. = L. *complere*, to fill up; see *Complete*. Doublet, *compliment*.

compline. (F.—L.) M. E. *complin*, the last church-service of the day; it was orig. an adj. (like *gold-en* from *gold*), and stands for *complin song*; the sb. is *complie* (Ancrén Riwe). = O. F. *complie* (mod. F. *complies*, which is pl.), *compline*. = Late L. *complēta* (sc. *hōra*), fem. of *complētus*, complete; because it completed the 'hours' of the day's service; see *Complete*.

comply, to yield, accord with. (Ital.—L.) It has no doubt been supposed to be allied to *ply* (whence *compliant*, by analogy with *pliant*), but is quite distinct, and of Ital. origin. = Ital. *complire*, to fill up, fulfil, to suit, 'also to use compliments, ceremonies, or kind offices and offers'; Torriano. Cf. Span. *complir*, to fulfil, satisfy. = L. *complere*, to fill up; see *Complete*. Cf. *supply*.

Complot, a conspiracy; see *Plot* (1).

Component, composing. (L.) L. *compōnent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *compōnere*, to compose. = L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *pōnere*, to put. See *Compound*.

Comport, to behave, suit. (F.—L.) F. *se comporter*, to behave. = L. *comportāre*, to carry together. = L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *portāre*, to carry.

Compose. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *composer*, to compound, make; Cot. = F. *com-* (L. *cum*), together; and F. *poser*, to put, of Gk. origin, as shewn under *Pose*, q.v. ¶ Distinct from *compound*.

Composition. (F.—L.) F. *composition*. = L. acc. *compositionem*, acc. of *compositio*, a putting together. = L. *compositus*, pp. of L. *compōnere*; see *compound*.

compost, a mixture. (F.—L.) O. F. *compost*, a mixture. = L. *compositum*, neut. of *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere* (below).

compound. (F.—L.) The *d* is crescent; M. E. *compounen*. = O. F. *comporre* (Bartsch). = L. *compōnere*, to compound, put together. = L. *com-* (*cum*), together; *pōnere*, to put. See *Component*.

Comprehend. (L.) L. *com-prehendere*, to grasp. = L. *com-* (*cum*), together, and *prehendere*, to seize; see *Prehensile*.

COMPRESS

Compress. (L.) L. *compressare*, to oppress.—L. *com-* (cum), together; *pressare*, frequent. of *premere*, to press.

Comprise. (F.—L.) From O. F. *compris*, comprised, comprehended; pp. of *comprendre*, to comprehend.—L. *comprehendere*; see **Comprehend**.

Compromise. a settlement by concessions. (F.—L.) F. *compromis*, 'a compromise, mutual promise;' Cot. Orig. pp. of F. *compromettre*, 'to put unto compromise;' Cot.—L. *compromittere*, to make a mutual promise.—L. *con-* (cum), mutually; *promittere*, to promise; see **Promise**.

Comptroller. another spelling of *controller*; see **Control**.

Compulsion. (F.—L.) See **Compel**.

Compunction. remorse. (F.—L.) O. F. *compunction*.—Late L. acc. *compunctionem*.—L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungi*, to feel remorse, pass. of *compungere*, to prick.—L. *com-* (cum); *pungere*, to prick.

Compute. (L.) L. *computare*, to reckon.—L. *com-* (cum), together; *putare*, to clear up, reckon. Doublet, *count* (2).

Comrade. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *camarade*.—Span. *camarada*, a company; also an associate, comrade.—Span. *camara*, a chamber, cabin.—L. *camera*, a chamber.

Con (1), to study, peruse, scan. (E.) M. E. *cunnen*; A. S. *cunnan*, to test. Allied to A. S. *cunnan*, to know; see **Can** (1). Der. *ale-conner*, i. e. ale-tester.

Con (2), short for *contra*, against. (L.) In the phrase 'pro and con.'

Con-, prefix. (L.) For *com-* (cum), with, when the following letter is *c*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, or *v*. Before *b*, *m*, *p*, it is *com-*; before *l*, *col-*; before *r*, *cor-*; before *f*, *m* or *n*.

Concatenate. (L.) L. *concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare*, to link together.—L. *con-* (cum), together; *catēna*, a chain.

Concave. (F.—L.) F. *concave*.—L. *concavus*, hollow.—L. *con-* (cum), with, together; *cauus*, hollow.

Conceal. (F.—L.) O. F. *conceler*.—L. *concellare*, to hide.—L. *con-* (cum), completely; *cellare*, to hide. See **Helm** (2).

Concede. (L.) L. *concedere*, to retire, yield.—L. *con-* (cum), together; *cedere*, to yield. Der. *concession* (from pp. *concessus*).

Conceit. (F.—L.) M. E. *conceit*, *conceite*. Formed as if from the pp. of O. F.

CONCLAVE

concevoir, to conceive, though the real pp. was *conceu* (F. *conçu*); by analogy with *deceit*, q.v. See below.

conceive. (F.—L.) M. E. *conceiven*, *conceiven*.—A. F. *conceiv-*, a stem of O. F. *concever*, *concevoir*, to conceive.—L. *concipere*, to conceive.—L. *con-* (cum), altogether; *capere*, to take.

conception. (F.—L.) F. *conception*.—L. *conceptionem*.—L. *concept-us*, pp. of *concipere*, to conceive (above).

Concentre. to draw to a centre. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *concenter*.—L. *con-* (cum), together; and *centr-um*, a centre, from Gk. κέντρον; see **Centre**. Der. *concentric*, *concentricate* (modern).

Concern. vb. (F.—L.) F. *concerner*.—L. *concernere*, to mix; in Late Lat., to refer to, regard.—L. *con-* (cum), with; and *cernere*, to separate, decree, observe. + Gk. κρίνω, to separate, decide; Lith. *skirti*, to separate, distinguish. Brugm. ii. § 612. (✓SKER.)

concert. (F.—Ital.—L.) Often confused with *consort* in old writers.—F. *concertier*, 'to consort, or agree together;' Cot.—Ital. *concertare*, 'to agree or tune together, sing in consort,' Florio; cf. *concerto*, sb., agreement. The Ital. forms shew that it was derived from L. *concertare*, to contend, struggle together; indeed, we find also Span. *concertar*, to settle or adjust, covenant, bargain; which also points to the same origin. [It would seem that the L. vb. took up the sense of to settle by debate, and so, to agree.]—L. *con-* (cum), together; *certare*, to contend, vie with; orig. 'to decide by contest;' frequent. of *cernere*, to decide. See **Concern**. Der. *concert*, sb., *concertina*.

Concession. (F.—L.) F. *concession*.—L. acc. *concessionem*.—L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, to concede; see **Concede**.

Conch. a marine shell. (L.—Gk.) L. *concha*.—Gk. κόκκη (also κόκκος), a cockle-shell. + Skt. *śankha*, a conch. Der. *conchology* (from *κόκκος*).

Conciliate. (L.) From the pp. of L. *conciliare*, to bring together, conciliate.—L. *concilium*, a council; see **Council**.

Concise. (F.—L.; or L.) F. *concis*.—L. *concisus*, brief, cut short; pp. of *concidere*.—L. *con-* (cum), intensive; *cadere*, to cut. Der. *concision*.

Conclave. (F.—L.) F. *conclave*, a small room (to meet in).—L. *conclāue*, a room; later, a place of assembly of

CONCLUDE

cardinals, assembly. Orig. a locked up place. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *clāvis*, a key.

Conclude. (*L.*) *L. concludere*, to shut up, close, end. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; and *-cludere* = *claudere*, to shut. Der. *conclus-ion*. Similarly *ex-clude*, *include*, *pre-clude*, *se-clude*; whence *in-clusive*, *pre-clus-ion*, *se-clus-ion* (from *pp. -clūsus* = *clausus*).

Concoct. (*L.*) From *L. concoctus*, *pp. of concoquere*, to cook together, digest. — *L. con- (cum)*; *coquere*, to cook.

Concomitant, accompanying. (*L.*) From *L. con- (cum)*, together; and *comitant-em*, acc. of pres. pt. of *comitari*, to accompany, from *comit-*, stem of *comes*, a companion; see *Count* (1).

Concord. (*F.-L.*) *F. concorde*. — *L. concordia*, agreement. — *L. concord-*, stem of *con-cors*, agreeing. — *L. con- (cum)*; *cor* (stem *cord-*), the heart.

concordant. (*F.-L.*) *F. concordant*, pres. pt. of *concordere*, to agree. — *L. concordāre*, to agree. — *L. concord-* (above).

concordat. (*F.-L.*) *F. concordat*, an agreement. — Late *L. concordātum*, a convention, thing agreed on, esp. between the pope and *F. kings*; *pp. of concordāre*, to agree (above).

Concourse. (*F.-L.*) *F. concursus*. — *L. acc. concursum*, a running together. — *L. concursus*, *pp. of con-currere*, to run together. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; and *currere*, to run. See *Concur*.

Concrete, formed into one mass. (*L.*) *L. concret-us*, *pp. of concrecere*, to grow together. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *crecere*, to grow.

Concubine. (*F.-L.*) *O. F. concubine*. — *L. concubina*. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *cubāre*, to lie.

Concupiscence. (*F.-L.*) *F. concupiscence*. — *L. concupiscentia*, desire. — *L. concupiscere*, to desire; inceptive form of *concupere*. — *L. con- (cum)*, intensive; and *cupere*, to long for.

Concur. (*L.*) *L. concurrere*, to run together, agree. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *currere*, to run. Der. *concourse*.

Concussion. (*F.-L.*) *F. concussion*. — *L. concussio*, acc. of *concussio*, a violent shaking. — *L. concussus*, *pp. of concutere*, to shake together. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *quātere*, to shake.

Condemn. (*F.-L.*) *O. F. condemnner*. — *L. condemnāre*, to condemn wholly, pro-

CONFEDERATE

nounce to be guilty. — *L. con- (cum)*, wholly; *damnāre*, to condemn.

Condense. (*F.-L.*) *F. condenser*. — *L. condensare*. — *L. condensus*, very thick. — *L. con- (cum)*, very; *densus*, thick, dense.

Condescend. (*F.-L.*) *F. condescendere*. — Late *L. condēscendere*, to grant (lit. to descend with). — *L. con- (cum)*, with; *dēscendere*, to descend; see *Descend*. Der. *condescens-ion*, from the *pp.*

Condign., well merited. (*F.-L.*) *O. F. condigne*. — *L. condignus*, very worthy. — *L. con- (cum)*, very; *dignus*, worthy.

Condiment. (*L.*) *L. condimentum*, seasoning, sauce. — *L. condire*, to season, spice, preserve (as fruit).

Condition. (*F.-L.*) *F. conditio*. — *L. conditiōem*, acc. of *conditio*, a late spelling of *condicio*, a covenant, condition. — *L. condicere*, to talk over together, agree upon. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *dicere*, to speak.

Condole. (*L.*) *L. condolere*, to grieve with. — *L. con- (cum)*, with; *dolere*, to grieve.

Condone. (*L.*) *L. condonāre*, to remit, pardon. — *L. con- (cum)*, wholly; *dōnāre*, to give; see *Donation*.

Condor, a large bird. (*Span.-Peruvian*) *Span. condor*. — *Peruv. cuntur*, a condor.

Conduce. (*L.*) *L. conducere*, to draw together towards, lead to. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *dūcere*, to lead.

conduct, sb. (*L.*) Late *L. conductus*, defence, protection, guard, escort. — *L. conductus*, *pp. of con-dūcere* (above).

conduit. (*F.-L.*) *M. E. conduit*. — *O. F. conduit*, a conduit. — Late *L. conductus*, a defence, escort; also, a canal, tube; see above.

Cone. (*F.-L.-Gk.*) *M. F. cone*. — *L. cōnus*. — *Gk. kōnos*, a cone, peak, peg. † *Skt. cāna-s*, a whetstone; cf. *L. cōs*, the same. See *Horn*. *Brugm. i. § 401*.

Coney; see *Cony*.

Confabulate. (*L.*) From *pp. of L. confābulāri*, to talk together. — *L. con- (cum)*, with; *fābulāri*, to converse, from *fābula*, a discourse; see *Fable*.

Confect, to make up into sweetmeats. (*L.*) *L. confectus*, *pp. of conficere*, to put together, make up. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *facere*, to put. Der. *confect-ion*, *confection-er*. See *Comfit*.

Confederate. (*L.*) *L. confederātus*, united by a covenant, *pp. of confederāre*.

CONFER

— L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *fæder-*, for **fædes-*, stem of *fædus*, a treaty. See **Federal**.

Confer. (L.) From L. *conferre*, to bring together, collect, bestow.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *ferre*, to bring, bear. ¶ Not from F.

Confess. (F.—L.) O. F. *confesser*.—Late L. *confessare*.—L. *confessus*, pp. of *confitēri*, to confess.—L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *fālērī*, to acknowledge, allied to *fārī*, to speak. Cf. Gk. *phāris*, a speech. Brugm. i. § 195.

Confide. (L.) L. *confidere*, to trust fully.—L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *fīdere*, to trust, allied to *fides*, faith; see **Faith**.

Configuration. (F.—L.) F. *configuration*.—L. *configūrationem*, a conformation.—L. *configūratūs*, pp. of *configūrāre*, to put together.—L. *con-* (*cum*); *figūrāre*, to fashion, from *figūra*, a figure. See **Figure**.

Confine. to limit. (F.—L.) F. *confiner*, to keep within limits.—M. F. *confin*, near; Cot.—L. *confinis*, bordering on.—L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *finis*, boundary. See **Final**. ¶ Mod. F. has only *confins*, sb. pl., confines; representing O. F. *confines*, L. *confinia*, pl.; whence E. *confines*, pl.

Confirm. (F.—L.) M. E. *confermen*.—O. F. *confermer*.—L. *confirmāre*, to make firm, strengthen.—L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *firmāre*, to strengthen, from *firmus*, firm.

Confiscate. to adjudge to be forfeit. (L.) L. *confiscātus*, pp. of *confiscāre*, to lay by in a coffer, to confiscate, transfer to the treasury.—L. *con-* (*cum*); *fiscus*, a purse.

Conflagration. (F.—L.) F. *conflagration*.—L. acc. *conflāgationem*, a great burning.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *flāgrāre*, to burn. See **Flagrant**.

Conflict. an encounter. (L.) L. *conflictus*, a striking together; from the pp. of *configere*, to strike together.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *figere*, to strike.

Confluent. (L.) From stem. of pres. pt. of *confluere*, to flow together; see **Fluent**. So also *conflux*, sb., from the pp. *confluxus*.

Conform. (F.—L.) F. *conformer*.—L. *conformāre*, to fashion like.—L. *con-*, together; *formāre*, to form, from *forma*, form.

Confound. (F.—L.) F. *confondre*.—

CONGLOMERATE

L. *confundere*, to pour together, confound.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *fundere*, to pour. See **Fuse** (1).

Confraternity. (F.—L.) From L. *con-* (*cum*), with; and **Fraternity**, q v.

Confront. (F.—L.) F. *confronter*, to bring face to face.—Med. L. *confrontārī*, to be near to.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *front-*, stem of *frons*, forehead, front.

Confuse. (L.) M. E. *confus*, used as a pp. in Chaucer.—L. *confusus*, pp. of *confundere*, to confound; see **Confound**.

Confute. (F.—L.) F. *confuter*.—L. *confūtāre*, to cool by mixing cold water with hot, to allay, also to confute.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; **fūtāre*, to pour out (?); cf. *fūtis*, a water-vessel to pour from, from the L. base *fū-*, to pour. Brugm. i. § 605. See **Futile**, **Refute** and **Fuse** (1).

Congeeal. (F.—L.) F. *congeler*.—L. *congelāre*, to cause to freeze together.—L. *con-*, together; *gelāre*, to freeze, from *gelu*, frost. See **Gelid**.

Congee, Congé, leave to depart. (F.—L.) F. *congé*, 'leave, dismissal'; Cot. O. F. *congie*, *cunge*, *congial* (Burguy); the same as Prov. *conjat*.—Late L. *comiātus*, leave, permission (VIII cent.); the same as L. *commēātus*, a travelling together, also leave of absence.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *meātus*, a course, from pp. of *meāre*, to go.

Congenial. kindred. (L.) Coined from L. *con-* (*cum*), with; and *genial*, adj. from L. *genius*; see **Genial**.

Congenital. (L.) Coined by adding -al to the obs. word *congenite* (XVII cent.).—L. *congenitus*, born with.—L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *genitus*, born, pp. of *gignere*, to produce. See **Genital**.

Conger, a sea-eel. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *congre*.—O. F. *congre*.—L. *congrum*, acc. of *congrus*, by-form of *conger*, a sea-eel.—Gk. γόγγρος, the same.

Congeries, a mass of particles. (L.) L. *congeriēs*, a heap.—L. *congerere*, to bring together.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *gerere*, to carry.

congestion, accumulation. (L.) From L. acc. *congestionem*.—L. *congestus*, pp. of *congerere* (above).

Conglobe, to form into a globe. (L.) L. *con-globāre*.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *globus*, a globe.

Conglomerate. (L.) From pp. of *conglomerāre*, to wind into a ball, heap together.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and

CONGLUTINATE

glomer-, for **glomes-*, stem of *glomus*, a ball, clew of yarn.

Conglutinate. (L.) From pp. of L. *conglutināre*, to glue together. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *glutināre*, to glue, from *glutin-*, stem of *gluten*, glue.

Congou, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In the Amoy dialect, called *kang-hu tè*, where *kang-hu* is lit. 'work, labour'; i. e. tea on which labour has been expended (Douglas). The true Chinese is *kung-fu ch'a*, with the same sense.

Congratulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *congratulāri*, to wish much joy. = L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *gratulāri*, to wish joy, from adj. *grātus*, pleasing. See *Grace*.

Congregate. (L.) From pp. of L. *congregāre*, to collect into a flock. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *gregāre*, to assemble a flock, from *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock.

Congress, a meeting together. (L.) L. *congressus*. = L. *congressus*, pp. of *congrēdi*, to meet together. = L. *con-*, together; *gradi*, to advance, walk.

Congruē, to agree, suit. (L.) L. *congruere*, to suit. (Root uncertain.) Der. *congruous*, from L. *congruus*, suitable; *congruity*.

Conjecture. (F.—L.) F. *conjecture*. = L. *coniectūra*, a casting together, a guess. = L. *coniectus*, pp. of *conicere*, to throw or put together. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *iacere*, to throw.

Conjoin. (F.—L.) O. F. *conjoindre*. L. *coniungere* (pp. *coniunctus*), to join together. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *iungere*, to join. See *Join*. Der. *conjunction*, *conjunctive*, from the pp.

conjugal, relating to marriage. (F.—L.) F. *conjugal*. = L. *coniugālis*, adj. = L. *coniugem*, acc. of *coniux*, a spouse. = L. *con-*, together; *iug-*, allied to *iungere*, to join, *iugum*, a yoke; see *Join*.

conjugation. (L.) From L. *coniugatio*, a conjugation (Priscian); lit. a yoking together. = L. *coniugātus*, pp. of *coniugāre*, to yoke together. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *iug-um*, a yoke.

Conjure. (F.—L.) M. E. *coniuren*. = F. *conjurér*. = L. *coniūrāre*, to swear together, combine by oath. = L. *con-*, together; *iūrāre*, to swear; see *Jury*.

Connect. (L.) L. *connectere*, to tie together. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *nectere*, to bind (pp. *nexus*). Der. *connection* [not *connection*], from the pp.

CONSIDER

Connive. (F.—L.) F. *conniver*. = L. *conniūtēre*, to close the eyes at, overlook. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and **niguere*, to wink; cf. *nic-tāre*, to wink. + Goth. *hneitwan*, to bow; Brugm. i. § 664.

Connoisseur, a critical judge. (F.—L.) F. *connaissance*, formerly *connoisseur*, a knowing one. = O. F. *connoiss-ant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *connoistre*; see *Cognisance*.

Connubial. (L.) L. *connūbiālis*, relating to marriage. = L. *co(n)nūbium*, marriage. = L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *nūbere*, to marry. See *Nuptial*.

Conquer. (F.—L.) M. E. *conqueren*. = O. F. *conquerre*. = L. *conquīrere*, to seek after, go in quest of; in Late L., to conquer. = L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *quarere*, to seek. Der. *conquest*, M. E. *conqueste*, from Late L. *conquesta*, L. *conquisita*, fem. of *conquisitus*, pp. of *conquīrere*.

Consanguineous. (L.) From L. *consanguine-us*, related by blood, with suffix *-ous*. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *sanguin-*, stem of *sanguis*, blood.

Conscience. (F.—L.) F. *science*. L. *conscientia*, consciousness. = L. *conscient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *conscīre*, to know along with. = L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *scīre*, to know. See *Science*. Der. *conscionable*, an ill-contrived word, used as a contraction of *conscien(ce)-able*.

conscious. (L.) From L. *consci-us*, aware, with suffix *-ous*. = L. *conscīre*, to be aware of (above).

Conscript. (L.) L. *conscriptus*, enrolled, pp. of *conscribere*, to write down together. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *scribere*, to write.

Consecrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *consecrāre*, to render sacred. = L. *con-* (*cum*), with, wholly; *sacrāre*, to consecrate; see *Sacred*.

Consecutive. (F.—L.) M. F. *consecutif*, Cot. Formed with suffix *-if* (L. *-ivus*) from L. *consecūt-us*, pp. of *consequi*, to follow together. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *sequi*, to follow. See *Sequence*.

consequent. (L.) L. *consequent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *consequi* (above).

Consent, vb. (F.—L.) F. *consentir*. = L. *consentīre*, to agree to. = L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *sentīre*, to feel. See *Sense*.

Conserve, vb. (F.—L.) F. *conserver*. = L. *conseruāre*, to preserve. = L. *con-* (*cum*), fully; *seruāre*, to keep. Der. *conserve*, vb.; *conserv-atory*. See *Servo*.

Consider. (F.—L.) O. F. *considérer*.

CONSIGN

—*L. considerāre*, to consider, orig. to contemplate the stars (*Festus*). — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *sider-*, for **sides*, stem of *sīdus*, a star.

Consign. (*F.-L.*) *F. consignar.* — *L. consignāre*, to attest, register, record. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *signāre*, to mark; see *Sign*.

Consist. (*F.-L.*) *F. consistere*, to consist, rest, abide, &c. — *L. consistere*, to stand together, consist. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *sistere*, causal form from *stāre*, to stand; see *State*. *Der. consistory.*

Console. (*F.-L.*) *F. consoler.* — *L. consōlārī*, to comfort. — *L. con- (cum)*, with; *sōlārī*, to comfort; see *Solace*.

Consolidate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. consolidāre*, to render solid. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *solidāre*, to make solid, from *sōlīdus*, solid. *Der. consols*, a familiar abbreviation for *consolidated annuities*.

Consonant, agreeing with. (*F.-L.*) *F. consonant*, accordant; *Cot.* — *L. consonant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *consonāre*, to sound together. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *sonāre*, to sound; see *Sound* (3).

Consort, sb. (*F.-L.*) *F. consort.* — *L. consort-*, stem of *consors*, one who shares property with another, a partner. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *sort-*, stem of *sors*, a lot, share. See *Sort*.

Conspicuous. (*L.*) *L. conspicu-us*, visible, with suffix *-ous*. — *L. conspicere*, to see thoroughly. — *L. con-*, fully; *specere*, to see. See *Species*.

Conspire. (*F.-L.*) *F. conspirer.* — *L. conspirāre*, to breathe together, combine, plot. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *spirāre*, to breathe.

Constable, a peace-officer. (*F.-L.*) *O. F. conestable* (*F. connétable*). — *L. comes stabuli*, lit. 'count of the stable,' the title of a dignitary of the Roman empire and afterwards in use among the Franks. See *Count* (1) and *Stable*.

Constant, firm. (*F.-L.*) *F. constant.* — *L. constant-*, stem of *constans*, firm; orig. pres. pt. of *constāre*, to stand together. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *stāre*, to stand; see *State*.

Constellation. (*F.-L.*) *F. constellat-ion.* — *L. acc. constellatiōnem*, cluster of stars. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *stellāt-us*, pp. of *stellāre*, to set with stars, from *stella*, a star. See *Star*.

Consternation. (*F.-L.*) *F. con-*

CONTAIN

sternation. — *L. acc. consternatiōnem*, fright. — *L. consternātus*, pp. of *consternāre*, to frighten; intensive form of *consternere*, to bestrew, throw down. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *sternere*, to strew; see *Stratum*.

Constipate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. constipāre*, to join closely, press together. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *stipāre*, to press, cram.

Constitute. (*L.*) *L. constitūtus*, pp. of *constituere*, to cause to stand together, establish. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *statuere*, to set up, denom. vb. from *status*, a position; see *Statute*.

Constrain, to compel. (*F.-L.*) *O. F. constraign-*, a stem of *constraindre*, later *contraindre*. — *L. stringere*, to bind together, fetter. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *stringere*, to draw tight.

Construct. (*L.*) From *L. constructus*, pp. of *construere* (below).

Construe. (*L.*) *L. construere*, to heap together, build, construct; in Late *L.*, to construe a passage. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *struere*, to pile, build. *Der. mis-construe.*

Consul. (*L.*) *L. consul*, a consul. Etym. doubtful; but allied to *consulere*, to consult; see below.

Consult. (*F.-L.*) *F. consulter.* — *L. consultāre*, to consult; frequent. form of *consultere*, to consult. Root uncertain; prob. allied to *sedere*, to sit; cf. *solum*, a seat.

Consume. (*L.*) *L. consumere*, lit. to take up wholly. — *L. con- (cum)*, together, wholly; *sumere*, to take up, from **sup-*, allied to *sub*, under, up, and *emere*, to take, buy. *Brugm. i. § 240.* *Der. consumption*, from the pp.

Consummate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. consummare*, to bring into one sum, to perfect. — *L. con- (cum)*, together; *summāre*, to sum, from *summa*, a sum; see *Sum*.

Consumption; see *Consume*.

Contact, sb. (*L.*) *L. contactus*, a touching. — *L. contactus*, pp. of *contingere*, to touch closely; see *Contingent*.

Contagion. (*F.-L.*) *F. contagion.* — *L. contagiōnem*, acc. of *contāgio*, a touching, hence contagion. — *L. con- (cum)*, with; *tāg-*, 2nd grade of *tag-*, as in **tag-tus* (>*lac-tus*), pp. of *tangere*, to touch.

Contain. (*F.-L.*) From a tonic stem of *O. F. contenir.* — *L. continēre*, to hold

CONTAMINATE

together, contain; pp. *contentus*. — L. *con-(cum)*, together; *tenēre*, to hold.

Contaminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *contāmināre*, to defile. — L. *contāmin-*, stem of *contāmen*, contagion; which stands for **contagmen*. — L. *con-(cum)*; *tag-*, as in *tactus*, for **tag-tus*, pp. of *tangere*, to touch. Brugm. i. § 768.

Contemn. (F.—L.) M. F. *contemnere*. — L. *contemnere*, to despise. — L. *con-(cum)*, with, wholly; *temnere*, to despise.

contempt. (F.—L.) M. F. *contempt*; Cot. — L. *contemptus*, scorn. — L. *contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere* (above).

Contemplate. (L.) From pp. of *contemplāri*, to observe, consider; used at first of augurs. — L. *con-(cum)*; *templum*, an open space for observation (by augurs); see Temple.

Contemporaneous. (L.) L. *contemporāne-us*, adj., at the same time; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *con-(cum)*, with; *tempor-*, for **tempos-*, stem of *tempus*, time.

contemporary. (L.) L. *con-*, with; and L. *temporārius*, temporary, adj., from *tempor-* (above).

Contend. (F.—L.) O. F. *contendre*. — L. *contendere*, to stretch out, exert, fight. — L. *con-(cum)*, fully; *tendere*, to strive. Der. *content-ion* (from the pp. *contentus*).

Content. adj. (F.—L.) F. *content*, satisfied. — L. *contentus*, content; pp. of *continēre*; see Contain. Der. *dis-content*.

Contest. vb. (F.—L.) F. *contester*. — L. *contestāri*, to call to witness, to bring an action. — L. *con-(cum)*, together; *testāri*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness. Der. *contest*, sb.

Context. (L.) L. *contextus*, a joining together, order (hence, context of a book). — L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, to weave together. — L. *con-(cum)*, together; *texere*, to weave.

Contiguous. (L.) L. *contigu-us*, that may be touched, near; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *con-(cum)*, with; and *tag-*, as in *tactus* (for **tag-tus*), pp. of *tangere*, to touch; see Contingent.

Continent. (F.—L.) F. *continent*, adj., moderate. — L. *continent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *continēre*; see Contain.

Contingent. dependent on. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *contingere*, to touch, relate to. — L. *con-(cum)*; *tangere*, to touch. See Tangent.

CONTRIBUTE

Continue. (F.—L.) F. *continuer*. — L. *continuāre*, to continue. — L. *continuus* (below). Der. *dis-continue*.

continuous. (L.) L. *continuu-s*, lit. holding together; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *continēre*, to hold together, contain. See Contain.

Contort. (L.) L. *contortus*, pp. of *contorquēre*, to twist together. — L. *con-(cum)*, together; *torquēre*, to twist.

Contour. an outline. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *contour*, esp. in an artistic sense. — Ital. *contorno*, a circuit; *contornare*, 'to encircle'; Florio. — L. *con-(cum)*, together; *tornāre*, to round off, to turn; see Turn.

Contra- prefix. (L.) L. *contrā*, against; orig. the abl. fem. of an obs. adj. **con-(e)r-us*, a comparative form from *con-*, prep. together; cf. *extrā* from *exterus*.

Contraband. (Span.—Ital.—L. and Teut.) Span. *contrabando*, prohibited goods. — Ital. *contrabbando*, prohibited goods. — Ital. *contra* (= L. *contrā*), against; *banda*, a ban, from Late L. *bannum*, a word of Teut. origin, viz. from O. H. G. *ban*, a command. See Ban.

Contract (1), to draw together. (L.) L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, to draw together. — L. *con-(cum)*, together; *trahere*, to draw.

contract (2), a bargain. (F.—L.) M. F. *contract*; Cot. — L. *contractum*, acc. of *contractus*, sb., a drawing together, a bargain. — L. *contractus*, pp. (above).

Contradict. (L.) L. *contrādictus*, pp. of *contrādicere*, to speak against. — L. *contrā*, against; *dicere*, to speak.

Contralto. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *contralto*, counter-tenor. — Ital. *contra*, opposite to, and *alto*, high. — L. *contrā*, against; *altus*, high.

Contrary. (F.—L.) A. F. *contrarie*; F. *contraire*. — L. *contrārius*, contrary; from *contrā*, against; see Contra-.

Contrast. vb. (F.—L.) F. *contraster*, to strive, contend against (hence to be in opposition to, &c.). — Late L. *contrāstāre*, to stand against. — L. *contrā*, against; *stāre*, to stand.

Contravene. to hinder. (F.—L.) F. *contrevenir*, 'to thwart'; Cot. — Late L. *contrāvenire*, to oppose; to break a law. — L. *contrā*, against; *venire*, to come.

Contribute. (L.) From pp. of L. *contribuere*, to contribute, lit. pay together. — L. *con-(cum)*, together; *tribuere*, to bestow; see Tribute.

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Contrite. (F.—L.) F. *contrit*.—L. *contritus*, thoroughly bruised, hence, penitent; pp. of L. *conterere*, to rub together, bruise.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *terere*, to rub. See *Trite*.

Contrive. (F.—L. and Gk.) An altered spelling; M. E. *controuen*, *contreuen* (= *controven*, *contreven*).—O. F. *controver*, to find, find out (Bartsch).—O. F. *con-* (L. *con-*, for *cum*); O. F. *trover*, to find; see *Trover*. ¶ *Contrive* (cf. *retrieve*) is from M. E. *contrreve*, answering to O. F. *contréu-*, stressed stem of *contrôver*.

Control, sb. (F.—L.) *Control* is short for *contre-roll*, old form of *counter-roll*.—O. F. *contre-rol(l)e*, a duplicate register, used to verify the official or first-made roll.—O. F. *contre*, over against; *rol(l)e*, a roll.—L. *contrā*, against; *rotulum*, acc. of *rotulus*, a roll; see *Roll*.

Controversy. (F.—L.) A. F. *controversie* (1377).—L. *contrōversia*, a quarrel.—L. *contrōversus*, opposed.—L. *contrō-*, masc. or neut. form corresponding to fem. *contrā*, against; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn. See *Contra*.

Contumacy. (F.—L.) A. F. *contumacie* (1303).—L. *contumācia*, obstinacy.—L. *contumāci-*, stem of *contumax*, stubborn.—L. *con-* (*cum*), very; and **tum-ax*, prob. from *tum-ēre*, to swell with pride; see *Tumid*.

Contumely. (F.—L.) M. F. *contumelie*.—L. *contumēlia*, insult, reproach; prob. allied to *contumācia*; see *Contumacy*.

Contuse, to bruise severely. (L.) L. *contūsus*, pp. of *contundere*, to bruise severely.—L. *con-* (*cum*), with, much; and *tundere*, to strike. †Skt. *tud*, to strike; Goth. *stautan*, to strike. (✓STEUD.) Brugm. i. § 818.

Conundrum. (Unknown.) Formerly used in the sense of whim, crotchet, or hoax. Also *quonundrum*; orig. in univ. slang; prob. of L. origin.

Convalesce. (L.) L. *convalescere*, to begin to grow well; an inceptive form.—L. *con-* (= *cum*), fully; *uālere*, to be strong.

Convene, to assemble. (F.—L.) F. *convénir*, to assemble.—L. *conuenire*, to come together.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *uenire*, to come.

convenient, suitable. (F.—L.) From stem of L. *conueniens*, suitable;

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orig. pres. pt. of *conuenire*, to come together, suit (above).

convent. (L.) L. *conuentus*, an assembly.—L. *conuentus*, pp. of *con-uenire*.

convention. (F.—L.) F. *convention*, 'a compact'; Cot.—L. acc. *conventionem*, a meeting, compact.—L. *conuentus*, pp. of *con-uenire*, to meet.

Converge. (L.) Late L. *conuergere*, to incline together (Isidore).—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *uergere*, to bend, incline.

Converse, vb. (F.—L.) F. *converser*, to associate with; Cot.—L. *conuersārī*, to live with.—L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *uersārī*, to dwell (lit. turn oneself about), orig. pass. of the frequent. of *uertere*, to turn.

convert, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *convertir*.—Folk-L. **convertire*, for L. *conuertere*, to turn wholly, change.—L. *con-* (*cum*), wholly; *uertere*, to turn.

Convex. (L.) L. *convexus*, arched, vaulted; related to *conuehere*, to bring together (hence, to unite by an arch).—L. *con-* (for *cum*), together; *uehere*, to carry, bring. See *Vehicle*.

Convey, Convoy, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *conuēien*, *convoien* (*convoien*, *convōien*), to convey, also to convoy.—A. F. *conveier*, O. F. *convoier*, to convey, convoy, accompany on the way.—Late L. *conuīāre*, to accompany.—L. *con-* (*cum*), with; *uīa*, way. ¶ *Convey* is the A. F. or Norman form; *convoy* is Parisian.

Convince. (L.) L. *convincere*, to overcome by proof.—L. *con-* (*cum*), wholly; *uincere*, to conquer. Der. *convict*, verb and sb., from A. F. *convict* < L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*.

Convivial. (L.) Coined as adj. from L. *convīui-um*, a feast.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *uīuere*, to live (hence, eat).

Convoke. (F.—L.) F. *convoguer*.—L. *conuocāre*, to call together.—L. *con-*, together; *uocāre*, to call.

Convole. (L.) L. *conuoluere*, to roll together, writhe about.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *noluere*, to roll. Der. *convolution*, from pp. *conuolutus*; *convolutus*, a twining plant.

Convoy; see *Convey*.

Convulse, to agitate violently. (L.) L. *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, to pluck up; convulse.—L. *con-* (*cum*), with, severely; *uellere*, to pluck.

Cony, Coney, a rabbit. (F.—L.) M. E. *conī*; also *conyng*. Anglo-F. *conil*,

conin; O. F. *connil*. — L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit; a word of uncertain origin.

Coo. (E.) A purely imitative word; also spelt *croo*. Cf. *cuckoo*, *cock*.

Cook. (L.) M. E. *cohen*, to cook; A. S. *cōc*, a cook. — L. *coquus*, a cook; *coquere*, to cook. + Gk. *πέσσειν*; Skt. *pach*, to cook; Russ. *pech(e)*, to bake. (✓PEQ; whence Lat. **pequere*, becoming **quequere* by assimilation, and then *coquere*; Gk. **πιγ-ισιν*, whence *πίσσειν*.) Brugm. i. § 661. A. S. *cōc* = Late L. *cōcus*, for *coquus*.

Cookie, a cake; see **Oake**.

Cool. (E.) A. S. *cōl*, cool. + Du. *koel*; Teut. type **kōl-us*; also, with mutation, Dan. *køl*, G. *kühl*; from *kōl*, and grade of *kal-*, as in A. S. *calan*, Icel. *kala*, to freeze (pt. t. *kōl*); see **Cold**.

Coolie, Cooly, an East Indian porter. (Hind. or Tamil.) Hind. *kūli*, a labourer, porter, coolie (Forbes); prob. from *Kolī*, a tribal name (Yule). Or from Tamil *kūli*, daily hire or wages; hence, a day-labourer (Wilson).

Coomb; see **Comb**.

Coop. (L.) M. E. *cupe*, a basket; answering to A. S. **cūpe*, not found, though *cype* (with *i*-mutation) occurs as a gloss to *delium*. — L. *cūpa*, a tub, whence also Du. *kuisp*, Icel. *kūpa*, a bowl; also Late L. *cōpa*, whence G. *kufe*, tub, vat, coop; O. Sax. *cōpa*, a tub. Cf. Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, hollow. Der. *coop-er*, tub-maker.

Co-operate. (L.) From pp. of L. *co-operāri*, to work with; from *co-* (*cum*), with; and *operāri*, to work; see **Operate**.

Co-ordinate. (L.) From L. *co-* (*cum*), with; and the pp. of *ordināre*, to order. See **Ordinate**.

Coot. (E.) M. E. *cote*, *coote*, a water-fowl. + Du. *koet*, a coot. Origin unknown.

Copal. (Span. — Mexican.) Span. *copal*. — Mex. *copalli*, resin.

Co-partener, a co-partner. (F. — L.) *Parcener* is the true old spelling of *partner*; see **Partner**.

Cope (1), orig. a cape. (Late L.) M. E. *cope*, earlier *cape*; A. S. **cāpa*, not found; but Icel. *kāpa* occurs. — Late L. *cāpa*, a cape; see **Cape** (1). [Cf. *pope*, from A. S. *pāpa*.] Der. *copings-stone*.

Cope (2), to vie with. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *copen*, *coupen*, to fight. — O. F. *coper*, *couper*, *colper*, to strike (F. *couper*, to cut). — O. F. *cop*, *coup*, *colp*, a blow. — Late L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, a blow. — Gk. *κόλαφος*, a blow on the ear. See **Coupon**.

Copeck, a small Russian coin, worth less than *1/4*; a hundredth part of a rouble. (Russ.) Russ. *kopeika*, a copeck; dimin. of Russ. *kopeč*, a lance. So called from the figure of Ivan IV, holding a lance (1535). See **Rouble**.

Copious, ample. (F. — L.) O. F. *copieux*. — L. *cōpiōsus*, plentiful. — L. *cōpia*, plenty; for **co-opia*. — L. *co-* (for *cum*), together; *op-*, base of *op-ēs*, wealth. Cf. *in-opia*, want.

Copper, a metal. (Cyprus.) M. E. *coper*. A. S. *copor*. — Late L. *cuper*, L. *cuprum*, a contraction for *Cuprium as*, Cyprian brass. — Gk. *Κύπριος*, Cyprian; *Κύπρος*, Cyprus; whence the Romans got copper.

copperas, sulphate of iron. (F. — L.) M. E. *coperose*. — O. F. *coperose* (*couperose*); cf. Ital. *copparosa*. According to Diez, from L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper, a translation of Gk. *χάλκ-ανθος*, brass-flower, copperas. But this is prob. only a popular etymology; and the Late L. *cuprōsa* seems to be merely an adj. form from *cuprum*. See N. E. D.

Coppice, Coppy, Copse, a small wood. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Coppy* is short for *coppice*, and *copse* is contracted. — O. F. *copeis* [Low L. *copecia*], underwood frequently cut, brushwood. — O. F. *coper* (F. *couper*), to cut. — O. F. *cop* (F. *coup*), a stroke. — Low L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, stroke, blow. — Gk. *κόλαφος*, a blow. ¶ O. F. *copeis* answers to a Late L. type **colpāi-cium*, from *colpāre*, to strike. *Coppy* arose from *coppice* being taken as *coppies*, pl.; and *copse* (*cops*) from reducing a supposed pl. **coppis* to *cops*.

Coprolite. (Gk.) Lit. 'dung-stone.' Made from Gk. *κόπρος*, dung; and *λίθ-ος*, a stone. For *-lite*, cf. **Aerolite**.

Copulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *cōpulāre*, to join. — L. *cōpula*, a band; see **Couple**.

Copy. (F. — L.) M. E. *copy*, abundance; the mod. sense is due to the multiplication of an original by means of *copies*. — O. F. *copie*, abundance; also a copy. — L. *cōpia*, plenty; see **Copious**.

Coquette. (F.) F. *coquette*, 'a prattling or proud gossip,' Cot.; fem. of *coquet*, a little cock, dimin. of *coq*, a cock. Cf. prov. E. *cocky*, i. e. strutting as a cock.

Coracle, a light wicker boat. (W.) W. *corwgl*, *cwrugl*, coracle; dimin. of *corwg*, a carcase, *cwrug*, a boat, frame. So Gael. *curachan*, coracle, from *curach*, boat of

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wicker-work; cf. Ir. *corrach*, O. Ir. *curach*, a boat.

Coral. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *coral*. = L. *corallum*, *corālium*. = Gk. κοράλλιον, coral. See Schade, p. 1374.

Corban, a gift. (Heb.) Heb. *qorbān*, an offering to God, in fulfilment of a vow; from *qārab*, to draw near. Cf. Arab. *qurbān*, a sacrifice.

Corbel. (F.—L.) O. F. *corbel*, a raven, a corbel (in architecture), from the notion of a projecting beak. = Folk-L. *corbellum*, for *corvellum*, acc. of *corvellus*, dimin. of L. *coruus*, a raven. ¶ Distinct from *corbeil*, a basket full of earth (F. *corbeille*, L. *corbicula*, dimin. of *corbis*, a basket).

Cord. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *corde*. = F. *corde*. = Late L. *corda*, a thin rope; the same as L. *chorde*. = Gk. χορδή, the string of a musical instrument. Der. *cord-age* (F. *cordage*); *cord-on* (F. *cordon*); *cord-elier* (F. *cordelier*, a twist of rope, also a Gray Friar, who used such a twist; from *cordeler*, to twist ropes). See Chord.

Cordial. (F.—L.) F. *cordial*, hearty. = L. *cordis*, decl. stem of *cor*, heart; with suffix *-ālis*; see Heart.

Corduroy, a thick-ribbed or corded stuff. (F.—L.) F. *corde du roi*, a trade-name, invented in England; lit. 'king's cord.' See Cord and Royal.

Cordwainer, shoemaker. (F.—Span.) M. E. *cordewaner*, a worker in *cordewane*, i.e. leather of Cordova. = O. F. *cordouan*, Cordovan leather. = Late L. *Cordoa*, Cordova in Spain (L. *Corduba*).

Core, hard centre in fruit, &c. (F.—L.?) Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from F. *cor*, a horn, also, a corn on the foot, callosity. = L. *cornu*, a horn, a horny excrescence.

Coriander. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *coriandre*. = L. *coriandrum* (whence A. S. *celendre*). = Gk. κοριανδρον, κόριον, coriander.

Cork. (Span.—L.) Apparently from O. Span. *alcorque*, a cork shoe, which seems to be an Arab. form allied to Span. *al-cornoque*, the cork-tree, where *al* is the Arab. def. art., and *corno-que* is formed from L. *quern-us* (for *quercnus*), oaken, adj. from L. *quercus*, an oak. ¶ But the bark of the tree was called, in Span., *corche*, *corcho*. = L. *corticem*, acc. of *cortex*, bark. Hence *cork* is often derived from Span. *corcho*, though *k* for *ch* seems improbable.

Cormorant, a bird. (F.—L.) The *t* is excrescent. = F. *cormoran*; O. F. *corma-*

CORNET

rant, *cormaran* (Litttré). = O. F. *corp*, a crow; and O. F. **marenc*, belonging to the sea, deriv. of L. *mare*, sea, with G. suffix *-ing*; cf. F. *flamant*, flamingo. = L. *coruum*, acc. of *coruus*, a crow; &c. Cf. Port. *corvomarinho*, a cormorant; lit. 'marine crow;' from L. *coruus marinus*. But probably *-moran* was due to, or confused with, Bret. *morvan*, a cormorant (from *mor*, sea, and *bran*, a crow).

Corn (1), grain. (E.) A. S. *corn*. † Du. *koren*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *korn*, Goth. *hauru*. Teut. type **kurnom*, Idg. type **gornom*, corn; whence O. Slav. *srŕno*, Kuss. *zerno*, corn. Cf. Lat. *grānum*, grain; Skt. *jirna-*, worn down, pp. of *jri*. Doublet, *grain*. See Churn. Brugm. i. § 628. (✓GER.)

Corn (2), a hard excrescence on the foot. (F.—L.) O. F. *corn* (F. *cor*), a horn, horny swelling. = L. *cornū*, a horn; see Horn.

cornea, horny membrane in the eye. (L.) L. *cornea*, fem. of *corneus*, horny. = L. *cornū*, a horn.

cornel, a shrub. (Du.—L.) M. Du. *kornelle*, 'the fruit of the cornelle-tree,' Hexham; cf. M. H. G. *cornelbaum*, cornel-tree; Weigand. [Cf. M. F. *cornille*, a cornel-berry; *cornillier*, cornel-tree.] = Late L. *cornolium*, cornel-tree. = L. *cornus*, a cornel-tree; from the hard, horny nature of the wood. = L. *cornū*, a horn.

cornelian, a kind of chalcedony. (F.—L.) Formerly *cornaline*. = F. *cornaline*, 'the cornix or cornaline, a flesh-coloured stone;' Cot. Cf. Port. *cornelina*; also Ital. *corniola*, (1) a cornel-tree, (2) a cornelian, prob. so named because its colour resembles that of the fruit of the cornel-tree (Schade). = Late L. *corniola*, cornel-berry; *cornolium*, cornel. = L. *corneus*, adj. of *cornus*, a cornel. ¶ Altered to *carneolus* in Late L. (Schade, p. 1379). *cornelian* in E., and *carneol* in G., from a popular etymology which connected it with L. *caru-*, stem of *caro*, flesh. Cf. *onyx* = Gk. ὄνυξ, finger-nail.

corner. (F.—L.) A. F. *cornere*; O. F. *corniere*. = Med. L. *cornēria*, corner, angle. = Med. L. *cornā*, angle. = L. *cornua*, pl. of *cornū*, horn, projection; taken as a fem. sing.

cornet. (F.—L.) M. E. *cornet*, a horn; later, a troop of horse (who carried a *cornette* or standard); also an officer of such a troop. = F. *cornet*, *cornette*, dimin. of F.

CORNICE

corne, a horn. — Med. L. *cornu*, a horn (above).

Cornice. (F. — Ital.) M. F. and Picard *cornice*; F. *corniche*. — Ital. *cornice*, a ledge for hanging tapestry (Florio); usually, a crow (from L. acc. *cornicem*, a crow). Origin uncertain; by some identified with *corōnix*, a square frame. — Gk. *kopanis*, curved; as sb., a wreath.

Corolla. (L.) L. *corolla*, dimin. of *corōna*, a crown. See **Crown**.

corollary. (L.) L. *corollarium*, a present of a garland, a gratuity; also, an additional inference. — L. *corolla* (above).

coronal. a crown. (F. — L.) Properly an adj. — F. *coronal*, adj. — L. *corōnālis*, belonging to a crown. — L. *corōna*, a crown.

coronation. (L.) Late L. acc. *corōnātiōnem*, from pp. of *corōnāre*, to crown. — L. *corōna*, a crown.

coroner. (F. — L.) Also *crowner*; both forms represent A. F. *coruner*, *coroner*, Latinised as *corōnārius*, a crown-officer, a coroner (afterwards Latinised as *corōnātor*). — O. F. *corone*, a crown. — L. *corōna*, a crown.

coronet. (F. — L.) Dimin. of O. F. *corone*, a crown. — L. *corōna*, a crown.

Coronach. a dirge. (Gael.) Gael. *corranach*, a dirge, lit. 'a howling together.' — Gael. *comh*. (= L. *cum*), together; *rànaich*, a howling, from the verb *ràn*, to howl, cry, roar, which is from *ràn*, sb., an outcry. So also Irish *coranach*, a dirge.

Corporal (1), a subordinate officer. (F. — L.) O. F. *corporal*. — Late L. *corporālis*, a captain; a leader of a body of troops. — L. *corpor-*, for **corpos-*, stem of *corpus*, body. ¶ F. has now the form *caporal*, from Ital. *caporale*, a chief of a band; as if from Ital. *capo*, head (L. *caput*); but this does not explain the -or-.

corporal (2), belonging to the body. (F. — L.) O. F. *corporal*, *corporel*. — L. *corporālis*, bodily. — L. *corpor-*, for **corpos-*, stem of *corpus*, the body. Der. (from L. *corpor-*) *corpor-ate*, *corpor-e-al* (L. *corpore-us*), &c. Brugm. i. § 555.

corps, corpse, corse, a body. (F. — L.) [Here *corps* is F.; *corse* is from the O. F. *cors*.] M. E. *cors*, *corps*. — O. F. *cors*, M. F. *corps*, the body. — L. *corpus*, body.

corpulent. (F. — L.) F. *corpulent*. — L. *corpulentus*, fat. — L. *corpus*, body.

corpuscule. (L.) L. *corpus-culum*, double dimin. of *corpus*, body.

Corral, an enclosure for animals, pen.

CORSE

(Span. — L.) Span. *corral*, a court, yard, enclosure. — Span. *corro*, a circle, a ring of people met to see a show. From the phrase *correr toros*, to hold a bull-fight, lit. to run bulls. — L. *currere*, to run (Diez). See **Kraal**.

Correct, adj. (L.) L. *correctus*, pp. of *corrigerere*, to correct. — L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), together; *regere*, to rule.

corregidor. a Spanish magistrate. (Span. — L.) Span. *corregidor*, lit. 'corrector.' — Span. *corregir*, to correct. — L. *corrigerere* (above).

Correlate, to relate or refer mutually. (L.) Coined from L. *cor-* (= *cum*), together; and *Relate*, q. v.

Correspond. (F. — L.) F. *correspondre*. — L. *cor-* (for *con-*, *cum*), together; and *Respond*, q. v.

Corridor. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *corridor*. — Ital. *corridore*, a swift horse; also, a long (running along) gallery. — Ital. *correre*, to run. — L. *currere*, to run.

Corrie. (Gael.) Gael. *coire*, a circular hollow surrounded with hills, a mountain dell; also, a cauldron. [Cf. G. *kessel*, a kettle, a ravine.] † O. Irish *coire*, *corse*, a kettle; W. *pair*, A. S. *holder*, a cauldron. Brugm. i. § 123.

Corroborate. (L.) From pp. of L. *corroborāre*, to strengthen. — L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), wholly; *robōr*, stem of *robūr*, strength.

Corrode. (F. — L.) F. *corroder*. — L. *corrōdere*, to gnaw to pieces. — L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), wholly; *rōdere*, to gnaw. Der. *corrosive*, from pp. *corrōs-us*.

Corrody, Corody, allowance, pension. (Low Lat. — Teut.) A. F. *corodie*. — Low L. *corrōdium*, earlier *corrēdium*, L. form of A. F. *conrei*, preparation, provision, allowance. See **Curry** (1).

Corrugate. (L.) From pp. of L. *corrūgāre*, to wrinkle. — L. *cor-* (= *cum*), wholly; and *rūgāre*, to wrinkle, from *rūga*, a wrinkle.

Corrupt, adj. (F. — L.) A. F. *corrupt*. — L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, to break wholly, corrupt. — L. *cor-* (for *con-* = *cum*), wholly; *rumpere*, to break.

Corsair. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *corsaire* (Prov. *corsari*, one who makes the course, *corsa*). — Ital. *corsare*, earlier *corsaro*, a pirate. — Med. L. *cursārius*, a pirate. — L. *cursus*, a course. See **Course**.

Corse, a body. (F. — L.) M. E. *cors*. — O. F. *cors*. — L. *corpus*, a body.

CORSET

corset. (F.—L.) F. *corset*, a pair of stays; dimin. of O. F. *cors*, body.

coralet. (F.—L.) F. *corselet*, 'a little body,' Cot.; hence, body-armour. Double dimin. of O. F. *cors*, body (above).

Cortège. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *cortège*, a train, retinue.—Ital. *corteggio*, a retinue.—Ital. *corte*, a court.—L. *cōrtem*, *cohortem*, acc. of *cohors*, a court; see Court (1).

cortes, the Span. national assembly. (Span.—L.) Span. *cortes*, pl. of *corte*, a court.—L. *cōrtem* (above).

Cortex. bark. (L.) L. *cortex* (gen. *corticis*), bark. Der. *cortical*.

Coruscate. (L.) From pp. of L. *coruscāre*, to glitter.

Corvette, a small frigate. (F.—Port.—L.) F. *corvette*.—Port. *corveta*; Span. *corbeta*, a corvette.—L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship of burden.—L. *corbis*, a basket.

Cosmic, relating to the world. (Gk.) Gk. *κοσμικός*, adj., from *κόσμος*, order, also the world, universe. Der. *cosmo-gony*, *cosmo-graphy*, *cosmo-logy*, *cosmo-polite* (citizen of the world, Gk. *πολίτης*, a citizen).

cosmetic, that which beautifies. (Gk.) Gk. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in adorning; whence also F. *cosmétique*.—Gk. *κοσμέω*, I adorn.—Gk. *κόσμος*, order, ornament.

Cossack, a light-armed S. Russian soldier. (Russ.—Tatar.) Russ. *kozak'*, *kazak'*; of Tatar (Tartar) origin.—Turki *quzzāq*, a vagabond; a predatory horseman (Yule).

Cosset, to pet. (E.) From 16th cent. *cosset*, a pet-lamb, a pet. Prob. the same as A. F. *coscet*, *cozet*, a cottar; A. S. *cot-sæta*, a dweller in a cot, 'cot-sitter.' From A. S. *cot*, cot; *sæta*, dweller, from *sittan*, to sit. Cf. prov. G. *hossat*, a cottager. [So Ital. *casiccio*, pet lamb (Florio); from *casa*, a cottage.]

Cost, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *costen*.—O. F. *coster* (F. *coûter*), to cost.—L. *constāre*, to stand together, last; also to cost.—L. *con(cum)*, together; and *stāre*, to stand.

Costal, relating to the ribs. (L.) From L. *costa*, a rib. See Coast.

Costermonger. (F. and E.) Formerly *costerd-monger*, or *costard-monger*. a seller of *costards* or apples. [The suffix *-monger* is E.; see *Monger*.] M. E. *costard*, an apple, where the suffix *-ard* is F.; prob. from O. F. *coste*, F. *côte*, a rib; cf. F. *fruit côté*, ribbed fruit (Hamilton).

COUGH

Costive. (F.—L.) From O. F. *costevē*.—L. *constipātus*, constipated. See *constiper* in Littré; and *Constipate*.

Costume. (F.—Ital.—L.) O. F. *costume*, a costume.—Ital. *costume*; Low L. *costūma*; see *Custom*. Doublet of *custom*.

Cosy, Cozy, comfortable, snugly sheltered. (C.?) Lowland Scotch *cosie*, *cozie* (Burns). Etym. unknown; perhaps cf. Gael. *còsach*, *còsagach*, abounding in recesses, also snug, sheltered; Gael. *còs*, a hollow, recess, cave; Irish *cuas*, a cave.

Cot, a small dwelling; **Cote**, an enclosure. (E.) M. E. *cote*. A. S. *cot*, *cote*, a cot, den; Northumbrian *cot*.—Du. *kot*, Icel. *kot*, cot, hut; prov. G. *koth*, cot. Der. *cott-age* (with F. suffix); *cott-ar* or *cott-er*; *sheep-cote*.

coterie, a set of people. (F.—Teut.) F. *coterie*, a set of people, company; allied to O. F. *coterie*, servile tenure (Littré); Low L. *coteria*, a tenure by cottars who clubbed together.—Low L. *cota*, a cot.—Du. *kot* (above).

Cotillon, Cotillion, a dance for 4 or 8 persons. (F.—M. H. G.) F. *cotillon*, lit. a petticoat; see Cotgrave. Formed with suffix *-ill-on*, from O. F. *cote*, a coat, frock; see *Coat*.

Cotton (1), a downy substance. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. E. and A. F. *cotoun*.—F. *coton*.—Span. *coton*, *algodon*, cotton (where *al* is the Arab. art.).—Arab. *qutn*, *qutun*, cotton.

cotton (2), to agree. From a technical use of *cotton*, to form a down upon; from *Cotton* (1); see *Nares*.

Cotyledon, seed-lobe. (Gk.) Gk. *κοτυληδών*, a cup-shaped hollow.—Gk. *κοτύλη*, a hollow vessel, cup.

Couch, to lay down, place, set. (F.—L.) M. E. *couchen*, to set, arrange.—O. F. *coucher*, *colcher*, to place.—L. *collocāre*, to put together.—L. *col-* (*cum*), together; and *locāre*, to place, from *locus*, a place. Der. *couch*, sb., a place on which one is *couched* or laid.

Couch-grass, a grass which is troublesome as a weed. (E.) Here *couch* is a variant of *quitch*, palatalised form of *quick*, i. e. tenacious of life; see *Quick*.

Cough. (E.) M. E. *coughen*, *cowhen*. A. S. **cōhhian*, only found in the deriv. *cōhhetan*, to make a noise. [The usual A. S. word is *hwōstan*.] Cf. Du. *kuchen*, to cough; M. H. G. *küchen*, G. *keuchen*,

COULD

to gasp. From an imitative base **keuh*, **kuk*, to gasp; see **Chinough**.

Could; see **Can** (1).

Coulter, part of a plough. (L.) M. E. *colter*. A. S. *culter*. — L. *culter*, a coulter, knife. Cf. *per-cellere*, to strike.

Council. (F.—L.) F. *concile*. — L. *concilium*, an assembly called together. — L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *calāre*, to summon. ¶ Often confused with **counsel**.

Counsel. (F.—L.) M. E. *conseil*. — O. F. *conseil*. — L. *consilium*, deliberation. — L. *consulere*, to consult; see **Consult**. ¶ Often confused with **council**.

Count (1), a title of rank. (F.—L.) The orig. sense was ‘companion.’ A. F. *counte* (not in M. E.). — O. F. *conte*; also *comite*. — L. *comitem*, acc. of *comes*, a companion (stem *com-it-*). — L. *com-* (for *cum-*), together; and *it-um*, supine of *īre*, to go. Der. *count-ess*; also *count-y* (below).

Count (2), to reckon. (F.—L.) F. *comter*, formerly also *compter*. — L. *computāre*, to compute; see **Compute**.

Countenance. (F.—L.) O. F. *contenance*, gesture, demeanour; also look, visage. — L. *continentia*, continence, which in Late L. meant ‘gesture, demeanour.’ — L. *continent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *continēre*; see **Continent**. Der. *dis-countenance*, vb.

Counter, a piece to count with, a bureau. (F.—L.) M. E. *countour*. — O. F. *countour*, *countour*. From O. F. *comter*; see **Count** (2).

Counter-, prefix. (F.—L.) F. *contre*, against. — L. *contrā*, against.

Counteract. (F.—L.) See **Counter-**, prefix, and **Act**.

Counterfeit, imitated. (F.—L.) M. E. *counterfeit*. — O. F. *contrefait*, pp. of *contrefaire*, to imitate. — F. *contre*, over against, like; *faire*, to make. — L. *contrā*, against; *facere*, to make.

Countermand, to revoke an order. (F.—L.) F. *contremander*, to recall a command. — F. *contre* (L. *contrā*), against; *mander* (L. *mandāre*), to command.

Counterpane (1), a coverlet for a bed. (F.—L.) An altered form, in place of *counterpoint*, as in Shak. — M. F. *contrepoint*, the back-stitch or quilting-stitch, also a quilt; Cot. β. Thus named, by a popular etymology, from a fancied connection with M. F. *contrepointier*, to work the back-stitch (from *contre* = L. *contrā*). But really connected with M. F. *contrepointier*, to quilt (also in Cotgrave). In fact, *contre-*

COUPLE

point is a corruption of O. F. *contepointe*, a counterpane (see *courtepointe* in Littré). — L. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, a stitched quilt (see Ducange). — L. *culcita*, a quilt; *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick. See **Quilt**.

Counterpane (2), counterpart of a deed. (F.—L.) M. F. *contrepan*, *contrepan*; Cot. — F. *contre* (L. *contrā*), over against; *pan*, a piece, part; see **Pane**.

Counterpoint, the composing of music in parts. (F.—L.) M. F. *contrepoint*, ‘a ground or plain song, in music;’ Cot. The lit. sense is *point against point*, from the *points* or dots which represented musical notes, and were placed on staves over or against each other in compositions in two or more parts. — F. *contre* (L. *contrā*), against; *point*, a point; see **Point**.

Counterpoise. (F.—L.) From *counter* and *poise*; see **Poise**.

Counterscarp, exterior slope of a ditch. (F.—Ital.—L. and Teut.) F. *contrescarpe*; Cot. — Ital. *contrascarpa*. — Ital. *contra*, over against; *scarpa*, a scarp. See **Counter-** and **Scarp**.

Countersign, to attest by signing in addition. (F.—L.) F. *contresigner*, ‘to subsigne;’ Cot. — F. *contre*, over against; *signer*, to sign; see **Counter-** and **Sign**.

Countertenor. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *contrateneur*; Cot. — Ital. *contratenore*, a countertenor, the highest adult male voice. — Ital. *contra*, against, over against; *tenore*, a tenor; see **Tenor**.

Countervail. (F.—L.) M. E. *contrevailen*. — O. F. *contrevail*, a stem of *contrevailoir*, to avail against. — O. F. *contre*, against; *vailoir*, to avail. — L. *contrā*, against; *valēre*, to be strong.

Country. (F.—L.) M. E. *contree*. — O. F. *contree* (= Ital. *contrada*). — Late L. *contrāda*, *contrāta*, a region, lit. that which lies opposite; cf. G. *gegen*, country, lit. opposite, from *gegen*, opposite. — L. *contrā*, opposite; see **Contra-**.

Country-dance. (F.) From *country* and *dance*. (The F. *contredanse* was borrowed from this E. form.)

County, orig. a province governed by a count. (F.—L.) M. E. *countee*. — O. F. *counte* (i. e. *coun-tē*), F. *comté*, a province. — Late L. *comitātum*, acc. of *comitātus*, a county (though the old meaning was a company or suite). — L. *comit-*, stem of *comes*, a count; see **Count** (1).

Couple. (F.—L.) O. F. *cople*, later

couple.—L. *cōpula*, a bond, band, that which joins; short for **co-ap-ula*.—L. *co(cum)*, together; and O. L. *apere*, to join, preserved in the pp. *aptus*; see **Apt**.

Coupon, one of a series of conjoined tickets or certificates. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *coupon*, a piece cut off, a coupon.—F. *couper*, to cut, slash.—F. *coup*, a blow.—Late L. *colpus*, short for *colaphus*, a blow.—Gk. *κόλαφος*, a blow on the ear.

Courage. (F.—L.) F. *courage*, O. F. *corage*; formed with suffix *-age* (L. *-aticum*) from O. F. *cor*, heart.—L. *cor*, heart. Der. *encourage*.

Courier. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *courier*, a runner; F. *courrier*.—Ital. *corriere*, lit. 'runner'.—Ital. *correre*, to run.—L. *curre*, to run.

course. (F.—L.) F. *course*.—L. *cursum*, acc. of *cursum*, a course; from pp. of *curre*. Der. *cours-er*, a swift horse.

Court (1), a yard; royal retinue, judicial assembly. (F.—L.) M. E. *cort*, *curt*.—O. F. *cort*, *curt* (F. *court*), a court, a yard, also a tribunal.—L. acc. *cōrtem*, *cohortem* (nom. *cohors*), a pen, enclosure, cattle-yard, court, also a cohort, or band of soldiers.—L. *ca(cum)*, together; and *hort-*, as in *hort-us*, a garden, yard, cognate with **yard**. (✓GHER.)

court (2), to seek favour. (F.—L.) From the sb. *court*; hence, to practise arts in vogue at court.

courteous, of courtly manners. (F.—L.) M. E. *corteis*, later *courteous*.—O. F. *corteis*, courteous.—O. F. *cort*, a court; with suffix *-eis* (L. *-ensis*).

courtesan. (F.—Ital.—L.) Fem. of F. *courtisan*, a courtier.—Ital. *cortigiano* (in Florio *cortegiano*), a courtier. For **cortesiano*, an extension of *cortese*, courteous; from Ital. *corte*, court.—L. acc. *cōrtem*; see **Court** (1).

courtesy. (F.—L.) M. E. *cortesie*.—O. F. *cortesie*, courtesy.—O. F. *corteis*, courteous; see **courteous**.

courtier. (F.—L.) M. E. *courteour*. From A. F. **cortei-er* (O. F. *cortoi-er*), to live at court; with suffix *-our* (L. *-atōrem*).—O. F. *cort*, a court.

Court cards; a corruption of *coat cards*, pictured cards, the old name.

Courteous, &c.; see **Court**.

Cousin. (F.—L.) M. E. *cosin*.—O. F. *cosin* (F. *cousin*; Late L. *cosinus*, Ital. *cugino*, Romansch *cusrin*, *cusdrin*).—L. *consobrinus*, the child of a mother's sister,

a cousin.—L. *con(cum)*, together; *sobrī-nus*, for **suesr-inus*, belonging to a sister; from L. *soror* (for **suesor*), a sister; cf. Skt. *svasr*, a sister. See **Sister**. (Cf. Brugm. i. § 319.)

Cove, a nook. (E.) A. S. *cofa*, a chamber, a cave. + Icel. *kofi*, a hut; Swed. *kofva*; G. *koben*, a cabin. ¶ Distinct from *cave*, *coop*, *alcove*. Brugm. i. § 658.

Covenant, agreement. (F.—L.) O. F. *covenant*, also *convenant*, agreement.—O. F. *co(n)venant*, pres. pt. of *co(n)venir*, to assemble, agree.—L. *conuenire*, to assemble, come together; see **Convene**.

Cover, to hide. (F.—L.) O. F. *couvrir* (*couverir*).—L. *cooperire*, to cover.—L. *co(cum)*, wholly; *operire*, to shut, hide. For **op-uerire*; cf. Lith. *az-weriu*, I shut, *wartai*, doors, Oscan acc. *veru*, a door. Brugm. i. § 350.

coverlet. (F.—L.) M. E. *coverlite*.—A. F. *coverlet*, *coverlit* (not in O. F.), a bed-cover.—O. F. *covrir*, to cover; *lit*, a bed, from L. *lectum*, acc. of *lectus*, a bed.

covert. (F.—L.) O. F. *covert*, pp. of *covrir*, to cover (above).

Covet. (F.—L.) M. E. *coueiten* (*covelten*).—A. F. *coveiter* (F. *covoiter*). Cf. Ital. *cubitare* (for *cupitare*), to covet. Formed, as if from L. **cupiditāre*, from *cupiditā-tem*, acc., eager desire, which is from *cupidus*, desirous of.—L. *cupere*, to desire. See **Cupid**.

Covey. (F.—L.) O. F. *covee* (F. *couvee*), a brood of partridges; fem. of pp. of *cover* (F. *couver*), to hatch, sit.—L. *cubāre*, to lie down, sit. Cf. Gk. *κυβός*, bent.

Covin, secret agreement, fraud; a law-term. (F.—L.) M. E. *covine*.—O. F. *covine*, agreement.—O. F. *covenir*, to assemble, agree.—L. *conuenire*, to come together. See **Convene**, **Covenant**. (The O. F. *covine* answers to Late L. *convenia*, pl. of *convenium*, an agreement.)

Cow (1), female of the bull. (E.) A. S. *cū*; pl. *cȳ*, whence M. E. *ky*, and the double pl. *ky-en=kine*. Teut. stem **kū-*, whence also Icel. *kýr*. + Du. *koe*, Swed. Dan. *ko*, G. *kuh*; Teut. stem **kō-*. Also Irish and Gael. *bō*, W. *buu*, L. *bōs* (gen. *bou-is*), Gk. *βοῦς*, Pers. *gāw*, Skt. *go-* (nom. *gāus*); cf. Russ. *govjado*, oxen. Idg. stems **g(w)ōu-*, **g(w)ow-*. See **Beef**.

kine, cows. (E.) A double pl., made by adding *-n*, short for *-en* (A. S. *-an*), to M. E. *ky*, A. S. *cȳ*, cows. The A. S. *cȳ*,

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pl. of *cū*, a cow, is formed by vowel-change from *ū* to *ȳ*.

Cow (2), to dishearten. (Scand.) Icel. *küga*, to tyrannise over; Dan. *kue*, to coerce, subdue; Swed. *kufva*, to suppress.

Coward. (F.—L.) A. F. *coward*, a hare, a coward, F. *coward*, a coward; cf. Ital. *codardo*, a coward. Probably named from the 'bob-tailed' hare.—O. F. *coe* (Ital. *coda*), a tail; with F. suffix *-ard*, from Teut. *-hart*, orig. hard. = L. *cauda*, a tail.

Cower. (Scand.) M. E. *couren*.—Icel. *kūra*, Dan. *kure*, to doze, lie quiet; Swed. *kura*, to cower, lie quiet; Swed. dial. *kura*, to sit hunched up. Cf. G. *kauern*, to cower.

Cowl (1), a monk's hood. (L.) M. E. *cüle*, *coule*. A. S. *cugele*, *cugle*.—L. *cuculla*, a cowl; cf. also *cucullus*.

Cowl (2), a vessel carried on a pole. (F.—L.) M. E. *couel*.—O. F. *cuvel* (*cuveau*), a little tub; dimin. of *cuve*, a vat, tub.—L. *cüpa*, a tub. Der. *cowl-staff*.

Cowry, a small shell used for money. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. *hauri*, a small shell (*Cypræa moneta*) used as coin in the lower provinces of India.—Skt. *kaparda*.

Cowslip, a flower. (E.) M. E. *cou-sloppe*. A. S. *cū-sloppe*, *cū-slyppe*, lit. cow-slop, i. e. a piece of dung. (Other A. S. names of plants are of a very homely character.) Cf. *oxlip*, q. v.; and prov. E. *bull-slop*, a large kind of oxlip (Britten).

Coxcomb. (E.) A fool, named from his *cock's comb*, or fool's cap, cap with a cock's crest.

Coxswain. (F. and Scand.) For *cock-swain*; from *cock* (4), a boat, and *swain*.

Coy. (F.—L.) O. F. *coi*, older form *quet*, quiet, still; spelt *coy*, *quoy*, in Cotgrave.—Folk-L. **quētum*, acc. of **quētus*, for L. *quētus*, still. See *Quiet*.

Coyote, a prairie-wolf. (Mexican.) From *coyote*, Span. pron. of Mex. *coyotl*.

Cosen. (F.—L.) To *cosen* is to act as *cousin* or kinsman, to sponge upon, beguile. = F. *cousiner*, to call cousin, to sponge, live on other people; see Hamilton and Cotgrave.—F. *cousin*, a cousin; see *Cousin*.

Crab (1), a shell-fish. (E.) A. S. *crabba*.—Icel. *krabbi*, Swed. *krabba*, Dan. *krabbe*, Du. *krab*, G. *krabbe*. Allied to E. Fries, and Du. *krabben*, to scratch,

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claw; G. *krebs* (O. H. G. *crebis*), a crab, Du. *kreest*, a crab. See *Crayfish*.

crabbed, peevish, cramped. (E.) From *crab*, sb.; i. e. crab-like, snappish or awkward. Cf. Du. *krabben*, to scratch, *kribben*, to be peevish.

Crab (2), a kind of apple. (E.) Cf. Swed. *krabbäple*, crab-apple. Perhaps allied to *crabbed* (above).

Crabbed; see *Crab* (1).

Crack. (E.) A. S. *cracian*, to crack. + Du. *kraken*, to crack, creak; G. *krachen*. Cf. Gael. *crac*, a fissure, *cnac*, a crack, to crack (from E.). Imitative, like *crake*, *creak*, *croak*, *crash*, *gnash*, *knock*.

cracknel. (F.—Du.) Formerly *crakenel*, corruption of F. *craquelin*, a cracknel.—Du. *krakeling*, a cracknel. Named from its crispness.—Du. *kraken*, to crack.

crake, **corncrake**, a bird. (E.) From its cry; M. E. *craken*, to cry out. Allied to *crack*, *croak*.

Cradle. (E.) A. S. *cradol*. Cf. O. H. G. *cratto*, a basket; also O. H. G. *crezzo*, prov. G. *krätze*, a basket.

Craft, skill. (E.) A. S. *craft*. + Du. *kracht*, Icel. *kráft*, *kráft*, Swed. Dan. G. *kráft*, force. Cf. A. S. *cráftian*, to crave, demand. Der. *handi-craft*.

Crag. (C.) W. *craig*, Gael. *creag*, *crag*, rock; Irish *creag*, a rock; cf. W. *careg*, Gael. *carraig*, rock, cliff, Bret. *harrek*, O. Irish *carric*, a rock.

Crake; see *Crack*.

Cramp. (E.) A. S. *crammian*, to stuff. + Icel. *kremja*, Swed. *krama*, Dan. *kramme*, to squeeze. From *cramm*-, 2nd grade of the str. vb. *crimm-an*, to crumble. And cf. *Cramp*.

Cramp. (F.—Teut.) F. *crampe*, 'the crampe,' Cot; cf. *crampon*, 'a cramp-iron.'—Du. *kramp*, a cramp, spasm. From the 2nd grade of Teut. **krempan*-, **krinpan*-, to draw together, as in O. H. G. *krimphan*, to draw together, str. vb. Cf. E. *crimp*, *cramp*, *crumple*; Icel. *kráppr*, cramped; *kréppa*, to pinch. And compare *Crank*.

Crane, a bird. (E.) A. S. *cran*. + Du. *kraan*, Icel. *trani* (for *krani*), Swed. *trana*, Dan. *trane*, G. *kran-ich*; W. and Bret. *garan*, Gk. *γέρανος*, a crane, also a crane for raising weights. Cf. L. *grus*, a crane, Lith. *garnys*, a stork. From ✓GER, to cry out; cf. Gk. *γῆρυς*, voice (Prellwitz).

cranberry. (Low G.) Modern; from

CRANIUM

Low G. *kraanbere* (Berghaus), G. *kran-beere*, lit. craneberry; cf. Dan. *traneber* (from *trane*=*krane*, as above); Swed. *tränbär*.

Cranium. (L.—Gk.) Med. L. *cranium*. = Gk. *κράνιον*, skull; allied to *κράνα*, head.

Crank (1), a bend. (E.) M. E. *cranke*. Allied to E. Fries. *krunken*, pp., bent. Cf. Du. *kronkel*, a wrinkle, *kronkelen*, to wrinkle, turn, wind. Teut. base **krenk-*, variant of **kreg-*. Cf. **Cringe**, **Orinkle**.

crank (2), easily upset, as a boat. (E.) I. e. easily bent or twisted aside. Cf. Du. *krank*, ill, poor; also *krengen*, to capsize a boat; Swed. *kränga*, Dan. *krange*, to heel over; see **Oringe**.

crank (3), lively. (E.) The same word, from the idea of turning quickly. Cf. Norw. *kring*, active, brisk; Dan. dial. *krang*, dexterous.

Cranny. (F.—L.?) M. E. *crany*. = F. *cran*, a notch; with E. suffix *-y*. Allied to Ital. *crena*, a notch (Florio). Cf. Late L. *crēna*, a notch (a word of doubtful authority). See **Crenellate**.

Crants, a garland. (M. Du.—G.) M. Du. *krants*, Du. *krans*, a garland, wreath (whence Dan. *krands*, Sw. *krans*). All from G. *krantz*, a wreath.

Crape. (F.—L.) F. *crêpe*, formerly *crêpe*, 'frizzled, crisped, crisp'; Cot. From its wrinkled surface. = L. *crispus*, curled. See **Crisp**.

Crare, a small ship. (F.) In Cymb. iv. 2. 205. M. E. *crayer*. = O. F. *crailer*, *creer*, a war-vessel. Of unknown origin.

Crash, vb. (E.) Of imitative origin; closely allied to *crack*. Cf. *clash*, *dash*; and see **Oraze**.

Crasis. (Gk.) Gk. *κράσις*, a mixing; hence, contraction. = Gk. *κράσιν*, I mix.

Crass. (L.) L. *crassus*, thick, dense.

Cratch, a crib, manger. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *creche*. = O. F. *creche* (*crèche*); Prov. *crepcha*. = O. H. G. *crippea* (whence G. *krippe*), a crib. See **Crib**.

Crate. (L.) L. *crates*, a hurdle; hence, a wicker-case, &c.

Crater. (L.—Gk.) L. *cratēr*, a bowl, a crater. = Gk. *κράτης*, a large bowl in which things were mixed. = Gk. *κράτριν*, I mix.

Cravat. (F.—Slavonic.) F. *cravate*, (1) a Croatian, (2) a cravat. *Cravats* were introduced into France in 1636, as

CREAK

worn by the Croatsians, who were called in F. *Croates* or *Crovates* or *Cravates*. *Croat* is a name of Slavonic origin; cf. Russ. *Kroať*, a Croatian.

Crave. (E.) A. S. *crasian*, to crave, ask. Cf. Icel. *krefja*, Swed. *krafta*, Dan. *kræve*, to demand; Icel. *krafa*, a demand.

Craven. (F.—L.?) The oldest form is M. E. *cravant*, with the sense of beaten, foiled, or overcome. 1. Mr. Nicol suggested that it is a clipped form of O. F. *cravanit*, pp. explained by Cotgrave by 'oppressed, foiled'; this is the pp. of O. F. *cravante*, to break, oppress = Late L. **crepantāre*, formed from *crepant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *crepāre*, to crack, break. Cf. Span. *quebranlar*, to crack, break. 2. But it seems rather to be due to a confusion of the E. vb. to *crave* with M. E. *creaunt*, used in the precise sense of recreant, craven, beaten; this answers to O. F. *creant*, trusting, from Lat. acc. *crēdentem*, believing; from *crēdere*, to believe, in Late L., to yield, to fear (cf. *re-creant*). Cf. prov. E. *cradden*, *cradant*, a coward; prob. from an A. F. form of L. *crēdentem*.

Craw, crop of fowls. (E.?) M. E. *crawe*. As if from A. S. **craga*, the neck; not found; N. Fries. *krage*, neck, craw. Allied to Du. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, neck, collar (whence Late Icel. *kragi*, Swed. *krage*, Dan. *kræve*, a collar). Note also Dan. *kro*, the craw of a bird; Swed. *krafta*.

Crawfish, the same as Crayfish.

Crawl. (Scand.) Prov. E. *crastle*, *croffle*, to crawl. = Icel. *krafta*, to paw, crawl; Swed. *krafta*, to grope; Dan. *kræle*, to crawl. Cf. N. Fries. *krabli*, *krawli*, to crawl; Low G. *kraueln*. Frequentative from Teut. base **krab-*, to scratch, claw; see **Crab**.

Crayfish. (F.—O. H. G.) Altered from M. E. *crevisse*. = O. F. *crevisse*, *escrevisse* (*decrevisse*). = O. H. G. *crebis*, G. *krebs*, a crab; allied to G. *krabbe*, a crab; see **Crab** (1).

Crayon. (F.—L.) F. *crayon*; extended from F. *craie*, chalk. = L. *crēta*, chalk.

Craze. (Scand.) M. E. *crased*, i. e. cracked. = Swed. *krasa*, Dan. *krase*, to crackle; whence also F. *écraiser*, to break in pieces. Cf. Swed. *slå in kras*, Dan. *slaa i kras*, to break in shivers.

Creak. (E.) M. E. *kreken*. Allied to *crake*, *crack*. Cf. Du. *kriek*, a cricket,

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M. F. *criquer*, to creak, allied to *craquer*, to crack. Of imitative origin.

Cream. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *creme* (F. *crème*); really the same word as O. F. *creme* (F. *chrême*), chrism (though confused with L. *cremor*, thick juice).—Late L. *chrisma*, consecrated oil.—Gk. *χρῖσμα*, an unguent; see *Chrism*.

Crease (1), a wrinkle, as in folding paper, &c. (F.—L.) Earliest spelling *creast*, a ridge (later, a furrow). Variant of *crest*, ridge (as of a roof). Cf. Walloon *cress*, a crest, ridge of a roof, *krellé*, wrinkled (Remacle); Prov. *crest*, *creis*, a ridge; and prov. E. *crease*, a ridge-tile of a roof. (*Athen*. Sept. 18, 1897.)

Crease (2), **Creese**, a dagger. (Malay.) Malay *kris*, 'a dagger, kris, or creese'; Marsden.

Create. (L.) From pp. of L. *creāre*, to make. †Skt. *kr*, to make. Der. *creature*, O. F. *creature*, L. *creātūra*. And see *Creascent*. Brugm. i. § 641.

Creed. (L.) M. E. *crede*; A. S. *crēda*.—L. *crēdo*, I believe: the first word of the creed. †O. Irish *cretim*, I believe; Skt. *grad-dadhāmi*, I believe. Der. *credence* (O. F. *credence*, L. *crēdentia*); *cred-ible*; *credit* (L. pp. *crēditus*); *cred-ulous* (L. *crēdulus*), &c. Brugm. i. § 539.

Greek. (E. ?) M. E. *creke*, a creek. †Du. *kreek*, M. Du. *krēke*; cf. Icel. *kriki*, a crack, nook (whence F. *crique*). The orig. sense is 'a bend,' as in Swed. dial. *armkrik*, bend of the arm; *krik*, an angle, nook.

Creel, an angler's osier basket. (F.—L.) O. F. *creil*, wicker-work (Ducange, s. v. *cleia*).—L. type **crāticulum*, for *crāticula*, wicker-work, double dimin. of *crātes*, a hurdle. See *Orate* and *Grill*.

Creep. (E.) M. E. *crepen*; A. S. *crēopan*. †Du. *kruipen*, Icel. *krjúpa*, Swed. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, to crawl. Teut. type **kreupan*-, str. vb.

Creese; see *Crease* (2).

Cremation, burning. (L.) L. *cremā-tionem*, acc. of *cremātio*; from pp. of *cre-māre*, to burn.

Crenate, notched. (L.) From Late L. *crena*, M. Ital. *crena*, a notch.

crenellate. (Late L.—F.—L.) From pp. of Late L. *crēnellāre*, to furnish with battlements.—O. F. *crenel*, a battlement; dimin. of O. F. *cren*, F. *cran*, a notch, from Late L. *crena* (above).

Creole, one born in the W. Indies, but

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of European blood. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *créole*.—Span. *criollo*, a negro corruption of **criadillo*, dimin. of *criado*, one educated, instructed, or brought up; hence, a child of European blood. *Criado* is pp. of *criare*, to create, also, to educate.—L. *creāre*, to create, make. ¶ Cf. Span. *criadilla*, dimin. of *criada*, a servant-maid.

Creosote, a liquid distilled from tar. (Gk.) Lit. 'flesh-preserver.'—Gk. *κρεο-*, for *κρέας*, flesh; and *σώρ-*, short for *σώρ-ηπ*, preserver, from *σάξω*, to preserve. (Ill-formed.)

Crescent. (L.) The 'increasing' moon.—L. *crescent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *crescere*, to grow, increase (pp. *crē-tus*), inchoative form allied to *cre-āre*, to make; see *Create*.

Cress. (E.) M. E. *cris*, also *herse* (by shifting of r). A. S. *carse*, *crise*, *cressa*. †Du. *kers*, M. Du. and Low G. *herse*, G. *kresse*, O. H. G. *cressa*.

Cresset. (F.—L.) M. E. *cresset*, a light in a cup at the top of a pole.—O. F. *cresset*, *craisset*, a cresset (with grease in an iron cup).—O. F. *craisse* (F. *graisse*), grease; Littre.—Folk-L. **crassia*, grease, from L. *crassus*, thick, dense. So also Walloon *craché*, a cresset, from *crache*, grease.

Crest. (F.—L.) O. F. *creste* (F. *crête*).—L. *crista*, a comb or tuft on a bird's head, crest.

Creteaceous, chalky. (L.) L. *crē-tace-us*, adj. from *crēta*, chalk; with suffix *-ous*.

Crevice, Crevasse. (F.—L.) M. E. *crevice*, *crevase*, *crevasse*.—O. F. *crevasse*, a rift (Late L. *crepātia*).—O. F. *crever*, to burst asunder.—L. *crepāre*, to crackle, burst.

Crew. (F.—L.) Formerly *cruc*, short for *accrue*, a re-inforcement.—O. F. *accrue*, increase; orig. fem. of pp. of *accroistre*, to increase.—L. *accrescere*, to grow to.—L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; *crescere*, to grow.

Crowel, a thin worsted yarn. Origin unknown.

Crib, a manger. (E.) A. S. *crib*. †O. Sax. *kribbia*, Du. *krib*, G. *krippe*; allied to Icel. Swed. *krubba*, Dan. *krybbe*. Allied perhaps to M. H. G. *krebe*, a basket; but not to Du. *korf*, G. *korb*, if these are from L. *corbis*. Der. *crib*, verb, to put by in a crib, purloin; *cribb-age*, where *crib* is the secret store of cards

CRICK

Crick, a spasm or twist in the neck, (E.) M. E. *crykke*; also used in the sense of wrench. Prob. allied to **Crack**.

Cricket (1), an insect. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *criket*.—O. F. *crequet*, *criquet*, cricket.—O. F. *criquer*, to creak, rattle, chirp.—Du. *kriek*, a cricket; *krikkrakken*, to rattle. From the imitative base *krik*; cf. prov. E. *cracket*, *creaker*, a cricket. Hexham has M. Du. *krieken*, 'to creak.'

Cricket (2), a game. (F.—Du.) The game was once played with a hooked stick (Cot., s. v. *crosse*).—O. F. *criquet*, 'bâton servant de but au jeu de boule'; Godefroy.—M. Du. *kriek*, *kricke*, a crutch; Hexham. Cf. A. S. *cricc*, *crycc*, a crutch, staff.

Crime. (F.—L.) F. *crime*.—L. *crimen*, an accusation, fault (stem *crimin-*); allied to *cernere*, to decide. † Gk. *κρίμα*, *κρίμα*, a decision; *κρίναι*, to judge. Der. *crimin-al*, *crimin-ate*; hence, *reccriminate*.

Cramp, to wrinkle. (E.) In late use; answering to an A. S. **crempan*, E. Fries. *krempe*, causal deriv. of *Cramp*. The orig. str. vb. occurs as E. Fries. and Du. *krimpen*, O. H. G. *krimfan*; Teut. type **krempan-* (*krimpan-*), to draw oneself together, shrink up; pt. t. **kramp*, pp. **krumpano-*. See **Cramp** and **Crumple**.

Crimson. (F.—Arab.—Skt.) M. E. *cremosin*.—O. F. *cramoisin*, *cramoisyne* (see *cramoisi* in Littré); Low L. *cramēsīnus*, also *carmesīnus*, crimson (Span. *carmesí*, Ital. *chermisè*).—Arab. *qirmisī*, crimson; from *qirmiz*, the cochineal insect.—Skt. *kr̥mī(s)*, a worm. Brugm. i. § 418.

Cringe. (E.) M. E. *crengen*; causal derivative of A. S. *cringan*, *crincan*, to sink in battle, fall beneath the foe. *Crincan* is a strong verb; see **Crank**, **Crinkle**.

Cringle, an iron ring. (Low G.) Low G. *kringel*, a ring (Lübben); E. Fries. *kringel*; allied to Icel. *kringla*, a circle (cf. *kringar*, pl., the pullies of a drag-net). Dimin. of E. Fries. *kring*, a ring, Du. *kring*, a circle; allied to **Crinkle**, **Crank** (1), and **Oringe**.

Crinkle. (E.) M. E. *crinkled*, *crencled*, twisted. A frequent. form of the causal deriv. of *crink*, which occurs in the A. S. str. vb. *crincan*, to sink in a heap; see **Oringe**.

Crinoline, a lady's stiff skirt. (F.—L.) F. *crinoline*, (1) hair-cloth, (2) crino-

CROP

line.—F. *crin* (L. acc. *crīnem*), hair; and *lin*, flax, hence thread, from L. *linum*, flax, also, a thread.

Cripple. (E.) M. E. *crepel*, *crupel*; O. Northumb. *crypel*, Luke v. 24. Lit. 'a creeper.'—A. S. *crup*, weak grade of *crōpan* (pt. t. *crāp*), to creep; with suffix *-el* (for *-ilo-*) of the agent. † Du. *kreupel*, Icel. *kryppill*, G. *krüppel*. Cf. Dan. *krøbling* (from *krybe*, to creep). See **Creep**.

Crisis; see **Oritic**.

Crisp, wrinkled, curled. (L.) A. S. *crisp*.—L. *crispus*, curled. Brugm. i. § 565.

Critic. (L.—Gk.) L. *criticus*.—Gk. *κριτικός*, able to discern; cf. *κριτής*, a judge.—Gk. *κρί-ναι*, to judge. Der. *crit-erion*, Gk. *κρίτηριον*, a test; *dia-critic*, from Gk. *διακριτικός*, fit for distinguishing between.

crisis. (Gk.) Gk. *κρίσις*, a discerning, a crisis.—Gk. *κρί-ναι*, to judge.

Crack. (E.) Cf. A. S. *cræcetung*, a croaking. Of imitative origin. Allied to *crake*, *creak*.

Crochet. (F.—Late L.) F. *crochet*, a little hook; dimin. of *croc*, a crook.—Late L. *croccum*, acc. of *croccus*, a hook.

Crook, a pitcher. (C.) A. S. *crocca*. Of Celtic origin. Cf. E. Irish *crocan*, Gael. *crog*, Irish *crogan*, W. *crochan*, a pitcher, pot. † Gk. *κρωσός* (for *κρωγός*), a pitcher. So also Du. *kruike*, Icel. *krúkka*, Swed. *kruka*, Dan. *krukke*, G. *krug*.

Crocodile. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *crocodile*.—L. *crocodilus*.—Gk. *κροκόδειλος*, a lizard, a crocodile.

Crocus. (L.—Gk.) L. *crocus*.—Gk. *κρόκος*, crocus, saffron. Perhaps Semitic; cf. Arab. *karkam*, Heb. *karkôm*, saffron.

Croft. (E.) A. S. *croft*, a field. † Du. *krocht*, *kroft*, a field on the downs.

Cromlech. (W.) W. *cromlech*, a flag-stone laid across others.—W. *crom*, fem. of *crum*, crooked, bent; *llech*, flat stone.

Crone, an old woman. (F.—L.) Tusser has *crone*, an old ewe. Prob. from Picard *carone*, carrion; whence M. Du. *karonie*, *kronie*, an old sheep. See **Carrion**.

Crony, an old chum. (Gk.?) Pepys has *chrony* (N. E. D.). Perhaps for Gk. *χρόνιος*, a 'long-lasting' friend; as it arose in college slang (Skinner). Butler rimes *cronies* with *monies*.

Crook, a hook, bend. (Scand.) M. E. *crok* (Ancrén Riwle).—Icel. *krökr*, Swed. *krök*, Dan. *krog*, hook, bend, angle.

Crop. (E.) A. S. *cropp*, the top of a

CROUP

plant, the *craw* of a bird; orig. a bunch. [Hence the verb to *crop*, to cut off the tops; and hence *crop*, a harvest.] + Du. *krop*, G. *kropf*, bird's crop; Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch; Swed. *kropp*, Dan. *krop*, trunk of the body. Cf. W. *crofa*, Gael. and Ir. *sgroban*, bird's crop. [To *crop out* is to bunch out.]

Croup (2), hinder part of a horse. (F. — Teut.) F. *croupe*, *crupper*; orig. protuberance. — Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch (above).

crupper. (F. — Teut.) F. *croupière* (O. F. *cropiere*). — F. *croupe* (O. F. *crope*, above).

Croquet, a game. (F. — Late L.) From N. French *croquet*, a little hook, bent stick; the same as F. *crochet*. See **Crochet**.

Crosier. (F. — Late L.) M. E. *crocer*, *croser*, &c. Formed, with suffix *-er*, from M. E. *croce*, in the same sense of 'bishop's staff.' — O. F. *croce*, 'a crosier,' Cot.; mod. F. *croisse*; Late L. *crocia*. — O. F. *croc*, a hook; see **Crochet**. ¶ Not from *cross*, though early confused with M. E. *croisier*, a coinage from O. F. *crois*, a cross.

Cross. (L.) M. E. *crois*; from Icel. *kross*, adopted from O. Irish *crois*. — L. *cruc-em*, acc. of *crux*, a cross. Der. *a-cross*.

cross, adj. (L.) Orig. transverse, from the shape of a cross; hence, peevish.

Crochet, in music. (F. — Late L.) F. *crochet*, 'a small hook, a quaver in music;' Cot. (The *hooked* mark now called a quaver was called *crochet* in French.) See **Crochet**.

Croton, plant. (Gk.) Gk. *κρότων*, a tick, which the castor-berry resembles.

Crouch. (F. — Late L.) M. E. *crouchen*, to stoop, bend. — O. F. *crochir*, to grow crooked (Godefroy). — O. F. *croche*, a crook; also *croc*. — Late L. *crocum*, acc. of *croccus*, a hook.

Croup (1), a disease. (E.) From Lowland Sc. *croupe*, *crope*, to croak, make a harsh noise. Of imitative origin; associated with *crow*, *croak*, and with North E. *roup*, *rope*, to call, shout hoarsely, from Icel. *hröpa*, weak vb., to cry out. Cf. A. S. *hrōpan* (pt. t. *hrōp*), to cry out; G. *rufen* (pt. t. *rief*).

Group (2), of a horse; see **Crop**.

Crow (1), vb. (E.) A. S. *crāwan* (pt. t. *crōw*), to crow. + Du. *kraaijen*, G. *krähen*, weak verbs; and cf. O. Slav. *grajati*, Lith. *groti*, to crow. Of imitative origin

CRUMPET

crow (2), a bird. (E.) A. S. *crāwe* (see above). + O. S. *krāia*, Du. *kraai*, G. *krähe*. Der. *crow-bar*, bar with a crow-like beak.

Crowd (1), to push, throng. (E.) A. S. **crūdan* (pr. s. *crýdeþ*, pt. t. *crēad*), to push; whence *croda*, *gecrod*, a crowd, throng. + M. Du. *kruyden*, *kruyen*, Du. *kruien*, to push along; E. Fries. *krōden*, *krūden*. Teut. type **krūdan*, str. vb.

Crowd (2), a fiddle. (W.) M. E. *crowde*. — W. *crwth*, a trunk, belly, crowd, violin, fiddle; Gael. *cruit*, harp; O. Irish *crot*, harp.

Crown. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *corone*, *coroune* (whence *croune*). — O. F. *corone* (F. *couronne*). — L. *corōna*, a wreath. — Gk. *κορώνη*, end, tip; *κορώνις*, a wreath, garland. — Gk. *κορῶς*, bent, curved. Cf. Gk. *κυρῶς*, L. *curvus*, bent.

Crucial. (F. — L.) F. *crucial*, 'cross-like;' Cot. — L. *cruci-*, decl. stem of *crux*, a cross; with suffix *-ālis*.

crucify. (F. — L.) O. F. *crucifier*. — Late L. **crucificāre*, for L. *crucifigere* (pp. *crucifixus*), to fix on a cross. — L. *cruci*, dative of *crux*; *figere*, to fix; see **Fix**. Der. *crucifix*, *-ion*.

Crucible. (L.) From Late L. *crucibulum*, (1) a night-lamp, (2) a vessel for melting metals. The lamp may have been so named from having four nozzles with wicks, forming a cross (still a common Ital. pattern); as if from *cruci-*, decl. stem of *crux*, a cross; with suffix *-bolum* = *-bulum*, as in *türibulum*, a censer.

Crude. (L.) L. *crūdus*, raw. Allied to **Raw**.

cruel. (F. — L.) O. F. *cruel*. — L. *crūdēlis*, cruel; allied to *crūdus*, raw (above).

Cruet. (F. — Teut.) A. F. *cruet*, a small vessel (Godefroy); dimin. of O. F. *cruie*, *crue*, pot. — Low L. *crūga*, a pitcher. — O. H. G. *krug*, G. *krug*, a pitcher; allied to **Crook**.

Cruise. (Du. — L.) Du. *kruisen*, to cruise, cross the sea. — Du. *kruis*, a cross. — L. acc. *crūc-em*, from *crux*, a cross; with lengthening of *ū*.

Crumb. (E.) Prov. E. *croom*. A. S. *crūma*. (The final *b* is excrement.) + Du. *kruim*, Dan. *krumme*, G. *krume*, a crumb. Cf. Ital. *grumo*, a clot. Der. *crumb-le*, verb; cf. Du. *kruimelen*, G. *krümeln*, to crumble.

Crumpet, a kind of cake. (E.) Wyclif

CRUMPLE

has *crumpid* cake to render Lat. *laganum* (Ex. xxix. 23); cf. prov. E. *crumpy* cake, crisp cake. For *crumpled*, pp. of M. E. *crumpen*, to curl up (whence E. *crumple*). Cf. G. *kriumpen*, *krumpen*, to crumple, curl up; *krumm*, curved; Du. *krommen*, to crook, curve. See below.

Crumple, vb. (E.) Frequentative of obs. *crump*, to curl up. From *crump*, weak grade of A. S. **crimpan*, str. vb.; see *Cramp* and *Crimp*.

Crunch. (E.) An imitative word. Cf. prov. E. *crinch*, *cranch*, to crunch.

Crupper; see *Crop*.

Crural. (L.) L. *crūralis*, belonging to the leg. — L. *crūr-*, stem of *crūs*, the leg.

Crusade. (F. and Span. — L.) The form is due to confusion of F. *croisade* with Span. *crusada*. — Late L. *cruciāta*, sb. fem., a marking with the cross, pp. f. of *cruciāre*, to cross. — L. *cruci-*, decl. stem of *crux*, a cross.

Cruse, a small pot. (E.) M. E. *cruse*. W. Fries. *kröss*, E. Fries. *krös*. + Icel. *krūs*, a pot; Swed. *krus*, Dan. *kruus*, a mug; Du. *kroes*, cup, pot, crucible; M. H. G. *krüse*, G. *krause*, mug.

Crush. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *crusir*, *cruisir*, *croissir*, to crack, break; (Span. *cruxir*, Ital. *crosciare*). From a Teut. type **kraustjan-* (see Diez), causal form from Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash with the teeth.

Crust. (F. — L.) O. F. *crouste* (F. *croûte*). — L. *crusta*, crust of bread. Cf. Gk. *κρύος*, frost; see *Crystal*. Der. *crust-y*, hard like a crust, stubborn, harshly curt (of people).

Crutch. (E.) M. E. *crucche*; from A. S. *crycc*, a crutch, staff. + Du. *kruk*, Swed. *krycka*, Dan. *krykke*, G. *krücke*.

Cry. (F. — L.) M. E. *crien*. — F. *crier*. (Fuller forms occur in Ital. *gridare*, Span. *gritar*, Port. *gritar*). — L. *quirilāre*, to shriek, cry, lament (Brachet); lit. 'to implore the aid of the *Quirites*' or Roman citizens (Varro).

Crypt. (L. — Gk.) L. *crypta*. — Gk. *κρυπτή*, a vault, hidden cave; orig. fem. of *κρυπτός*, hidden. — Gk. *κρύπτειν*, to hide.

Crystal. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *crystal*. — O. F. *cristal*. — L. *crystallum*, crystal. — Gk. *κρυστάλλος*, ice, crystal. — Gk. *κρυσταίνειν*, to freeze. — Gk. *κρύος*, frost.

Cub. (E.?) Etym. unknown. Cf.

CUFF

Shetl. *coob*, to bring forth young, applied only to a seal; Icel. *kobbi*, *köpr*, a young seal.

Cube. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *cube*. — L. acc. *cubum*. — Gk. *κύβος*, a cube, die.

Cubeb, a spicy berry. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *cubèbe*, in Cotgrave. — Span. *cubeba*. — Arab. *habāba(t)*, pl. *habābah*, cubeb, an aromatic.

Cubit. (L.) L. *cubitus*, an elbow, bend; the length from the elbow to the middle finger's end. Allied to L. *cubāre*, to lie down, recline; see *Covey*.

Cuckold. (F.; with G. suffix.) M. E. *kokewold*, *kokeweld*, *cokold*. — O. F. *cucu-ault*, *coucaul* (Godefroy), a cuckold. — O. F. *cucu* (F. *coucou*), a cuckoo; with depreciatory suffix *-ault*, *-al*, from G. *-wald* (Diez, *Gram.* ii. 346). Cf. O. F. *cucu* (F. *concou*), a cuckoo; secondly, a man whose wife is unfaithful. (There are endless allusions to the comparison between a cuckoo and a cuckold; see Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 920, &c.)

Cuckoo. (F.) F. *concou*; from the bird's cry. Cf. L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; Gk. *κόκκυς*, a cuckoo; *κόκκυς*, its cry; Skt. *kokila-*, a cuckoo; Irish *cuach*, W. *cōg*. Cf. *cock*, *cochato*. And see *Ooo*.

Cucumber. (L.) The *b* is excrescent; M. E. *cucumer*. — L. *cucumerem*, acc. of *cucumis*, a cucumber.

Cud. (E.) M. E. *cude*, *code*, *quide*. A. S. *cwidu*, *cweodiu*, *cuðu*. Teut. type **kwedwom*, neut. Cf. Skt. *jatu-*, resin; also Icel. *kwāða*, resin. Orig. sense, 'glutinous substance.'

Cuddle. (E.) Perhaps for **couthle*, to be familiar, to fondle; from *couth*, adj. familiar, well known; A. S. *cūð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. See *Can* (1). Cf. prov. E. *couth*, loving; *cootle*, to fondle.

Cudgel. (E.) M. E. *kuggel*. A. S. *cygel*; in Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 297. Cf. *Cog*.

Cudweed. (E.) From *cud* and *weed*; 'the plant being administered to cattle that had lost their cud.' So also *cudwort*.

Cue, for an actor. (L.?) Sometimes written *q* or *qu* in the 16th cent., and supposed to be for L. *quando*, when.

Cuff (1), to strike. (Scand.?) Cf. Swed. *kuffa*, to thrust, push, M. Swed. *kuffa*, to strike, to cuff (Ihre).

Cuff (2), part of the sleeve. (L.?) M. F. *cuffe*, *coffe*. Cf. Late A. S. *cuffie*, a

CUIRASS

kind of cap (Leo); M. H. G. *kupfe*, *kuppe*, *kuffe*, a coif; see *Coif*. [Very doubtful.]

Cuirass. (F.—Ital.—L.) Formerly *curace*.—O. F. *cuirace* (F. *cuirasse*).—Ital. *corazza*, a cuirass. Formed from L. *coriāceus*, leathern.—L. *corium*, leather (whence F. *cuir*, leather).

Cuisse, pl. (F.—L.) O. F. *cuisseaux*, armour for the thighs.—F. *cuisse*, thigh.—L. *coxa*, hip. Brugm. i. § 609.

Culdee. (C.) Irish *ceilede*, a Culdee, a servant of God.—Ir. *ceile* (O. Irish *cēle*), servant; and *dē*, gen. of *día*, God.

Culinary. (L.) L. *culinārius*, belonging to the kitchen.—L. *culina*, kitchen.

Cull, to collect, select. (F.—L.) M. E. *cullen*.—O. F. *coillir*, *cuillir*, to collect.—L. *colligere*, to collect. See *Coil* (1) and *Collect*.

Cullender; see *Colander*.

Cullion, a wretch. (F.—L.) A coarse word. F. *couillon* (Ital. *caglione*).—L. *cōleus*.

Cullis, a strong broth, boiled and strained. (F.—L.) Formerly *colys*, *coleys*.—O. F. *coleis*, *couleis*, later *coulis*, 'a cullis,' Cot.; substantival use of *coleis*, later *coulis*, 'gliding,' Cot.—L. type **cōlāticus*; from *cōlāre*, to strain. Cf. *Portocullis*.

Culm, a stem. (L.) L. *culmus*, a stalk; allied to *calamus*, a stalk. See *Haulm*.

Culminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *culmināre*, to come to a top.—L. *culmin-*, stem of *culmen* (= *columnen*), a top. See *Column*.

Culpable. (F.—L.) M. E. *culpable*. O. F. *culpable*, *colpable*, *couppable* (F. *culpable*).—L. *culpābilis*, blameworthy.—L. *culpāre*, to blame.—L. *culpa*, a fault.

Culprit. (F.—L.) In Dryden. Not orig. a single word, but due to a fusion of A. F. *cul-* (for *culpable*, i. e. guilty) and *prist* or *prest* (i. e. ready to prove it); signifying that the clerk of the crown was ready to prove the indictment (N. E. D.).

Culter; see *Oulter*.

Cultivate. (L.) Late L. *cultivātus*, pp. of *cultivāre*, to till.—Late L. *cultivus*, fit for tilling.—L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, to till. Brugm. i. § 121.

culture. (F.—L.) F. *culture*.—L. *cultūra*, allied to *cult-us*, pp. of *colere*, to till.

CUPREOUS

Culver. (E.) A. S. *culfra*, a dove.

Culverin. (F.—L.) Corrupt form, for **culevrin*.—F. *coulevrine*, a culverin; a piece of ordnance named from its long shape, like a snake.—O. F. *couleuvrin*, adder-like; from *couleuvre*, an adder.—L. *colubra*, *coluber*, an adder.

Culvert, an arched drain. (F.—L.) Of doubtful origin; perhaps formed, with added *t*, from O. F. *coulouère*, 'a channel, gutter,' Cot.—F. *couler*, to trickle.—L. *cōlāre*, to strain, drain. Compare *Portocullis* and *Cullis*.

Cumber. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *combrēn*.—O. F. *combrer*, to hinder (rare); usual form *en-combrer*.—Late L. *cumbrus*, a heap, a barrier; of doubtful origin. [Cf. L. *cumulus*, a heap; but also G. *kummer*, grief, oppression, prov. G. *kummer*, rubbish. Thus *cumber* = to put a heap in the way.] Der. *en-cumber*, from O. F. *encombrer*, to encumber, load.

Cumin, Cummin, a plant. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *comin*. A. S. *cumin*, *cymen*.—L. *cuminum*, Matt. xxiii. 23.—Gk. *κῦμνον*.—Heb. *kammōn*, cumin.

Cumulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *cumulāre*, to heap up.—L. *cumulus*, a heap.

Cuneate, wedge-shaped. (L.) Formed, with suffix *-ate*, from L. *cune-us*, a wedge. Allied to *Cone*. Der. *cunei-form*; i. e. wedge-shaped. See *Coin*.

Cunning, adj. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of M. E. *cunnen*, to know; hence, 'knowing,' From A. S. *cunnan*, to know; see *Can* (1).

cunning, sb. (E.) M. E. *cunninge*. From A. S. *cunnan*, to know. Perhaps suggested by Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge; from Icel. *kunna*, to know.

Cup. (L.) A. S. *cuppe*, a cup.—Late L. *cuppa*, variant of L. *cūpa*, a tub, in Late L., a drinking-vessel; whence also Du. *Dan. kop*, F. *coupe*, &c. See *Coop*.

cupboard. (L. and E.) M. E. *cupborde*, orig. a side-board for holding cups; Allit. Poems, B. 1440; Morte Arth. 206.

Cupid, god of love. (L.) L. *cupīdo*, desire.—L. *cupere*, to desire. + Skt. *kup*, to become excited. Der. *cupid-i-ty*, F. *cupidité*, from L. acc. *cupiditatem*.

Cupola. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *cupola*, a dome; from its shape.—L. *cūpula*, a small cask, a little vault; dimin. of L. *cūpa*, a cask.

Cupreous, coppery. (L.) L. *cupre-us*;

CUR

of copper; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *cuprum*, copper.

Cur. (E.) M. E. *kur-dogge* (ab. 1225). +M. Du. *korre*, a house-dog; cf. Swed. dial. *kurre*, a dog. Named from growling. Cf. prov. E. *curre*, to purr; Low G. *kurren*, to snarl (Lübben); Icel. *kurra*, to murmur, grumble; Swed. *kurra*, to rumble.

Curate; see **Cure**.

Curb. (F. — L.) M. E. *courben*, to bend. — F. *courber*, to bend, bow. — L. *curuāre*, to bend; from *curuus*, bent.

Curd. (E.) M. E. *curd*, *crud*. Prob. from A. S. *crud-*, related to *crūdan*, to crowd, press together. Cf. Ir. *gruth*, Gael. *gruth*, curds. (Fick, ii. 119.)

Cure. (F. — L.) O. F. *cure*. — L. *cūra*, attention (prim. Ital. **koisā*). Brugm. i. § 874. ¶ Not allied to *care*.

curate. (L.) Med. L. *cūrātus*, a priest, curate; cf. *cūrātum beneficium*, a benefice with cure of souls. — L. *cūra*, cure.

curious. (F. — L.) O. F. *curios*. — L. *cūriōsus*, attentive. — L. *cūra*, attention.

Curfew. (F. — L.) A. F. *cœverfu*, *cœrefeu*, *curfeu*; O. F. *cœrefeu* (F. *cœurefeu*), a fire-cover, covering of fires, time for putting out fires. — O. F. *cœvrir*, to cover; *feu*, fire (< L. *focus*, acc. of *focus*, hearth, fire); see **Cover** and **Focus**.

Curious; see **Cure**.

Curly, sb. (E.) M. E. *crul* (with shifting of *r*); from M. E. *crul*, adj., curly (A. D. 1300). Not in A. S. E. Fries. *krulla*, *krull*, *krul*, a curl. + Du. *krul*, a curl, *krullen*, to curl; Dan. *krølle*, a curl, Swed. *krullig*, curly; G. *krolle*, a curl, M. H. G. *krülle*. Cf. Norw. *krull*, a curl, something rolled together; *krulla*, to curl, bend or bow together. Allied to E. Fries. *krillen*, to bend, turn, wind; Low G. *krellen*, to turn; N. Fries. *krall*, close-twisted; suggesting Teut. base **krellan-*, to wind, str. vb. (Franck, Koolman).

Curlew, a bird. (F.) M. F. *corlieu*, 'a curlue'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *chiurlo*, a curlew, *chiurlare*, to howl, Swed. *kurla*, to coo; so that it is named from its cry.

Curmudgeon. (E.?) Origin unknown. In one instance spelt *corn-mudgin* (Phil. Holland), as if a hoarder of corn, hence, a stingy fellow; where *mudgin* is for *mudging*, pres. pt. of *mudge*, to hoard, also spelt *mooch* (M. E. *muchen*), to skulk; from O. F. *mucen*, to hide. But this is a

CURTAIL

forced spelling, giving a wrong clue. In 1596, we find *cornmullion*, with the same sense. The first syllable seems to be *cur*, a whelp; and we find Lowl. Sc. *murgeon*, to mock, to grumble; *mudgeon*, a grimace.

Currant. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *raysyns of coraunt*. — F. *raisins de Corinthe*, 'currants'; Cot. Hence, *currant* is a corruption of *Corinth* (L. *Corinthus*, Gk. *Kōpinthos*).

Current, running, flowing. (F. — L.) M. E. *currant*, O. F. *curant*, pres. pt. of *curre*, *corre* (F. *courir*), to run. — L. *currere*, to run. Prob. for **curvere*. Brugm. i. §§ 499, 516. Perhaps allied to **Horse**.

curricule. (L.) L. *curriculum*, a running; also, a light car. — L. *currere*, to run.

Curry (1), to dress leather. (F. — L. and Teut.) O. F. *correier* (Godefroy), earlier forms *conreder*, *conreër*, later *conroyer*, *courroier*, to curry, dress leather, orig. to prepare. — O. F. *conrei*, older form *cunreid*, gear, preparation. A hybrid word; made by prefixing *con-* (= L. *con*, *cum*) to O. F. *rei*, order (Ital. *-redo* in *arredo*, array). β. This O. F. *rei* is of Scand. origin; from Dan. *rede*, order (also to set in order), Icel. *reiði*, tackle. Precisely the same O. F. *rei* helps to form E. *ar-ray*; see **Array**. ¶ To *curry favour* is a corruption of M. E. *to curry favel*, to rub down a horse; *Favel* was a common old name for a horse.

Curry (2), a seasoned dish. (Tamil) From Tamil *kari*, sauce, relish for rice (Yule).

Curse. (E.) A. S. *cursian*, verb; *curs*, sb., an imprecation. Cf. O. Ir. *cūrsaigim*, 'I reprehend' (Windisch). Der. *ac-cursed*, from M. E. *acorsien*, to curse extremely, where the prefix *a-* = A. S. *ā-*, very; see **A-** (4).

Cursive. (L.) Med. L. *cursivus*, flowing; said of handwriting. — L. *curvus*, pp. of *currere*, to run. See **Current**.

cursor. (L.) Late L. *cursōrius*, hasty. — L. *cursōri-*, decl. stem of *cursor*, a runner. — L. *curvus* (above).

Cur. (L.) L. *curtus*, short, cut short.

curtail. (F. — L.) It has nothing to do with *tail*, but is an alteration of the older form *curtal*, verb, to dock; from the adj. *curtal*, having a docked tail (All's Well, ii. 3. 65). — O. F. *courtault*, later *courtant*, 'curtall, being curtailed'; Cot. The same as Ital. *cortaldo*, 'a curtall, a

CURTAIN

horse without a taile, Florio. Formed, with suffix *-ault* (=Ital. *-aldo*, Low L. *-aldus*, < G. *wald*, power), from O.F. *court*, short. = L. *curtus*, short.

Curtain. (F.-L.) M.E. *cortin*. = O.F. *cortine*. = Late L. *cortina*, a curtain (Exod. xxvi. 1, Vulgate), a screen, plain wall of a fort, orig. a small yard. = L. *cort-em*, acc. of *cōrs*, a court. See **Court**.

Curtleaxe. (F.-L.) A perversion of *cuttleax*, which was a perversion of *cuttelas*, an old spelling of *cutlass*. See **Cutlass**.

Curtsey. (F.-L.) The same word as *courtesy*, i.e. a courtly act.

Curve, a bent line. (L.) Late L. *curvus*, L. *curvus*, bent. + Gk. *κύρτος*, bent. Der. *curv-ature*, L. *curvātūra*, from pp. of *curvāre*, to bend; from *curvus*.

curvet. (Ital.-L.) Ital. *corvetta*, a curvet, leap, bound; dimin. from M. Ital. *corv-o* (Ital. *curvo*), bent. = L. *curvus* (above).

Cushat, the ring-dove. (E.) A.S. *cū-sceote*, a wild pigeon; also *cūscote*. Here *sceote* probably means 'shooter, darter,' from *sēotan*, to shoot (cf. A.S. *sēota*, a kind of trout); and perhaps *cū* refers to the 'coo' of the bird. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *cow-shot*, a cushat.

Cushion. (F.-L.) M.E. *quisschin*, *cushin*. = O.F. *coissin*, *coussin*, a cushion. [It is supposed that O.F. *coissin* was the true form, altered to *coussin* (perhaps) by the influence of O.F. *coute*, a quilt.] = L. type **coxinum*, a support for the hip, from *coxa*, hip, thigh (like L. *cubital*, elbow-cushion, from *cubitus*, elbow). Cf. Ital. *cuscino*, cushion, *coscia*, hip; Span. *cojín*, cushion, *cuja*, hip. (*Romania*, 1892, p. 87.)

Cusp. (L.) L. *cuspis*, a point.

Custard. (F.-Ital.-L.) For M.E. *crustade*, by shifting of *r*. Formerly *custade*, *crustade*, and orig. used with the sense of 'pasty.' = F. *croustade*, a pasty. = Ital. *crostata*, 'a kinde of daintie pye'; Florio. = L. *crustāta*, fem. pp. of *crustāre*, to encrust. = L. *crusta*, a crust.

Custody. (L.) L. *custōdia*, a keeping guard. = L. *custōd(i)-*, stem of *custos*, a guardian; lit. 'hider.' Cf. Gk. *κεύθειν*, to hide. See **Hide**. (✓KEUDH.) Brugm. i. § 699.

Custom. (F.-L.) M.E. *custume*. = O.F. *custume*, *costume* (F. *coutume*).

CYGNET

From a L. type **costumne*, for **costudne*, shortened form of *consuetudinem*, acc. of *consuetudo*, custom. = L. *consuetus*, pp. of *consuescere*, to accustom, inchoative form of **consuēre*, to be accustomed. = L. *con-* (cum), together, very; *suescere* (pp. *suetus*), to be accustomed; possibly from *suis*, own; so that *suescere* = to have it one's own way.

Cut. (Scand.) M.E. *cutten*, a weak verb. Of Scand. origin, but the traces of it are not many. Cf. Mid. Swed. *kotta*, to cut (Ihre); Swed. dial. *kuta*, *käta*, to cut small with a knife, also spelt *kvöta*, *köta*, *käta*; *kuta*, or *hytti*, a knife (Rietz); Icel. *kuti*, a little knife; Norw. *kyttel*, *kytel*, *kytul*, a knife for barking trees.

Cuticle. (L.) L. *cuticula*, double dimin. of *cutis*, hide, skin. See **Hide**. Der. *cut-an-e-ous*, from *cut-is*.

Cutlass. (F.-L.) F. *couteelas*, 'a cuttelas, or courtelas, or short sword'; Cot. (Cf. Ital. *coltellaccio*, 'a curtlex', Florio; which is the same word.) = O.F. *couel*, *cultel* (F. *couteau*), a knife; cf. Ital. *coltello*, knife; with acc. suffix *-aceum*. = L. acc. *cultellum*, a knife; dimin. of *cutter*, a coultter. ¶ The F. *-as*, Ital. *-accio* = L. *-accum*; but F. *couteelas* was actually turned into E. *curtleaxe*. Yet a *curtleaxe* was a sort of sword!

cutler. (F.-L.) M.E. *coteler*. = O.F. *cotelier*. = Late L. *cultellarius*, knife-maker. = L. *cultellus*, a knife (above).

Cutlet. (F.-L.) F. *côtelette*, a cutlet; formerly *costelette*, a little rib; dimin. of O.F. *coste*, rib. = L. *costa*, a rib; see **Coast**.

Cuttle. a fish. (E.) Formerly *cudele*. A.S. *cudele*, a cuttle-fish. Cf. G. *kuttel-fisch* (perhaps from E.).

Cycle. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *cycle*. = L. *cyclum*, acc. of *cyclus*. = Gk. *κύκλος*, a circle, cycle. + Skt. *chakra*, 'a wheel, circle. Allied to Wheel. Der. *cyclone* = Gk. *κυκλῶν*, whirling round, pres. pt. of *κυκλᾶω*, I whirl round; *epi-cycle*; *bi-cycle*.

Cygnets, a young swan. (F.-L.-Gk.) Dimin. of O.F. *cigne*, a swan. Strangely enough, this O.F. word is not immediately from L. *cygnus*, a swan; but the oldest O.F. spelling was *cisne* (as in Spanish), from Late L. *cicinus*, a swan, variant of *cygnus*. = Gk. *κύκνος*, a swan. Cf. L. *riconia*, a stork. See Diez; 4th ed. p. 714.

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Cylinder. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *cilindre*, later *cylindre*. = L. *cylindrus*. = Gk. *κύλινδρος*, a roller, cylinder. = Gk. *κυλινδρῆναι*, to roll; from *κυλῖναι*, to roll. Cf. O. Slav. *kolo*, a wheel. (✓QEL.)

Cymbal. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *cimbale*. = O. F. *cimbale*. = L. *cymbalum*. = Gk. *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal; named from its cup-like shape. = Gk. *κύμβη*, a cup. + Skt. *kumbha*, a jar. Allied to *Cup*; and see *Comb* (2). (✓KEUBH.)

Cynic. lit. dog-like. (L.-Gk.) L. *cynicus*. = Gk. *κυνικός*, dog-like, a Cynic. = Gk. *κυν-*, as in *κυν-ός*, gen. of *κύων*, a dog (E. *hound*).

Cynosure. (L.-Gk.) L. *cynosūra*, the stars in the tail of the constellation of the Lesser Bear; one of these is the Pole-star (hence, a centre of attraction). = Gk. *κυνόσουρα*, the Cynosure, tail of the Lesser Bear; lit. 'dog's tail.' = Gk. *κύων*, gen. of *κύων*, a dog; *οὐρά*, a tail.

Cypress (1), a tree. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *cipres*. = O. F. *cyprus*, later *cyprès*. = L. *cupressus*, *cyparissus*. = Gk. *κυπάρισσος*, cypress-tree. Cf. Heb. *gōpher*.

Cypress (2), a cloth of gold, a kind of satin, a kind of crape. (F.-L.) Palsgrave explains F. *craspe* by 'a cypress for a womans neck'; Cotgrave has 'crespe, cipres, cobweb lawn'; which suggests some confusion of *cypress* with *crape*. The origin of *cypress* is doubtful; but it occurs as *cipres*, *cypris* in Piers Plowman, and as *cyprus* in Sir Degrevant. It seems to have been imported from the isle of *Cyprus*.

Cyst, a pouch (in animals) containing morbid matter. (L.-Gk.) Formerly written *cystis*. = Late L. *cystis*. = Gk. *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.

Czar, the emperor of Russia. (Russ. = Teut. = L.) Russ. *tsare* (with *e* mute), a king. O. Slav. *čsarъ*. = Goth. *kaisar*. = L. *Cæsar*. ¶ This has been disputed; but see Matt. xiii. 24 in Schleicher, Indogermanische Chrestomathie, p. 275, where O. Slav. *cesarstvo* occurs for Russ. *tsarstvo*, kingdom; &c. Der. *csarowitz*, from Russ. *tsarevich*, czar's son; *csaritsa*, from Russ. *tsaritsa*, empress; *czar-ina*, with Ital. suffix *-ina*, from G. fem. suffix *-in*.

D.

Dab (1), to strike gently. (E.) M. E. *dabben*; also *dabbe*, a blow. Not in A. S.

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Cf. M. Du. *dabben*, to pinch, fumble, dabble; G. *tappen*, to grope, prov. G. *tappe*, fist, blow. See *Dub*, *Tap*.

dabble. (E.) To keep on dabbling; frequent. of *dab*. + M. Du. *dabbelen*, to fumble, dabble; frequent. of M. Du. *dabben* (above).

Dab (2), expert. (E.?) Prob. from *dab* (1); perhaps influenced by *dapper* or by *adapt*.

Dab (3), a fish. (E.) M. E. *dabbe*. Prob. allied to *dab*, a light blow, a soft mass dabbled down. See *Dab* (1), *dabble*.

Dabble; see *Dab* (1).

Dab-chick. (E.) Formerly *dap-chick*, *dop-chick*. Cf. A. S. *dop-enid*, a moorhen, lit. 'dipping duck'; *doppettan*, to dip often, immerse; Du. *dobber*, a float. See *Dip*.

Dace. (F.-O. Low G.) Formerly *darce*. = O. F. *dars*, nom. case of the word also spelt *dart*, meaning (1) a dart, (2) a dace. The fish is also called a *dart* or a *dare*, from its swift motion. See *Dare* (2), *Dart*.

Dacoit, a robber. (Hind.) Hind. *dākūtī*, a robber belonging to an armed gang; from *dākā*, robbery by a gang (Wilson). Der. *dacoit-yp*, robbery.

Dactyl. (L.-Gk.) L. *dactylus*, the metrical foot marked - u u. = Gk. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl.

Dad. (E.) A child's word for 'father.' So also W. *tad*, Irish *daid*, Bret. *tat*, *tad*, father; Gk. *tāta*, Skt. *tata*, dad.

Dado. (Ital.-L.) Formerly used of the die, or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column; afterwards applied to the part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost moulding. = Ital. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal. (Cf. Prov. *dat-s*, a die.) = Folk-L. *datum*, assumed to mean 'a die'; lit. 'a thing given, a lot.' = L. *datum*, neut. of pp. of *darce*, to give. See *Die* (2).

Daffodil. (F.-L.-Gk.) The *d* is a later addition; perhaps from M. F. *fleur d'affrodille*, translated 'daffodil-flower.' M. E. *affodille*; Prompt. Parv. = M. F. *asphodile*, also *affrodille*, 'th'affodill, or asphodill flower'; Cot. = L. *asphodelus*. = Gk. *ασφόδελος*, a kind of lily. See *Asphodel*.

Daft, foolish; the same as *Deft*.

Dagger. (F.) M. E. *daggere*; allied to *daggen*, to pierce. = F. *dague*, a dagger; of unknown origin (not Celtic). Cf. Ital. Span. *daga*, Port. *adaga*, dagger. The

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Port. form suggests an Eastern origin; cf. Heb. *dākhāh*, to strike.

Daggle, to moisten, wet with dew or spray. (Scand.) Frequentative verb from Swed. *dagg*, Icel. *dögg* (gen. *daggar*), dew. Cf. Icel. *dögva*, to bedew. See Dew.

Daguerreotype. (F. and Gk.) Formed by adding *-o-type* to F. *Daguerre*, a personal name, the inventor (A. D. 1838).

Dahlia. (Swed.) Named after *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist (A. D. 1791).

Dainty, a delicacy. (F.—L.) M. E. *deintee*, orig. a sb., a pleasant thing; cf. A. F. *deyntee*, greediness (Bozon). — O. F. *daintie* (i. e. *daintié*), agreeableness. — L. acc. *dignitatem*; see Dignity. ¶ The O. F. *daintie* is the true popular O. F. form; *digniteit* is a pedantic form; cf. O. F. *dain*, old spelling of *digne*, worthy.

Dairy. (Scand.) M. E. *deyerye*, a room for a *deye*, i. e. a milk-woman, farm-servant. — O. Norw. *deigja*, Swed. *deja*, a maid, dairy-maid, who was also the bread-maker; the orig. sense is 'kneader of dough.' — Teut. type **daig-jōn-*, sb. f., as if from (Goth.) *deigan* (pt. t. *daig*), to mould; whence also Goth. *daigs*, Icel. *deig*, Swed. *deg*, dough; see Dough. ¶ The cognate or borrowed A. S. *dāge* occurs once only; see Thörpe, *Dipl.* p. 641.

Dais, a raised floor in a hall. (F.—L.—Gk.) Now used of the raised platform on which the high table in a hall stands. Properly, it was the table *itself*; but was also used of a canopy over a seat of state, or of the seat of state. M. E. *deiz*, *deys*. — A. F. *deis*, O. F. *dois*, a high table (Supp. to Godefroy). — L. *discum*, acc. of *discus*, a quoit, platter; in Late L. a table. — Gk. *δίσκος*, a quoit, disc. See Disc.

✓ **Daisy**. (E.) M. E. *daytsey* (4 syllables). A. S. *dages tæge*, eye of day, i. e. the sun, which it resembles.

Dale, a valley. (E.) M. E. *dale*. — A. S. *dæl* (pl. *dæl-u*). + Icel. *dalr*, Dan. Swed. *dal*, a dale; Du. *dal*; Goth. *dals*; G. *thal*; also O. Slav. *dolŭ* (Russ. *dol'*); cf. Gk. *δόλος*, a vault. Der. *dell*.

Dally, to trifle. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *dalien*, to play, trifle. — A. F. and O. F. *daliere*, to converse, chat, pass the time in light converse (Bozon). Of Teut. origin; cf. Bavarian *dalen*, to speak and act as children (Schmeller); mod. G. (vulgar) *dahlen*, to trifle.

Dalmatic, a vestment. (F.—Dal-

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matia.) F. *dalmatique*. — L. *dalmatica* (*vestis*); fem. of *Dalmaticus*, belonging to Dalmatia.

Dam (1), a mound, bank against water. (E.) A. S. *damm*, only in the derived verb *for-demman*, to dam up; O. Fries. *dam*; North. Fries. *dām*. + Du. *dam*, Icel. *dammr*, Dan. *dam*, Swed. *dam*, M. H. G. *tam*, G. *damm*, a dam, dike. Cf. Goth. *faurdamman*, to dam up.

Dam (2), a mother, applied to animals. (F.—L.) The same word as **Dame**.

Damage. (F.—L.) M. E. *damage*. — A. F. *damage* (F. *dommage*); cf. Prov. *damnatje*, answering to Late L. **damnaticum*, harm; we find Late L. *damnaticus*, condemned to the mines. — L. *damnatus*, pp. of *damnare*; see **Damn**.

Damask. (Ital.—Syria.) M. E. *damaske*, cloth of Damascus. — Ital. *damasco*. — Heb. *dmeseq*, damask, *Dammeseq*, Damascus (Gen. xiv. 15). Der. *damask-rose*; *damask-ine*, to inlay with gold (F. *damasquiner*, from *damasqu-in*, adj.).

Dame. (F.—L.) M. E. *dame*. — O. F. *dame*, a lady. — L. *domina*; fem. of *dominus*, a lord. See **Don** (2).

Damn, to condemn. (F.—L.) M. E. *dammen*, *dampnen*. — F. *dannier*. — L. *damnare*, to condemn, fine. — L. *damnum*, loss, fine, penalty. Brug. i. § 762.

Damp. (E.) Cf. M. E. *dampen*, to suffocate; E. Fries. *damp*, vapour. + Du. *damp*, vapour, steam; Dan. *damp*, G. *dampf*, vapour; Swed. *damp*, dust. From the 2nd grade of Teut. **demp-*, pt. t. **damp*, pp. **dumpano-*, as in M. H. G. *dimpfen*, *timpfen*, str. vb., to reek; cf. Swed. dial. *dimba*, str. vb., to reek. See **Dumps**.

Damsel. (F.—L.) M. E. *damosel*. — O. F. *dameisele*, a girl, fem. of *dameisel*, a young man, squire, page. — Late L. *domicellus*, a page, short for **dominicellus*, double dimin. of *dominus*, a lord. (Pages were often of high birth.)

Damson. (L.—Syria.) M. E. *dama-scene*. — L. *Damascenum* (*prinum*), plum of Damascus. See **Damask**.

Dance. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *dau-ncen*. — O. F. *danser*. — O. H. G. *dansōn*, to drag along (as in a round dance). — O. H. G. *dans*, 2nd grade of *dinsen*, to pull, draw; allied to E. Thin. + Cf. Goth. *at-thinsan*, to draw towards one.

✓ **Dandelion**, a flower. (F.—L.) F. *dent de lion*, tooth of a lion; named from

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the jagged leaves.—*L. dent-em*, acc. of *dens*, tooth; *dē*, prep.; *leōnem*, acc. of *leo*, lion.

Dandle. (E.) Prob. of imitative origin; cf. M. F. *dodiner*, *dodeliner*, 'to rock, dandle, lull,' Cot.; M. Ital. *dandolare*, *dondolare*, 'to dandle or play the baby,' Florio; *dandola*, *dondola*, a toy. Godefroy gives M. F. *dandiner*, to balance or sway the body. Cf. E. Fries. *dindannen*, to walk unsteadily, sway from side to side.

Dandriff, scurf on the head. (E.) Formerly also *dandruffe*. Of unknown origin; but cf. prov. E. *dan*, scurf, *dander*, a slight scurf on the skin; and (perhaps) *drib*, a dribble, or *drift*, a fine shower. ¶ The W. *marw-don*, dandriff, is from *marw*, dead, and *ton*, skin.

Dandy, a beau (E.?). Origin unknown. Prov. E. *dandy*, gay, fine. Note M. Dan. *dande*, brave, excellent. *Dandy* is also a form of *Andrew*. [F. *dandin*, 'a meacock, noddie, ninny,' Cot., is unsuitable.]

Danger. (F.—L.) M. E. *daungere*, power, esp. power to harm.—O. F. *dan-gier* (F. *danger*), also *dongier* (XIII cent.), absolute power, irresponsible authority. This answers to a Late L. type **domniarium*, **dominiarium*, not found, but regularly formed from Late L. *dom(i)nium*, power, authority.—Late L. *domnus*, L. *dominus*, a lord.

Dangle, to swing about. (Scand.) Dan. *dangle*, Swed. dial. *dangla*, to swing about; cf. Swed. and Icel. *dingla*, Dan. *dingle*, to swing about; frequentative forms from *ding* (pt. t. *dang*), to throw about. See *Ding*.

Dank, moist. (Scand.) M. E. *dank*, wet (esp. with ref. to dew).—Swed. dial. *dank*, marshy ground; Icel. *dökk* (stem **dankwō*), a pool. Cf. Swed. dial. *dänka*, to moisten, Dan. dial. *dönke*, *dynke*, Norw. *dynka*, to wet; also Dan. dial. *dunkel*, moist, Swed. dial. *dunkelhet*, moisture; North. E. *danker*, a dark cloud; Swed. dial. and M. Dan. *dunken*, musty; G. *dunkel*, dark.

✓ **Dapper.** (Du.) Orig. good, valiant; hence brave, fine, spruce. XV cent.—Du. *dapper*, brave.—O. H. G. *taphar*, weighty, valiant, G. *tagger*, brave; Russ. *dobryi*, good. Brugm. i. § 563.

Dapple, a spot on an animal. (Scand.) Icel. *depill*, a spot, dot; a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*. The orig. sense is 'a little pool,' from Norweg.

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dape, a pool, a wet splotch; whence the idea of 'splash' or 'blot.'

Dare (I), to venture. (E.) M. E. *dar*, I dare; pt. t. *dorste*, *durst*. A. S. *ic dearr*, I dare; *he dearr*, he dare; pt. t. *dorste*; infin. **durran*. + Goth. *ga-dars*, I dare, *-daursta*, I durst, infin. *-daursan*; O. H. G. *tar*, I dare, infin. *turran*. Also Gk. *θαρσύν*, to be bold, *θαρς*, bold; Skt. *dysh*, to dare. (✓DHRS.) Brugm. i. § 502.

Dare (2), a dace. (F.—O. Low G.) A new form, made by taking *dace* (old form of *dace*) as a pl. form (= *dars*), and thence making a singular *dar*, now *dare*. See *Dace*.

Dark. (E.) M. E. *derk*. A. S. *deorc*, with a broken vowel; for older **derc*. The O. H. G. *tarchanjan*, to hide (answering to W. Germ. **dark-n-jan*) is from the and grade **dark* of the same base. Cf. also O. Sax. *der-ni*, A. S. *derne*, O. H. G. *tar-ni*, secret, dark; see *Tarnish*.

Darkling, in the dark. (E.) Formed with adv. suffix *-ling*, as in *flat-ling*, M. E. *hedling* (headlong), A. S. *bac-ling*, backwards.

Darling. (E.) M. E. *derling*. A. S. *deorling*, a favourite. — A. S. *deore* (in comp. *deor-*), dear; with double dimin. suffix *-ling*. See *Dear*.

✓ **Darn.** (E.) XVII cent. Prob. from M. E. *dernen*, to conceal, from *derne*, adj., secret, hidden; cf. prov. E. *dern*, *darn*, to hide, to stop up a hole.—A. S. *derne*, *dyrne*, secret, hidden. + O. Sax. *derni*, O. H. G. *tarni*, secret. See *Dark*.

Darnel. (F.) M. E. *darnel*, *dernel*. From an O. F. word, now only preserved in Walloon (Rouchi), *darnelle*, *darnel* (Hécart). Hitherto unexplained; but cf. Swed. *där-*, as in *där-repe*, or *repe*, *darnel* (Lowl. Sc. *dornel*); and O. F. *nielle*, *nelle* (Late L. *nigella*), *darnel* (Godefroy). The Swed. *dära* means to stupefy (as with *lolium temulentum*); cf. Dan. *daare*, a fool; Walloon *darnisse*, *daurnise*, drunken (Grandgagnage).

Dart. (F.—O. Low G.) M. E. *dart*. — O. F. *dart* (F. *dard*). Of Teut. origin; cf. A. S. *darot*, a dart, Swed. *dart*, a dagger, Icel. *darraðr*, a dart, O. H. G. *tart*, a dart.

Dash. (E.) M. E. *daschen*. Cf. Low G. *daschen*, to thrash (Berghaus); Dan. *daske*, to slap, Swed. *daska*, to beat; we speak of water *dashing* against rocks.

Dastard. (Scand.; with F. suffix.)

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M. E. *dastard*; where *-ard* is a F. suffix, as in *dull-ard*, *slug-ard*. *Dast* appears to be for *dased*; cf. Icel. *dastir*, exhausted, pp. of *dasa*, to be out of breath; *dasadr*, exhausted, weary, pp. of *dasask*, to be weary; see *Dase*. Cf. Icel. *dasi*, a lazy fellow, M. Du. *dasaert*, a fool (whence M. E. *das-art* (i. e. *das(e)ard*), a dullard, in N. E. D.); Low G. *däskopp*, a block-head (Berghaus). The orig. sense is 'slug-gard.'

✓ **Date** (1), a given point of time. (F.—L.) M. E. *date*.—F. *date*, date.—Late L. *data*, a date; L. *data*, neut. pl. of *datus*, given, dated.—L. *dare*, to give. †Gk. *δοῦμι*, I give; *δορός*, given; Skt. *dadāmi*, I give; Russ. *date*, to give. (✓DÖ.) Brugm. i. §§ 167, 168.

✓ **Date** (2), fruit of the palm. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *date*.—O. F. *date* (F. *datte*), also *datele*, a date.—L. *dactylum*, acc. of *dactylus*.—Gk. *δάκτυλος*, a finger; also a date (somewhat like a finger). But it is probable that *δάκτυλος*, a date, was a word of Semitic origin, assimilated to the word for 'finger.' Cf. Aramaic *diqlā*, a palm-tree (see Gen. x. 27); Arab. *daqal*.

Daub. (F.—L.) M. E. *dauben*.—O. F. *dauber*, to plaster; answering to an older form **dalber*.—L. *dealbāre*, to whiten, plaster.—L. *dē*, down, very; *albāre*, to whiten, from *albus*, white; see *Alb*. Cf. Span. *jalbegar* (= **dealbicāre*), to plaster. Der. *be-daub*.

✓ **Daughter**. (E.) M. E. *doghter*, *doh-ter*. A. S. *dohtor*. †Du. *dochter*, Dan. *dotter*, *dotter*, Swed. *dotter*, Icel. *dóttir*, Goth. *dauhhtar*, G. *tochter*; Russ. *doche*, Lith. *duktė*, Gk. *θυγάτηρ*, Pers. *dukhtar*, Skt. *duhitṛ*. Orig. sense doubtful.

Daunt. (F.—L.) M. E. *daunten*.—O. F. *dantier*; also *donter*.—L. *domitāre*, to tame, subdue; frequent. of *domāre*, to tame; see *Tame*.

Dauphin. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *dauphin*, a dolphin; see *Dolphin*. A title of the eldest son of the king of France, who took it from the province of *Dauphiny* (A. D. 1349); and the province had formerly had several lords named *Dauphin*.

Davit, a support for ship's boats. (Heb. ?) Formerly spelt *David*, as if from a proper name (A. D. 1626). Also called *daviot* in A. F., a dimin. of O. F. *Davi*, David.

Daw. (E.) From the noise made by the bird; cf. *caw*. †O. H. G. *tāha*, a daw;

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dimin. *tāhele* (now G. *dohle*), a daw; whence Ital. *taccola*, a daw (Florio). Der. *jack-daw*.

Dawk, transport by relays of men and horses. (Hindi.) Hindi *dāk*, post, transport, &c. (Yule).

Dawn; see *Day*.

Day. (E.) M. E. *day*, *dai*, *dai*. A. S. *dag*, pl. *dagas*. †Du. Dan. Swed. *dag*, Icel. *dagr*, G. *tag*, Goth. *dags*. Allied to Lith. *dagas*, hot time, autumn; *degti*, to burn. Teut. type **dagos*; Idg. type **dhoghos*; from ✓DHEGH, to burn; Skt. *dah*, to burn, *ni-dāgha*, hot season. *Day* is the hot, bright time; as opposed to *night*.

¶ In no way allied to L. *diēs*.

dawn, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *dawnen*; from the older sb. *dawning*.—Swed. Dan. *dawning*, a dawning, dawn; as if from a verb **dag-na*, to become day, from Swed. Dan. *dag*, day. 2. We also find M. E. *dawen*, to dawn; from A. S. *dagian*, to become day, dawn.—A. S. *dag-*, base of *dag*, day. (Cf. *fawn*, vb.)

Daywoman, dairy-woman. (Scand. and E.) In Shak. L. L. l. i. 2. 137. The addition of *woman* is needless. *Day* = M. E. *deye*.—O. Norw. *deigja*, a maid; esp. a dairymaid; see *Dairy*.

Daze. (Scand.) M. E. *dazen*, to stupefy. —Swed. *dasa*, to lie idle; Icel. *dasask*, to be wearied, lit. to daze oneself, where *-sk* is the reflexive suffix; *dasi*, a lazy man; *dasinn*, lazy; Dan. dial. *dase*, to be idle; Low G. *däsen*, *dösen*, to be listless; in 'n *däs sein*, to be in a 'daze' (Berghaus).

dazzle, to confuse. (Scand.) From *daze*; with frequent. suffix *-le*. Der. *be-dazzle*.

De (1), prefix. (L.; or F.—L.) L. *dē*, down, away, from, very; hence sometimes F. *dē-*, *de-*, O. F. *de-*.

De (2), prefix. (F.—L.) F. *dē-*, O. F. *des-*; from L. *dīs-*; see *Dis-*.

Deacon. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *deken*. A. S. *diacon*.—L. *diaconus*.—Gk. *δίακονος*, a servant, a deacon. Cf. *ἐγ-κονίς*, I am quick, *ἐγ-κονίς*, a maid-servant.

Dead. (E.) M. E. *deed*. A. S. *dead*, dead. †Du. *dood*, Dan. *død*, Swed. *död*, Icel. *daufur*, Goth. *dauths*. Teut. type **dau-dos*, orig. a pp. with Idg. suffix *-to* (Teut. *-to-*) from the vb. **dau-jan-* (Icel. *deyja*), to die. See *Die* (1).

Deaf. (E.) M. E. *deef*. A. S. *deaf*. †Du. *doof*, Dan. *døv*, Swed. *döf*, Icel. *daufur*, Goth. *daubs*, G. *taub*. Orig. 'obfuscated';

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allied to Gk. *τῆφος*, smoke, darkness, stupor, *τῆφ-λος*, blind. (✓DHEUBH.)

Deal (1), a share. (E.) M. E. *deel*. A. S. *dæl*, a share. + Du. *deel*, Dan. *deel*, Swed. *del*, Goth. *dails*, G. *theil*. Cf. O. Slav. *dělit*, a part. Brugm. i. § 279 (2).

deal (2), to divide, distribute. (E.) M. E. *delen*. A. S. *dælan*. = A. S. *dæl*, a share (above). + Du. *deelen*, Dan. *dele*, Swed. *dela*, Icel. *deila*, Goth. *dailjan*, G. *theilen*; cf. the respective sbs. (above).

Deal (3), a thin board. (Du.) Du. *deel*, a plank. + G. *diele*; see **Thill**.

Dean. (F. - L.) M. E. *dene*. = O. F. *deien* (F. *doyen*). = L. *decānum*, acc. of *decānus*, one set over ten soldiers, or over ten monks, a dean. = L. *decem*, ten.

Dear. (E.) M. E. *dere*. A. S. *dēore*, *dýre*, dear, precious. + Dan. and Swed. *dýr*, dear, costly, Icel. *dýrr*, dear, precious; O. Sax. *diuri*; G. *theuer*.

✓ **dearth**, scarcity. (E.) M. E. *derthe*, dearth; hence, dearth. Not in A. S.; but formed as *heal-th*, *warm-th*, &c. + Icel. *dýrð*, value, from *dýrr* (above); O. Sax. *diuritha*, value, from *diuri*, dear, precious; O. H. G. *tiurida*, from *tiuri* (G. *theuer*).

Death. (E.) M. E. *deeth*. A. S. *dēað*. + Du. *dood*, Dan. Swed. *död*, Goth. *dauþus*, G. *tod*; cf. Icel. *daufi*. Teut. type **dauþuz*, formed with Idg. suffix *-tu-*, Teut. *-þu-*, from the base **dau-*; see **Dead**.

Debar (F.) F. *débarrier*; O. F. *des-barrer*. From **De-** (2) and **Bar**.

Debase. (L., and F. - L.) Formed from **base** by prefixing L. *dē*, down.

Debate. (F. - L.) M. E. *debaten*. = O. F. *debatre*, to debate, argue. = L. *dē*, down; *battere*, to beat. See **Batter** (1).

Debauch. (F. - L. and Teut.) O. F. *desbaucher*, (F. *débaucher*), 'to debosh, mar, seduce, mislead'; Cot. Diez supposes that the orig. sense was 'to entice away from a workshop'; it is certainly derived from the O. F. prefix *des-* (L. *dis-*), away, and O. F. *bauche*, explained by Roquefort as 'a little house,' and by Cotgrave as 'a course of stones or bricks in building.' Cf. M. F. *embaucher*, to use in business, employ, *esbaucher*, to rough-hew, frame. Godefroy gives *desbaucher* only in the sense of 'rough-hew,' but his Supp. adds—'detach from one's service, turn aside, distract.' The orig. sense of *bauche* was prob. 'balk,' i. e. beam, hence frame of a building, course in building,

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small building, &c.; of Teut. origin; see **Balk**.

Debenture, acknowledgment of a debt. (L.) Formerly *debentur* (Bacon). = L. *dēbentur*, lit. 'they are due,' because such receipts began with the words *dēbentur mihi* (Webster); pr. pl. pass. of *dēbeo*, I owe; see **Debt**.

Debilitate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēbilitāre*, to weaken. = L. *dēbilis*, weak. = L. *dē*, away, not; *-bilis*, prob. allied to Skt. *bala-*, strength; cf. *dur-bala-* (for *dus-bala-*), feeble. Brugm. i. § 553.

Debonair. (F.) M. E. *debonere*, *debonaire*; A. F. *debonaire* for *de bon aire*, lit. of a good stock. = L. *dē*, of; *bon-us*, good; and O. F. *aire*, place, stock, race, a word of uncertain origin. Diez suggests that it represents Lat. acc. *agrū*, field.

Debouch. (F. - L.) F. *déboucher*, to uncork, to emerge from; hence, to march out of a narrow pass. = F. *dé* (= O. F. *des* < L. *dis-*), away; and *bouche*, mouth, opening, from L. *bucca*, mouth.

Debris, broken pieces. (F. - L. and Teut.) F. *débris*, fragments. = O. F. *debrisier*, to break to pieces. = O. F. *de-*, from L. *dē*, down; and *brisier* (F. *briser*), to break; see **Bruise**.

Debt. (F. - L.) A bad spelling of *dett*, M. E. *dette*. = O. F. *dette* (but in M. F. misspelt *debtte*). = L. *dēbita*, a sum due; fem. of *dēbitus*, owed, pp. of *dēbere*, to owe. *Dēbere* = *de-hibēre* (Plautus), i. e. to have away, have on loan. = L. *dē*, down, away; *hibēre*, to have. Der. *debt-or*, M. E. *det-tur*, from O. F. *deteur*, L. acc. *dēbitōrem*.

Debut. (F. - L. and O. H. G.) A first appearance in a play. = F. *début*, a first stroke, first cast or throw at dice, first play in the game of bowls; verbal sb. of *débuter*, M. F. *desbuter*, 'to put from the mark he aimed at' (at bowls), Cot.; hence, to come in first, be entitled to lead. From L. *dis-*, from, and F. *but*, mark. See **Butt** (1).

Decade. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *decade*, 'a decade,' Cot.; i. e. an aggregate of ten. = L. *decadem*, acc. of *decas*. = Gk. *dekáda*, acc. of *dekás*, a company of ten. = Gk. *deka*, ten; see **Ten**.

decagon. (Gk.) Named from its ten angles. = Gk. *deka*, ten; *γων-ία*, a corner, angle, allied to *γωνυ*, knee; see **Knee**. Der. *hendeca-gon* (*hendeka*, eleven); *dodecagon* (*dōdeka*, twelve).

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decahedron. (Gk.) Named from its ten sides or bases.—Gk. *δέκα*, ten; *ἔδ-ρα*, a base, lit. 'seat,' from *ἕζομαι* (for *ἵδγομαι*), I sit; see **Sit**. Der. *do-deca-hedron* (Gk. *δώδεκα*, twelve).

decatalogue. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *décalogue*.—L. *decalogus*, acc. of *decalogus*.—Gk. *δεκάλογος*, the ten commandments.—Gk. *δέκα*, ten; *λόγος*, a speech, saying; see **Logio**.

decasyllabic, having ten syllables. (Gk.) Gk. *δέκα*, ten; *σλλαβή*, a syllable. Der. *hendecasyllabic* (Gk. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven).

Decadence, decay. (F.—L.) F. *décadence*.—Med. L. *dēcadentia*, —L. *dē*, down; *cadentia*, a falling; see **Cadenoe**.

Decamp, to depart. (F.—L.) L. *dēcampare*; O.F. *descamper*, orig. to remove a camp.—L. *dis*, away; and *campus*, a field, later, a camp. See **De-** (2) and **Camp**.

Decanal. (L.) Belonging to a dean.—L. *decānus*, a dean; with suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*); see **Dean**.

Decant. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *décant* (Span. *decantar*).—Med. L. *dēcanthāre* (a word of the alchemists), to pour out.—L. *dē*, from; *canthus*, the 'lip' of a cup, a peculiar use of Gk. *κάνθος*, corner of the eye (Hatzfeld). Der. *decant-er*, a wine-vessel.

Decapitate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *dēcapitāre*, to behead.—L. *dē*, off; and *capit-*, stem of *caput*, head.

Decay, to fall into ruin. (F.—L.) O. North F. *dechair* (Span. *decaer*); variant of O. F. *dechair*, *decheoir*.—O. F. *de-*; and *cheoir* (F. *choir*), to fall.—L. *dē*, down; and Folk-L. *cadīre*, *cadere*, to fall, variants of L. *cadere*, to fall.

Decase. (F.—L.) M. E. *decas*.—O. F. *deces* (F. *décès*), death.—L. acc. *dēcessus*, departure, death.—L. *dēcessus*, pp. of *dēcidere*, to depart.—L. *dē*, from; *cidere*, to go away.

Deceive. (F.—L.) A. F. *deceivre*; O. F. *decevoir*, *decevoir*, pres. subj. *deceive*.—L. *dēcipere*, to take away, deceive.—L. *dē*, away; and *capere*, to take. Der. *deceit*, from O. F. *deceit*, pp. of *decevoir*.

December. (L.; or F.—L.) O. F. *Decembre*.—L. *December*.—L. *decem*, ten; as it was the tenth month of the Roman year.

Decemvir, one of ten magistrates. (L.) L. *decemvir*, one of the *decemviri*, or ten men joined in a commission.—L.

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decem, ten (see **Ten**); and *uir*, a man (see **Virile**).

Decennial, belonging to ten years. (L.) For L. *decenn-ālis*, of ten years; cf. *bi-ennial*.—L. *dec-em*, ten; *annus*, a year.

Decent. (F.—L.) O. F. *decent*.—L. *decentem*, acc. of pres. pt. of *dēcere*, to become, befit; cf. *decus*, honour.

Deception. (F.—L.) O. F. *deception*.—L. acc. *dēceptionem*.—L. *dēceptus*, pp. of *dēcipere*, to deceive; see **Deceive**.

Decide. (F.—L.) F. *décider*.—L. *dēcidere*, pp. *dēcīsus*, to cut off, decide.—L. *dē*, down; and *cadere*, to cut. Der. *dēcis-ion* (from pp. *dēcīsus*).

Deciduous, falling off. (L.) L. *dēcidu-us*, that falls down; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *dēcidere*, to fall down.—L. *dē*, down; and *cadere*, to fall. See **Decay**.

Decimal. (F.—L.) O. F. *decimal*.—Late L. *decimālis*, belonging to tithes.—L. *decima*, a tithe; fem. of *decimus*, tenth. Cf. L. *decem*, ten.

decimate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēcimāre*, to select every tenth man, for punishment.—L. *decem*, ten.

Decipher. (F. and Arab.) Formed after F. *déchiffrer*, to decipher.—F. *dē*, O. F. *des*, L. *dis*-, apart; *Cipher*, q. v.

Deck, to cover. (Du.) Du. *dekken*, to cover; *dek*, a cover, a ship's deck. Cognate with E. *Thatoh*, q. v.

Declaim. (L.) Formerly *declame*.—L. *dēclāmāre*, to cry aloud.—L. *dē*, down, fully; *clāmāre*, to cry; see **Claim**.

Declare. (F.—L.) O. F. *declarer*.—L. *dēclārāre*, to make clear, declare.—L. *dē*, fully; *clārus*, clear.

Declension. (F.—L.) O. F. *declinaison*, used for the 'declension' of a noun.—L. *dēclīnātiōnem*, acc. of *dēclīnātiō*, declination, declension.—L. *dēclīnātus*, pp. of *dēclīnāre* (below).

decline. (F.—L.) O. F. *decliner*.—L. *dēclīnare*, to lean or bend aside from.—L. *dē*-, from; *-clīnāre* (only in comp.), to lean; see **Incline**, **Lean** (1).

Declivity. (F.—L.) F. *déclivité*.—L. *dēclīvītātē*, acc. of *dēclīvītās*, a downward slope.—L. *dēclīvis*, sloping downward.—L. *dē*, down; *clīvus*, a slope, hill. See **Lean** (1).

Decoat. (L.) L. *dēcoctus*, pp. of *dēcoquere*, to boil down.—L. *dē*, down, away; *coquere*, to cook.

Decollation, a beheading. (F.—L.)

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O. F. *decollation*.—Late L. acc. *dēcollātiōnem*. From pp. of *dēcollāre*, to behead.—L. *dē*, off; *collum*, the neck.

Decompose. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *décomposer* (XVI c.); from *dē*-, prefix, and *composer*, to compose. See **Compose**.

Decorate. (L.) From pp. of *decorāre*, to adorn.—L. *decor-* (for **decos-*), stem of *decus*, honour, ornament; cf. L. *decēre*, to be fit.

decorum. (L.) L. *decorum*, seemliness; neut. of *decorus*, seemly.—L. *decōr-*, stem of *decor*, seemliness, allied to *decus* (above). Der. *in-decorum*.

Decoy. a contrivance for catching wild-ducks. (F. and Du.) Coined from prov. E. *coy*, a decoy, by prefixing the E. *dē* (F. *dé*-, L. *dē*). E. *coy* is from Du. *kooi*, a cage, decoy, M. Du. *koye*, older form *houwe* (Hexham); from L. *cauea*, whence also F. and E. *cage*; see **Cage**. ¶ The prefixing of *dē*- was probably due to confusion with M. E. *coyen*, to quiet; so that *dē-coy* seemed to mean a 'quieting down.'

Decrease. (F.—L.) A. F. *descreves*, *descreis*, O. F. *descrois*, sb., a decrease; from *descroistre*, vbl., to decrease.—Late L. *discrescere*, used for L. *dēcrescere*, to diminish (pp. *dēcrētus*).—L. *dē*, down, away; *crescere*, to grow.

decrement. (L.) L. *dēcrēmentum*, a decrease.—L. *dēcrē-tus*, pp. of *dēcre-scere*.

Decree. (F.—L.) M. E. *decree*.—O. F. *decet*.—L. *dēcrētum*.—L. *dēcrētus*, pp. of *dēcernere*, to decree, lit. to separate.—L. *dē*, away; *cernere*, to distinguish.

decretal. (F.—L.) O. F. *decretal*.—Late L. *dēcrētāle*, a decree.—L. *dēcrētus*.

Decrepit. (L.) L. *dēcrepītus*, noiseless, creeping about like an old man, aged.—L. *dē*, away; *crepītus*, noise, allied to *crepītus*, pp. of *crepāre*, to crackle, make a noise.

Decry, to condemn. (F.—L.) O. F. *descrier*, to cry down, disparage.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), implying the reversal of an act, and here opposed to 'cry up'; *crier*, to cry. See **Cry**.

Decussate, to cross at an acute angle. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēcussāre*, to cross, to put into the form of an X.—L. *dēcussis*, a coin worth ten asses (as-es), and therefore marked with X, i. e. ten.—L. *decem*, ten; *assi-*, stem of *as*, an ace; see **Ac**.

Dedicate, to devote. (L.) L. *dēdicā-tus*, pp. of *dēdicāre*, to devote.—L. *dē*,

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down; *dēdicāre*, to proclaim; from *dē-*, weak grade of *dīc-*, as in *dīcere*, to say.

Deduce. (L.) L. *dēducere*, to bring down (hence, to infer).—L. *dē*, down; *ducere*, to bring. See **Duke**.

deduct. (L.) Orig. to derive from.—L. *dēduct-us*, pp. of *dēducere*, to bring down (above).

Deed. (E.) M. E. *deed*. O. Merc. *dēd*, A. S. *dēd*.+ Du. *daad*, Icel. *dāð*, Swed. *dād*, Dan. *daad*, Goth. *dēds*, G. *that*, O. H. G. *tāt*. Teut. type **dēdis*; Idg. type **dhētis*; from √DHE, to place, put, do. See **Do**.

Deem. (E.) M. E. *demen*. A. S. *dē-man*, to judge, give a doom.—A. S. *dōm*, a doom; see **Doom**. Cf. Du. *doemen*, Icel. *dama* (for *dama*), Swed. *dōma*, Dan. *dōmme*, Goth. *dōmjan*, O. H. G. *tuomian*. Teut. type **dōmjan-*, from **dōmos*, doom.
Deep, profound. (E.) M. E. *deop*. A. S. *dēop*.+ Du. *diep*, Dan. *dyb*, Swed. *djup*, Icel. *djúpr*, G. *tief*, Goth. *diups*. Teut. type **deupos*; see **Dip**.

depth, deepness. (E.) From *deop*; cf. Icel. *dýp*, depth, from *djúpr*, deep.+ Du. *diepte*; Goth. *daupitha*.

Deer. (E.) M. E. *deer*, an animal. A. S. *dēor*, a wild animal.+ Du. *dier*, Dan. *dýr*, Swed. *djur*, Icel. *dýr*, Goth. *dīus*, G. *thier*. Teut. type **dēusom*; Idg. type **dheusom*, prob. 'animal'; from **dheus-*, to breathe (Kluge). Brugm. i. § 539 (2). Der. *wilder-ness*, q. v.

Deface. (F.—L.) M. E. *defacen*.—O. F. *desfacier*, to deface, disfigure.—O. F. *des-* (<L. *dis-*), apart; *face*, face; see **Face**.

Defalcate, to abate, deduct. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *difalcāre* or *dēfalcāre*, to abate, deduct, take away.—L. *dif-* (= *dis-*), apart, or else *dē*, away; Late L. *falcāre*, to cut with a sickle, from L. *fals* (stem *falc-*), a sickle.

Defame. (F.—L.) M. E. *defamen*, *difamen*.—O. F. *difamer*, to take away a man's character.—L. *difāmāre*, to spread a bad report.—L. *dif-* (for *dis-*), apart; *fama*, a report. See **Fame**.

Default. (F.—L.) M. E. *defaute*.—O. F. *defaute*, a default, from *defaillir*, to fail; imitating *faute* from *faillir*. See **De**-(1) and **Fault**.

Defeasance, a rendering null. (F.—L.) A. F. law-term *defeasance*, a rendering void.—O. F. *defesant*, *defesant*, pres. part. of *defaire*, *desfaire*, to render void.—O. F.

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des- (L. *dis-*), apart; *faire* (L. *facere*), to make.

defeat. (F.—L.) M. E. *defaiten*, to defeat.—A. F. *defeter*, formed from O. F. *defait*, *desfait*, pp. of *desfaire*, *desfaire*, to render void (above).

Defecate. (L.) From pp. of *defaecare*, to free from dregs.—L. *dē*, out; *faec-*, stem of *faex*, pl. *faeces*, dregs.

Defect. (L.) L. *defectus*, a want.—L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, to fail, orig. to undo.—L. *dē*, away; *facere*, to make. Der. *defect-ion*, -ive.

Defend. (F.—L.) M. E. *defenden*.—O. F. *defendre*.—L. *defendere*, to defend, lit. strike down or away.—L. *dē*, down; **fendere*, to strike, only in comp. *dē-fendere*, *of-fendere*. Cf. G. *abweiv*, to strike; Skt. *han*. (✓GHWEN.) Brugm. i. § 664.

defence. (F.—L.) M. E. *defence*.—O. F. *defense*.—L. *dēfensa*, a defending (Tertullian).—L. *dēfens-us*, pp. of *dēfendere* (above). Also M. E. *dēfens*, O. F. *dēfens*, from L. *dēfensum*, neut.

Defer (1), to delay. (F.—L.) M. E. *differren*.—O. F. *differer*, to delay.—L. *differre*, to bear different ways, delay.—L. *dis-* (for *dis-*), apart; *ferre*, to bear.

defer (2), to lay before, submit oneself. (F.—L.) O. F. *deferer*, to admit or give way to an appeal.—L. *dēferre*, to bring down, bring before one.—L. *dē*, down; *ferre*, to bear, carry.

Deficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *deficere*, to fail; see **Defect**.

deficit, lack. (L.) L. *deficit*, it fails; 3 p. s. pres. of *deficere* (above).

Defile (1), to pollute. (F.—L.; confused with L. and E.) M. E. *desoulen*, to trample under foot; later spelling *defoyle*; see **Foil** (1). This word is obsolete, but it suggested a hybrid compound made by prefixing L. *dē*, down, to the old word *file*, to defile (Mach. iii. 1. 65)=A. S. *fyilan* (for **fūljan*), to defile, make foul, formed by vowel-change of *ū* to *ȳ* from A. S. *fūl*, foul; see **Foul**.

Defile (2), to march in a file. (F.—L.) F. *dēfiler*, to defile.—F. *dē*.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *filer*, to spin threads, from L. *filum*, thread. Der. *defile*, sb., F. *dēfilé*, a narrow passage; orig. pp. of *dēfiler*.

Define. (F.—L.) O. F. *definir*, to define, conclude.—L. *dēfinire*, to limit.—L. *dē* down; *finire*, to end, from *finis*, end.

Deflect. (L.) L. *deflectere*, to bend

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down or aside.—L. *dē*, down; *flectere*, to bend. Der. *deflex-ion*, from *deflex-us*, pp.

Deflour, Deflower. (F.—L.) M. E. *desflouren*.—O. F. *desfluer*, Cotg.—Late L. *dēflōrāre*, to gather flowers.—L. *dē*, away; *flōr-*, for *flos*, a flower.

Defluxion. (L.) From acc. of L. *dēfluxio*, a flowing down.—L. *dē*, down; *flux-us*, pp. of *fluere*, to flow.

Deforce, to dispossess. (F.—L.) Legal.—A. F. *deforcer*, to dispossess (Med. L. *disforciāre*).—O. F. *de*=*des-* (L. *dis-*), away; and *F. force*. See **Foroe**.

Deform. (F.—L.) M. E. *deformen*, chiefly in pp. *deformed*.—O. F. *disformer*, to deform; Godefroy.—O. F. *disforme*, adj., deformed, ugly; Cot.—L. *dēformis*, ugly.—L. *dē*, away; *forma*, shape, beauty.

Defraud. (F.—L.) O. F. *defrauder*.—L. *dēfraudāre*, to deprive by fraud.—L. *dē*, away; *fraud-*, stem of *fraus*, fraud.

Defray. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) O. F. *desfrayer*, to pay expenses; Litttré.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*); *fraier*, to spend. *Fraier* is from O. F. **frai*, **fre*, later *frait*, mostly used in the pl. *frais*, *fres* (F. *frais*), expenses; cf. Low L. *fredum*, a fine, composition.—O. H. G. *fridu* (G. *friede*), peace; also, a fine for a breach of the peace. See **Affray**.

Deft, neat, dexterous. (E.) M. E. *deft*, *dast*. A. S. *dæfte*, as seen in *ge-dæfte*, mild, gentle, meek; *ge-dæfilice*, fitly, seasonably; *deftian*, to prepare. Cf. A. S. *ge-daf-en*, fit, pp. of a lost strong vb. **dasan*; Goth. *gadaban*, to besit, *gadōbs*, fitting.

Defunct, dead. (L.) L. *dēfunctus*, i. e. having fully performed the course of life, pp. of *dēfungi*, to perform fully.—L. *dē*, fully; and *fungi*, to perform; see **Function**.

Defy. (F.—L.) M. E. *defyen*.—O. F. *desfer*, *desfier*, *desfier*, orig. to renounce one's faith.—Late L. *diffidare*, to renounce faith.—L. *dis-* (for *dis-*), apart; *-fidare* (from *fidus*, faithful), to trust; cf. L. *fidere*, to trust. See **Faith**.

Degenerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēgenerāre*, to become base.—L. *dēgener*, adj., base.—L. *dē*, down; *gener-* (for **genes-*), stem of *genus*, race. See **Genus**.

Deglutition, swallowing. (F.—L.) F. *dēglutition*.—L. *dē*, down; *glūtītus*, pp. of *glūtire*, to swallow.

Degrade. (F.—L.) O. F. *degrader*, to deprive of rank or office.—Late L. *dē-*

DEGREE

gradare, the same. — L. *dē*, from; *gradus*, rank. See **Grade**.

degree. (F. — L.) O. F. *degre*, *degret*, a step, rank; orig. a step *down* (used of stairs). — L. *dē*, down; *gradus*, a step.

Deliscent, gaping. (L.) L. *dēhiscent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dēhiscere*, to gape open. — L. *dē*, down; *hiscere*, to gape, inceptive of *hiāre*, to yawn; see **Hiatu**s.

Deify, Deist; see **Deity**.

Deign. (F. — L.) M. E. *deignen*. — A. F. *deign-*, a stem of O. F. *dign(i)er*, to deign. — L. *dignāre*, by-form of *dignāri*, to deem worthy. — L. *dignus*, worthy. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Deity. (F. — L.) M. E. *deits*. — O. F. *deite*. — L. *deitātem*, acc. of *deitās*, deity, Godhead. — L. *dei-*, for *deus*, God; cf. *diuus*, godlike. Cf. W. *duw*, Gael. and Ir. *dia*, Skt. *dēva-*, a god; Gk. *dios*, Skt. *daiva-*, divine. See **Tuesday**.

deify. (F. — L.) M. E. *deifyen*. — O. F. *deifier*, 'to deify'; Cot. — Late L. *deificāre*. — L. *deificus*, accounting as gods. — L. *dei-*, for *deus*, a god; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *deificat-ion*, due to pp. of *deificāre*.

deist. (F. — L.) F. *dēiste*. From L. *de-us*; with suffix *-ist*.

Deject, to cast down. (L.) From L. *dēiectus*, pp. of *dēicere* (*dēicere*), to cast down. — L. *dē*, down; *iacere*, to throw.

Delay, vb. (F. — L.) O. F. *delayer*, *dilaier*; also *deleer* (Godefroy). It answers in sense to L. *dilatāre*, to defer, delay, put off; which would properly give O. F. *dileer*. *Dilatāre* is from *dilatūs*, deferred, put off; from L. *dī-* (*dis-*), apart; *lātus*, borne, pp. of *tollere*, to lift, sustain, bear. ¶ The O. F. spelling with *ai* causes a difficulty. Der. *delay*, sb.; O. F. *delai*.

Delectable. (F. — L.) Late M. E. *delectable*. — F. *delectable*. — L. *dēlectābilis*, delightful. — L. *dēlectāre*, to delight; frequent. of *dēlicere*, to allure. See **Delicious**.

Delegate, a chosen deputy. (L.) L. *dēlegātus*, pp. of *dēlegāre*, to depute, appoint. — L. *dē*, away; *lēgāre*, to depute. See **Legate**.

Delete, to erase. (L.) L. *dēlētus*, pp. of *dēlēre*, to destroy. See below.

Deleterious. (Gk.) Late L. *dēlēteri-us*, with suffix *-ous*. For Gk. *δηλητήριος*, noxious. — Gk. *δηλητήρ*, a destroyer. — Gk. *δολέομαι*, I harm, injure.

DELVE

Delf. (Dn.) Earthenware first made at *Delft*, formerly *Delf*, a town in S. Holland, about A. D. 1310 (Haydn). The town was named from its *delf* or canal; cf. **Delve**.

Deliberate, carefully weighed and considered. (L.) L. *dēliberātus*, pp. of *dēliberāre*, to consult. — L. *dē*, thoroughly; *librāre*, to weigh, from *libra*, a balance.

Delicate, dainty, refined. (L.) L. *dēlicātus*, luxurious; probably allied to *dēlicia* (or *dēlicia*, pl.), pleasure, delight, and to L. *dēlicere*, to amuse (below).

delicious. (F. — L.) M. E. *delicious*. — O. F. *delicious*. — Late L. *dēliciosus*, pleasant. — L. *dēlicia*, pleasure. — L. *dēlicere*, to amuse, allure. — L. *dē*, away; *lacere*, to entice.

delight. (F. — L.) Misspelt for *delite*. M. E. *deliten*, verb. — O. F. *deliter*, *delieter*. — L. *dēlectāre*; see **Delectable**.

Delineate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēlineāre*, to sketch in outline. — L. *dē*, down; *lineāre*, to mark out, from *linea*, a line. See **Line**.

Delinquent, failing in duty. (L.) *dēlinquent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dēlinquere*, to fail, to omit one's duty. — L. *dē*, away, from; *linquere*, to leave.

Deliquesce, to become liquid. (L.) L. *dēliquescere*, to become liquid. — L. *dē*, away; *liquescere*, inceptive form of *liquēre*, to be wet. See **Liquid**.

Delirious. (L.) A coined word (with suffix *-ous*), from L. *dēliri-um*, madness, which is also adopted into English. — L. *dēlirius*, mad; lit. 'going out of the furrow.' — L. *dē*, from; and *lira*, a furrow. Cf. O. H. G. *leisa*, G. *g-leise*, a track.

Deliver. (F. — L.) O. F. *delivrer*, to set free. — Late L. *dēliberāre*, to set free. — L. *dē*, from; *liberāre*, to free, from *liber*, free.

Dell, a dale. (E.) M. E. *delle*. A. S. *dell*, neut.; Cart. Sax. i. 547; ii. 71. Teut. type **dalfom*; see **Dale**.

Delta. (Gk.) Gk. *δῆλτα*, the letter Δ; answering to Heb. *daleth*, the name of the 4th letter of the alphabet; orig. 'a door of a tent.' (Orig. Phœnician.) Der. *deltoid*.

Delude. (L.) L. *dēludere* (pp. *dēlūsus*), to mock at, cajole. — L. *dē*, down; *ludere*, to play. Der. *delusion*, from the pp.

Deluge. (F. — L.) O. F. *deluge*. — L. *diluvium*, a washing away. — L. *diluvare*, to wash away. — L. *dī-* (*dis-*), apart; *luere*, to wash, allied to **Lave**.

Delve, to dig. (E.) M. E. *deluen*.

DEMAGOGUE

A. S. *delfan*, pt. t. *deulf*, pp. *dolfen*. + Du. *delfen*; M. H. G. *telben*. Cf. Russ. *dolbite*, to hollow out. Brugm. i. § 521 (2).

Demagogue. (F.—Gk.) F. *démagogue*.—Gk. *δημαγωγός*, a popular leader.—Gk. *δημος*, people; *ἀγωγός*, leading, from *ἀγ-ειν*, to lead.

Demand. (F.—L.) F. *demander*, to demand, require.—L. *demandāre*, to entrust; in late L., to demand.—L. *dē*, away; *mandāre*, to commission, order.

Demarcation. (Span. — L. and M. H. G.) From Span. *demarcacion* (see N. E. D.); whence also F. *démarcation*.—L. *dē*, down; and Span. *marcar*, to mark, a word of German origin; see **Marque**.

Demean (1), to conduct; *reflex.*, to behave. (F.—L.) M. E. *demenen*.—O. F. *demenier*, to conduct, guide, manage.—O. F. *dē* (= L. *dē*), down, fully; *mener*, to conduct, from Late L. *mināre*, to drive cattle, conduct, from L. *mināri*, to threaten. See **Menace**.

demeanour. (F.—L.) M. E. *demenure* (XV cent.); a coined word, from M. E. *demenen*, to demean, behave; see **Demean** (1).

Demean (2), to debase, lower. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Made, like *debase*, from the prefix **De-** (1), and the adj. *mean*. See **Mean** (2).

Demented, mad. (L.) Pp. of the old verb to *dement*.—L. *dementāre*, to drive out of one's mind.—L. *dē*, from; *ment-*, stem of *mens*, mind.

Demerit, ill desert. (F.—L.) Also merit, in a good sense; Cor. i. 1. 276.—O. F. *demerite*, desert; also a fault, demerit.—Late L. *dēmeritum*, a fault; from pp. of L. *dēmerēre*, *dēmerēri*, to deserve (in a good sense).—L. *dē*, fully; *merēre*, *merēri*, to deserve. See **Merit**.

Demesne. (F.—L.) A. F. *demeine*, *demens*, also *demesne* (with silent s); other spellings of **Domain**, q. v.

Demi-, half. (F.—L.) O. F. *demi*, half.—L. acc. *dimidium*, half.—L. *di-* = *dis-*, apart; *medius*, middle; see **Medium**.

✓ **Demijohn**, a kind of large bottle. (F.) From F. *dame-jeanne*; cf. Span. *damajuana*. Much disputed, but not of Eastern origin. The F. form is right as it stands, though often much perverted. From F. *dame* (Sp. *dama*), lady; and *Jeanne* (Sp. *Juana*), Jane, Joan. See N. E. D.

DENOMINATE

Demise, transference, decease. (F.—L.) O. F. *demise*, *desmise*, fem. of pp. of *desmettre*, to displace, dismiss.—L. *dimittere*; see **Dismiss**.

Democracy. (F.—Gk.) Formerly *democracy* (Milton).—M. F. *democratie*; Cot.—Gk. *δημοκρατία*, popular government, rule by the people.—Gk. *δημο-*, for *δῆμος*, a country-district, also the people; and *κρατεῖν*, to rule. Cf. O. Ir. *dām*, a retinue.

Demolish. (F.—L.) O. F. *demoliss-*, inchoative stem of *demolir*, to demolish.—L. *dēmōliri*, *dēmōlire*, to pull down.—L. *dē*, from; *mōles*, heap, mass.

Demon. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *demon*.—L. *demon*.—Gk. *δαίμων*, a god, genius, spirit. Cf. *δαίματι*, I impart.

Demonstrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *demonstrāre*, to show fully.—L. *dē*, down, fully; *monstrāre*, to show, from *monstrum*, a portent. See **Monster**.

Demoralise, to corrupt in morals. (F.—L.) Mod. F. *démoraliser*.—F. *dē-*, O. F. *des* (L. *dis-*), apart; *moral*, moral; with suffix *-ise* (= F. *-iser*, for Gk. *-ειν*). See **Moral**.

Demur, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *démourer*, *démourer*, to tarry; hence, to hesitate.—L. *dēmōrāri*, to delay fully.—L. *dē*, fully; *morāri*, to delay, from *morā*, delay.

Demure. (F.—L.) XIV cent. Coined by prefixing *dē-* (see **De-** (1)), to M. E. *mure*, mature, calm, demure.—O. F. *meur* (F. *mûr*), mature.—L. *mātūrus*; see **Mature**.

Demy; a spelling of *demi*.

Den. (E.) M. E. *den*; A. S. *denn*, a cave, allied to *denu*, a valley. + M. Du. *denne*, a cave (Kilian).

Denary, relating to tens. (L.) L. *dēnārius*, containing ten.—L. *dēnī* (= **dēni*), pl. ten by ten.—L. *dec-em*, ten. Hence *denier*, L. *dēnārius*, piece of ten (as-es).

Dendroid. (Gk.) Gk. *δένδρ-ο-ν*, a tree; *-ειδής*, like, from *είδος*, form, shape.

Denizen, a naturalised citizen, inhabitant. (F.—L.) Formerly *deynsein*.—A. F. and O. F. *deinsein* (also *denzein*), used in the Liber Albus to denote a trader within the privilege of the city franchise, as opposed to *foreign*. Formed by adding the suffix *-ein* (= L. *-āneus*) to O. F. *deins*, now spelt *dans*, within.—L. *dē intus*, from within.—L. *dē*, from; *intus*, within, allied to **Interior**.

Denominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēnōmināre*, to name.—L. *dē*, down, fully;

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nōmināre, to name, from *nōmin-*, stem of *nōmen*, a name; see Noun.

Denote. (F.—L.) F. *dēnoter*.—L. *dēnotāre*, to mark out.—L. *dē*, down; *notāre*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark. See Note.

Denouement, the undoing of a knot. (F.—L.) F. *dénouement*, sb., from *dénouer*, to undo a knot.—L. *dis-*, apart; *nōdāre*, to knot, from *nōdus*, a knot. See Node.

Denounce. (F.—L.) O. F. *denoncer*.—L. *dēnuntiāre*, to declare.—L. *dē*, down, fully; *nuntiāre*, to tell, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See Nuncio. Der. *denunciatio*, from L. pp. *dēnunciātus*.

Dense. (L.) L. *densus*, thick. †Gk. *δάρυς*, thick. Brugm. i § 851. Der. *condense*.

Dent; see Dint.

Dental. (L.) Formed with suffix *-al* (F. *-al*, L. *-ālis*) from L. *dent-*, stem of *dens*, a tooth, cognate with E. Tooth.

dentated, furnished with teeth. (L.) L. *dentātus*, toothed.—L. *dent-*, stem of *dens*, a tooth.

denticle, a little tooth. (L.) L. *dentculus*, double dimin. of *dens*, a tooth.

dentifrice, tooth-powder. (F.—L.) F. *dentifrice*.—L. *dentifricium* (Pliny).—L. *denti-*, decl. stem of *dens*, a tooth; *fricāre*, to rub.

dentist. (F.—L.) F. *dentiste*. Coined from L. *dent-*, stem of *dens*, a tooth.

dentition. (L.) L. *dentitiōnem*, acc. of *dentitio*, cutting of teeth.—L. *dentitus*, pp. of *dentire*, to cut teeth.—L. *denti-*, decl. stem of *dens*, a tooth.

Denude, to lay bare. (L.) L. *dēnūdāre*, to make fully bare.—L. *dē*, fully; *nūdāre*, to lay bare, from *nūdus*, bare. See Nude.

Denunciation; see Denounce.

Deny. (F.—L.) M. E. *denien*.—M. F. *denier*, earlier form *denier*.—L. *dēnegāre*, to deny fully.—L. *dē*, fully; *negāre*, to deny. See Negation.

Deodand, lit. a thing to be given to God. (L.) From L. *deō*, dat. of *deus*, God; *dandum*, neut. of *dandus*, to be given, from *dare*, to give.

Depart. (F.—L.) O. F. *departir*, *despartir*, to divide, to part from.—L. *dis-*, away from; *partire*, to part; see Part. Cf. L. *dispartire*.

Depend. (F.—L.) O. F. *dependre*, to depend, hang on; Cot.—L. *dēpendēre*, to

DEPOSITION

hang down or from.—L. *dē*, down, from; *pendēre*, to hang. See Pendant.

Depict. (L.) Formerly used as a pp.—L. *dēpictus*, pp. of *dēpingere*, to depict, lit. paint fully.—L. *dē*, fully; *pingere*, to paint. Cf. Picture.

Depilatory, removing hair. (L.) Formed, in imitation of M. F. *depilatoire* (Cot.), from a L. adj. **dēpilātōrius*, not found.—L. *dēpilā-re*, to pluck out hair.—L. *dē*, away; *pilāre*, to pluck away hair, from *pilus*, hair.

Depletion. (L.) **Depletion*, an emptying; Blount. Formed, in imitation of *repletion*, from L. *dēplētus*, pp. of *dēplēre*, to empty.—L. *dē*, away; *plēre*, to fill. See Plenary.

Deplore. (F.—L.; or L.) O. F. *deplorer*.—L. *dēplōrāre*, to lament over.—L. *dē*, fully; *plōrāre*, to cry out, wail, weep. Brugm. i § 154.

Deploy, to open out, extend. (F.—L.) F. *déployer*, to unroll, unfold; O. F. *desploier*, to unfold.—L. *dis-*, apart; *placāre*, to fold. A doublet of Display.

Deponent, one who testifies. (L.) L. *dēpōnent-*, stem of the pres. pt. of *dēpōnere*, to lay down, also (in late L.) to testify.—L. *dē*, down; *pōnere*, to lay. See Position.

Depopulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēpopulāre*, to lay waste; in Late L. to deprive of people or inhabitants. Orig. to ravage by means of multitudes.—L. *dē*, fully; *populāre*, to populate, fill with people, from *populus*, people; see People.

Deport. (F.—L.) M. F. *deporter*, to bear, endure; *se deporter*, to forbear, quiet oneself.—L. *dēportāre*, to carry down, remove; with extended senses in Late Latin. Der. *deportement*; O. F. *deportement*, behaviour. ¶ For the varying senses, see F. *déporter*.

Depose. (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. *deposer*, to displace.—O. F. *de-* (L. *dē*), from; and F. *poser*, to place, of Gk. origin, as shown under Pose. ¶ Much confused with derivatives from L. *pōnere*, to place. See below.

Deposit. vb. (F.—L.) Obs. F. *depositer*, to entrust.—Med. L. *dēpositāre*, to lay down.—L. *dēpositum*, a thing laid down, neut. of pp. of *dēpōnere*; see Deponent.

deposition. (F.—L.) O. F. *deposition*.—L. acc. *dēpositiōnem*, a depositing.—L. *dēpositus*, pp. of *dēpōnere*, to lay down (above).

DEPOT

depot, a store. (F.—L.) F. *dépôt*; O. F. *depost*. = L. *depositum*, a thing laid down (hence, stored); neut. of *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*; see **Deponent**.

Deprave. (F.—L.) M. E. *deprauen*. = O. F. *depraver*. = L. *dēprāuāre*, to make crooked, distort, vitiate. = L. *dē*, fully; *prāuus*, crooked, depraved.

Deprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēprecārī*, to pray against, pray to remove. = L. *dē*, away; *precārī*, to pray. See **Precarious**.

Depreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēpreciāre*, to lower the price of. = L. *dē*, down; *pretium*, price. See **Precious**.

Depredate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēprādārī*, to plunder. = L. *dē*, fully; *prādārī*, to rob, from *prada*, prey; see **Frey**.

Depress. (F.—L.) O. F. *depresser* (Godefroy). = L. type **dēpressāre*; from L. *dēpressus*, pp. of *dēprimere*, to press down. = L. *dē*, down; *primere*, to press.

Deprive. (F.—L.) O. F. *depriver* (Godefroy). = Late L. *dēprivāre*, to deprive of office, degrade. = L. *dē*, fully; *privāre*, to deprive. See **Private**.

Depth; see **Deep**.

Depute. (F.—L.) M. F. *deputer*; Cot. = L. *dēputāre*, to cut off, also to impute, destine. = L. *dē*, down; *putāre*, to cut off, orig. to cleanse. Der. *deput-y*, M. F. *deputé*, one deputed, pp. of *deputer*.

Derange. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) F. *déranger*, to disarrange; formerly *des-rangier*. = L. *dis-*, apart; O. F. *rangier*, *rengier*, to range; see **Bange**.

Dereliction, complete abandonment. (L.) L. acc. *dērelictionem*, complete neglect. = L. *dērelictus*, pp. of *dērelinquere*, to forsake. = L. *dē*, from; *relinquere*, to leave behind, from *re-*, back, and *linquere*, to leave. See **Relinquish**.

Deride. (L.) L. *dēridere*, to laugh down, laugh at; from *dē*, down, and *ridere*, to laugh. Der. *deris-ive*, from pp. *derisus*.

Derive. (F.—L.) O. F. *deriver*, to derive, also to drain. = L. *dērivāre*, to drain off water. = L. *dē*, from; *rivus*, a stream. See **Rivulet**.

Derm, skin. (Gk.) Gk. *δέρμα*, skin. = Gk. *δέρειν*, to flay; cognate with E. *Teaz*, vb., to rend.

Derogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dērogāre*, to repeal a law, detract from. = L. *dē*, away; *rogāre*, to ask, propose a law. See **Rogation**.

DESIGN

Derriek, a kind of crane. (Du.) Orig. the gallows; and named from a Dutch hangman; see T. Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins* of London, ed. Arber, p. 17. = Du. *Dierryk*, *Dirk*, *Diederik*; answering to G. *Diétrich*, A. S. *Þeodric*, 'ruler of the people.'

Dervis, Dervish, a Persian monk, ascetic. (Pers.) Pers. *darvish*, poor; a dervish, who professed poverty. Cf. Zend *dri-yu-*, poor (Horn).

Descant. (F.—L.) Orig. a variation in a song. = O. North F. *descant* (O. F. *deschant*), a kind of song. = Late L. *discantus*, a refrain, kind of singing. = L. *dis-*, apart; and *cantus*, a song. See **Cant** (1).

Descend. (F.—L.) M. F. *descendre*; Cot. = L. *dēscendere*, lit. to climb down. = L. *dē*, down; *scandere*, to climb; see **Scan**.

Describe. (L.) L. *describere*, to write down, describe fully; pp. *descriptus* (whence *description*). = L. *dē*, down; *scribere*, to write. See **Scribe**.

descri. (F.—L.) M. E. *descrien*, to discern. = O. F. *descrire*, short form of O. F. *descriure*, to describe. = L. *describere*. ¶ Sense affected by O. F. *descrier*, to proclaim, publish; from O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), and *crier*, to cry.

Desecrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēsecrāre* or *dēsacrāre*, to consecrate; (with change of sense due to O. F. *dessacer*, to profane, from L. *dis-*, apart). = L. *dē*, fully; *sacrāre*, to account as sacred; see **Sacred**.

Desert (1), a waste. (F.—L.) O. F. *desert*, a wilderness. = L. *dēsertum*, neut. of *dēsertus*, waste; pp. of *dēserere*, to desert, abandon. = L. *dē*, away (negative); *serere*, to join.

Desert (2), merit. (F.—L.) O. F. *desert*, fem. *déserte*, lit. a thing deserved, pp. of *deservir*, to deserve; see below.

deserve. (F.—L.) O. F. *deservir*. = L. *dēservire*, to serve fully; in Late L., to deserve. = L. *dē*, fully; *servire*, to serve. See **Serve**.

Deshabille, careless dress. (F.—L.) F. *deshabille*, undress. = F. *deshabiller*, to undress. = F. *dés* (L. *dis-*), apart, away, un-; *habiller*, to dress; see **Habillment**.

Desiccate, to dry up. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēsiccāre*, to drain dry. = L. *dē*, away; *siccāre*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry.

Desiderate; see **Desire**.

Design, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *designer*, to denote, to design. = L. *dēsignāre*, to.

DESIRE

denote, mark down.—L. *dē*, down; *signāre*, to mark, from *signum*, sign. Der. *design-ate*.

Desire, to long for. (F.—L.) O. F. *desirer*, *desirrer*.—L. *dēsiderāre*, to long for, regret, miss. Perhaps (like *considerāre*) allied to *sīdus*, a star, as if to turn the eyes from the stars, to regret, miss.

desiderate. (L.) L. *dēsiderātus*, pp. of *dēsiderāre* (above).

Desist. (F.—L.) O. F. *desister*, to cease.—L. *dēsistere*, to put away, also to desist.—L. *dē*, away; *sistere*, to put, also to stand still, from *stāre*, to stand.

Desk, a sloping table. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *deske*, *desk*; in Chaucer, C. T., F. 1128.—Med. L. *desca*, a desk; cf. Ital. *desco*, 'a desk'; Florio.—L. *discum*, acc. of *discus*, 'a disc, table. See Disc, Dish.

Desolate, solitary. (L.) L. *dēsōlātus*, forsaken; pp. of *dēsōlāre*, to forsake.—L. *dē*, fully; *sōlāre*, to make lonely, from *sōlus*, alone.

Despair; see **Desperate**.

Despatch; see **Dispatch**.

Desperate, hopeless. (L.) L. *dēspērātus*, pp. of *dēspērāre*, to lose all hope.—L. *dē*, from; *spērāre*, to hope; from *spēr*-, as in *spēr-es*, O. Lat. pl. of *spēs*, hope.

despair, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *despeiren*, *desperen*.—O. F. *despeir*-, tonic stem of *desperer*, to despair.—L. *dēspērāre* (above).

desperado, a desperate man. (Span.—L.) M. Span. *desperado*.—L. *dēspērātus*, pp. of *dēspērāre* (above).

Despise, to contemn. (F.—L.) M. E. *despisen*.—O. F. *despis*-, stem of the pres. part., &c., of *despire*, to despise.—L. *dēspicere*, to look down, look down on (below). Der.. *despic-able*, from L. *dēspicārī*, to look down on, allied to *dēspicere*.

despite, spite, hatred. (F.—L.) M. E. *despit*.—O. F. *despit*, 'despight, spight'; Cot.—L. *dēspēctum*, acc. of *dēspēctus*, contempt.—L. *dēspēctus*, pp. of *dēspicere*, to despise.—L. *dē*, down; *spēcere*, to look; see **Species**.

Despoil. (F.—L.) O. F. *despoiller* (F. *dēpouiller*), to despoil.—L. *dēspoliare*, to plunder.—L. *dē*, fully; *spoliāre*, to strip of clothing, from *spolium*, spoil; see **Spoil**.

Despond. (L.) L. *dēspōndere*, (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, yield (hence,

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to despair).—L. *dē*, (1) fully, (2) away; *spondere*, to promise.

Despot, a tyrant. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *despot*.—Med. L. *despotus*.—Gk. *δεσπότης*, a master; lit. 'master of the house.' The syllable *des*—Idg. **dem*-, 'of a house'; cf. Skt. *dam-pati*, master of the house. The syllable *-pot*— is allied to Gk. *πόσις*, husband, Skt. *pati*-, lord, and to Potent. Brugm. i. § 408.

Desquamation, a scaling off. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēsquāmāre*, to remove scales.—L. *dē*, off; *squāma*, a scale.

Dessert. (F.—L.) O. F. *dessert*, the last course at dinner.—O. F. *desservir*, to do ill service to; also, to take away the courses at dinner.—O. F. *des*-, from L. *dis*-, away; *servir*, from *servire*, to serve.

Destine. (F.—L.) O. F. *destiner*, to ordain.—L. *dēstināre*, to destine, ordain; allied to L. *dēstina*, a prop, support.—L. *dē*, down; and **stanāre*, to cause to stand, derivative of *stāre*, to stand. Cf. Cretic *στανύω*, I set. Brugm. ii. § 603.

Destitute. (L.) L. *dēstitūtus*, left alone; pp. of *dēstituere*, to place alone.—L. *dē*, away; *stituere*, to place, causal of *stāre*, to stand.

Destroy. (F.—L.) M. E. *destroien*, *destruien*.—O. F. *destruire* (F. *détruire*; Ital. *distruggere*).—L. type **dēstrugere*, for L. *dēstruere*, to pull down, unbuild, overthrow (pp. *dēstructus*).—L. *dē*, down; *struere*, to pile up.

destruction. (F.—L.) O. F. *destruction*.—L. acc. *dēstructionem*; from *dēstruct-us*, pp. of *dēstruere* (above).

Desuetude, disuse. (L.) L. *dēsuetūdo*, disuse.—L. *dēsuetus*, pp. of *dēsuescere*, to grow out of use, opposed to *consuescere*; see **Custom**.

Desultory, jumping from one thing to another. (L.) L. *dēsultōrius*, orig. belonging to a *dēsultor*; hence, inconstant.—L. *dēsultor*, one who leaps down, or from horse to horse.—L. *dēsullus*, pp. of *dēsilire*, to leap down.—L. *dē*, down; *salire*, to leap.

Detach. (F.—L. and G.) F. *détacher*, to unfasten.—F. *dé*—O. F. *des*—(L. *dis*—), apart; F. *tache*, a nail, tack; see **Tack**. Der. *détachement*. Cf. **Attach**.

Detail, a small part. (F.—L.) O. F. *detaill*, 'a pecee-mealing, also retaile, or a selling by parcels'; Cot.—O. F. *détailler*, to cut into pieces.—O. F. *dē*—(L. *dē*—), down fully; *tailler*, to cut; see **Tailor**.

DETAIN

Der. detail, verb (which is from the sb. in E., though in F. it is the other way).

Detain. (F.—L.) From a tonic stem of O. F. *detenir*.—L. *dētīnere*, to hold back; pp. *dētēntus*.—L. *dē*, down; *tenēre*, to hold. **Der. detention** (from the pp.).

Detect. (L.) From L. *dēlectus*, pp. of *dēlegere*, to uncover, expose.—L. *dē*, away; *tegere*, to cover. See **Tegument**.

Detention; see **Detain**.

Deterr. (L.) L. *dētērrere*, to frighten from.—L. *dē*, from; *terrere*, to frighten. See **Terror**.

Deterge, to wipe off. (L.) L. *dētērgere*, to wipe off.—L. *dē*, off; *tergere*, to wipe. **Der. detergent**, from the pres. pt.

Deteriorate. (L.) L. *dētēriorātus*, pp. of *dētēriorāre*, to make worse.—L. *dētērior*, worse. Formed from *dē*, away, from; with comp. suffixes *-ter-ior*. (So also *in-ter-ior* from *in*.)

Determine. (F.—L.) O. F. *determiner*.—L. *dētermināre*, to bound, end.—L. *dē*, down, fully; *termināre*, to bound, from *terminus*, a boundary; see **Term**. **Der. pre-determine**.

Detest. (F.—L.) M. F. *detester*, to loathe.—L. *dētestāri*, to execrate, imprecate evil by calling down the gods to witness.—L. *dē*, down; *testāri*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness.

Dethrone. (F.—L. and Gk.) M. F. *destronem*, 'to unthroned'; Cot. — O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; L. *thronus*, from Gk. *thronos*, a throne. See **Throne**.

Detonate, to explode. (L.) L. *dētōnātus*, pp. of *dētōnāre*, to explode.—L. *dē*, fully; *tonāre*, to thunder.

Detour, a winding way. (F.—L.) F. *détour*, a circuit; verbal sb. from F. *détourner*, to turn aside.—F. *dé* (L. *dis-*), aside, apart; *tourner*, to turn. See **Turn**.

Detraction. (F.—L.) O. F. *detraction*.—L. *dētrāctionem*, acc. of *dētrāctio*, a withdrawal; hence a taking away of one's credit.—L. *dētractus*, pp. of *dētrahere*, to take away, also to disparage.—L. *dē*, away; *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace** (1).

Detriment. (F.—L.) O. F. *detriment*.—L. *dētrīmentum*, loss; lit. 'a rubbing away'.—L. *dētrī-tus*, pp. of *dētrere*, to rub down; with suffix *-mentum*.—L. *dē*, down; *terere*, to rub. See **Trite**.

Detrude. (L.) L. *dētrūdere*, to thrust down.—L. *dē*, down; *trūdere*, to thrust.

Deuce (t), a two, at cards. (F.—L.)

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O. F. *deus* (F. *deux*), also *dous*, two.—L. *duōs*, acc. of *duō*, two.

deuce (2), the devil. (Low G.—F.—L.) Low G. *de dius!* the deuce! (Bremen Wörterbuch); G. *der daus!* Orig. an exclamation on throwing the *deuce* or two at dice, as it was a losing throw.—O. F. *dous*, two (above).

Deuteronomy. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *deuteronomium*.—Gk. *δευτερονόμιον*, a second giving of the law.—Gk. *δευτερο-*, second; *νόμος*, law.

Devastate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēvastāre*, to lay waste.—L. *dē*, down; *vastāre*, to lay waste, from adj. *vastus*, waste.

Develop. to unfold, open out. (F.—L. and Teut.) F. *développer*, O. F. *desveloper*, *desvoluper*.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; and the base *velop-* or *volup-*, which appears also in *envelope*. This base represents Teut. *wrap*, as in M. E. *wlappen*, to wrap up; see **Lap** (3), **Wrap**.

Devest, to unclothe. (F.—L.) From M. F. *desvestir*, to devest.—L. *dis-*, off; and *vestire*, to clothe. Doublet, *dívest*.

Deviate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dēviāre*, to go out of the way.—L. *dē*, from; *via*, way.

devious. (L.) L. *dēui-us*, going out of the way; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *dē*, from; *uia*, way.

Device, a plan. (F.—L.) M. E. *deuys*, *deuise* (*deuys*, *deuise*).—O. F. *devis*, *devis*, a device, also a division.—Late L. *diuisum*, *diuīsa*, a division; also a judgment, device; orig. neut. and fem. of pp. of *diuidere*, to divide; see **Divide**.

devise, to plan. (F.—L.) M. E. *deuisen* (*devisen*).—O. F. *deviser*.—O. F. *devis* or *devise*, sb. (above).

Devil. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *dēofol*, *dēofol*.—L. *diabolus*.—Gk. *διάβολος*, the slanderer, the devil.—Gk. *διαβάλλειν*, to throw across, traduce, slander.—Gk. *διά*, through, across; *βάλλειν*, to throw; see **Belemnite**.

Devious; see **Deviate**.

Devise; see **Device**.

Devoid, quite void. (F.—L.) M. E. *devoid*; due to *devoided*, pp. of *devoiden* (*devoiden*), to empty.—O. F. *desvoidier*, *desvoidier*, to empty out.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*); *voidier*, to empty, from *void*, *uide*, adj. empty; see **Void**.

Devoir, duty. (F.—L.) M. E. *devoir*.—M. F. *devoir*, O. F. *devoir*, to owe; used as a sb.—L. *dēbere*, to owe; see **Debt**.

DEVOLVE

Devolve. (L.) L. *dēvoluere*, to roll down, bring or transfer to. = L. *dē*, down; *uoluere*, to roll. ¶ A frequent old sense of *devolve* was 'to transfer.' Der. *devolutio*, from the pp. *dēvolūtus*.

Devote. vb. (L.) L. *dēvōtus*, pp. of *dēvōtūre*, to devote, vow fully. = L. *dē*, fully; *vōtūre*, to vow. See **Vote**.

Devour. (F. - L.) O. F. *devorer* (1 p. s. pr. *devoure*). = L. *dēvorāre*, to consume, eat up. = L. *dē*, fully; *vorāre*, to gulp down. See **Voracity**.

Devout. (F. - L.) M. E. *devot* (*devot*), also spelt *devoute*. = O. F. *devot*, devoted. = L. *dēvōtus*, pp. of *dēvōtūre*; see **Devote**.

Dew. (E.) M. E. *dew*, *dew*. A. S. *dēaw*, *dew*. † Du. *dauw*, Icel. *dögg* (gen. *döggar*), Dan. *dug*, Swed. *dagg*, G. *thau*. Teut. type **dauwo-*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *dāw*, to rut, flow; Gk. *thēiv*, to run.

Dexter. (L.) L. *dexter*, on the right hand side, right. † Gk. *dektós*, right, Skt. *dakshina-*, on the right or south, Goth. *taihswa*, right hand, W. *deheu*, right, southern, Gael. and Irish *deas* (the same). The Skt. *dakshina-* is orig. 'clever'; cf. Skt. *daksha-*, able, *daksh*, to be strong.

Dez. a governor of Algiers. (F. - Turk.) F. *dez*. = Turk. *dāi*, a maternal uncle; afterwards, in Algiers, an officer, chieftain.

Dhow. a slave ship (?). Mod. Arab. *dāo*, but not an Arab. word (Yule). Orig. language unknown.

Di- (1), prefix; apart. (L.) L. *di-*, shorter form of *dis-*; see **Dis-**.

Di- (2), prefix; twice, double. (Gk.) Gk. *di-* (for *dis*), twice. † L. *bis*, *bi-*; Skt. *dvīs*, *dvī-*. Allied to **Two**.

Dia-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *diá*, through, between, apart; allied to **Di-** (2), and to **Two**. ¶ In nearly all words beginning with *dia-*, except *dial*, *diamond*, *diary*.

Diabetes, a disease accompanied with excessive discharge of urine. (Gk.) Gk. *diabētēs*, a pair of compasses, a siphon, diabetes. = Gk. *diabainein*, to stand with the legs apart (like compasses or a siphon). = Gk. *diá*, apart; *baínev*, to go; see **Come**.

Diabolical. (L. - Gk.) L. *diabolicus*, devilish. = Gk. *diabolikos*, devilish. = Gk. *diábolos*, the devil; see **Devil**.

Diaconal. belonging to a deacon. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *diaconal*. = Late L. *diacōnalis*, from L. *diāconus*, a deacon; see **Deacon**.

Diacritic. (Gk.) Gk. *diakritikos*, dis-

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tinative. = Gk. *diakρίνειν*, to separate. = Gk. *diá*, apart; *krínev*, to judge.

Diadem. a fillet, crown. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. and O. F. *diademe*. = L. *diadēma*. = Gk. *diádēma*, a fillet. = Gk. *diá*, apart, across; *dé-ω*, I bind, allied to Skt. *dā*, to bind (whence *dāman*, a garland). (✓ DĒ.) Brugm. ii. § 707.

Diaeresis, a mark (') of separation. (L. - Gk.) L. *diæresis*. = Gk. *diápeisis*, a dividing. = Gk. *di-á*, apart; *ápeisis*, a taking, from *ápeiv*, to take.

Diagnosis, scientific determination of a disease. (Gk.) Gk. *diágnōsis*, a distinguishing. = Gk. *diá*, between; *gnōsis*, enquiry, from *gnōnai*, to know.

Diagonal. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *diagonal*. = L. *diagōnālis*, running from corner to corner. = Gk. *diagōnios* (the same). = Gk. *diá*, through, between; *gonia*, an angle, bend, allied to *gónu*, knee; see **Knee**.

Diagram. (L. - Gk.) L. *diagramma*, a scale, gamut (hence, sketch, plan). = Gk. *diáγραμμα*, a figure, plan, gamut. = Gk. *diagráφειν*, to mark out by lines, describe. = Gk. *diá*, through; *gráφειν*, to write.

Dial. (L.) M. E. *dial*. = Med. L. *diālis*, relating to a day; hence a plate for shewing the time of day. = L. *diēs*, day. Brugm. i. § 223.

Dialect. a variety of a language. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *dialecte*. = L. *diælectus*, f. = Gk. *diálēktos*, f., discourse, language, dialect. = Gk. *diálēgōmai*, I discourse. = Gk. *diá*, between; *légiv*, to speak.

dialogue, a discourse. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *dialogue*. = L. *dialogum*, acc. of *dialogus*. = Gk. *diálogo*, a conversation. = Gk. *diálēgōmai*, I discourse (above).

Diameter, the line measuring the breadth across or thickness through. (F. - L. - Gk.) Mid. F. *diametre*, 'a diameter'; Cot. = L. *diametros*. = Gk. *diá-mētros*, f. = Gk. *diá*, through; *mētron*, a measure; cf. *metrēiv*, to measure.

Diamond. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *diamant*. = O. F. *diamant*, altered form of *adamant*; so also Ital. Span. *diamante*, G. *diamant*, *demant*. See **Adamant**.

Diapason, a whole octave, harmony. (L. - Gk.) L. *diapāsōn*, an octave, concord of a note with its octave. = Gk. *diapāsōn*, concord of first and last notes of an octave, lit. 'through all' the notes. = Gk. *diá*, through; *pasōn*, gen. pl. fem. of *pās*, all (*chorōn* being understood); see **Pan-**, prefix.

DIAPER

Diaper, figured linen cloth. (F.—L.—Gk.) Cf. O. F. *diapré*, diapered; from the verb *diaprer*, to diaper, or 'diversify with flourishings'; Cot. The verb is formed from O. F. *diasprie*, later *diapre*, a fine cloth, often described as *blanc* (white).—Late L. *diasprus*, adj., also used as a sb. (tunica de *diaspra alba*).—Late Byzantine Gk. *διασπρος*, adj., pure white; from *δι-ά*, wholly, *σπρος*, white (see N. E. D.). ¶ Not the same as Ital. *diapros*, a jasper; but cf. Prov. *diaspres*, diaper, costly cloth (Bartsch); also Late L. *asperī*, white money (Ducange).

Diaphanous, transparent. (Gk.) Gk. *διαφαν-ής*, transparent; with suffix *-ous*.—Gk. *διά*, through; *φαν-*, allied to *φαίνειν*, to shew. Brugm. i. § 195.

Diaphoretic, causing perspiration. (L.—Gk.) L. *diaphoreticus*, sudorific.—Gk. *διαφορητικός* (the same).—Gk. *διαφώρησις*, perspiration.—Gk. *διαφορεῖν*, to carry off (by perspiration).—Gk. *διά*, through; *φορεῖν*, to carry, allied to *φέρειν*, to bear; see Bear.

Diaphragm, a dividing membrane. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *diaphragme*.—L. *diaphragma*.—Gk. *διάφραγμα*, partition, midriff.—Gk. *διά*, between; *φράσσω* (fut. *φράσω*), I fence in, enclose.

Diarrhoea. (L.—Gk.) L. *diarrhoea*.—Gk. *διάρροια*, lit. 'a flowing through'.—Gk. *διάρρηναι*, to flow through.—Gk. *διά*, through; *ρῆναι*, to flow.

Diary. (L.) L. *diarium*, a daily allowance, also a diary.—L. *diēs*, a day. See Dial.

Diastole, dilatation of the heart. (Gk.) Gk. *διαστολή*, a drawing asunder, dilatation.—Gk. *διαστᾶλlein*, to put aside or apart.—Gk. *διά*, apart; *στέλλειν*, to put.

Diatonic, proceeding by tones. (Gk.) Gk. *διατονικός*, from *διάνωνος* (lit. stretched out), diatonic.—Gk. *διατείνειν*, to stretch out.—Gk. *διά*, fully; *τείνειν*, to stretch.

Diatrise. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *diatribe*.—L. *diatriba*, a learned disputation.—Gk. *διατριβή*, a wearing away of time, waste of time, discussion.—Gk. *διατριβεῖν*, to waste time, to discuss.—Gk. *διά*, thoroughly; *τριβεῖν*, to rub, waste away (with long *i*).

Dib, to dab lightly. (E.) A lighter form of *dab*. Hence *dibber*, a dibble; see below.

dibble, an instrument for setting plants, by making holes. (E.) M. E. *debil*, *de-*

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bylle; apparently formed from *Dab*; see above.

Dice, pl. of *Die* (2), q. v.

Dicker, half a score. (L.) M. E. *diker* (cf. Icel. *dekr*).—L. *decuria*, a set of ten.—L. *dec-em*, ten.

Dicotyledon, a plant with two seedlobes. (Gk.) From Gk. *δι-*, double; *κοτυλήδων*, a cup-shaped hollow, from *κοτύλη*, a cup.

Dictate. (L.) L. *dictātus*, pp. of *dictāre*, to dictate, frequentative of *dicere*, to say (below). Der. *dictat-or*.

diction, talk. (F.—L.) F. *diction*.—L. *dictiōnem*, acc. of *dictio*, a saying.—L. *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, to say, appoint; allied to *dicāre*, to tell, publish.—Gk. *δελνυμ*, I shew; Skt. *dic*, to shew; Goth. *gateihan*, to announce, G. *zeigen*, to accuse, point out. Brugm. i. § 207. (✓DEIK.)

dictionary. (L.) Late L. *dictionārium*, formed from *dictiōn-*, stem of *dictio*, a saying, word (above).

Didactic, instructive. (Gk.) Gk. *διδακτικός*, instructive.—Gk. *διδάσκειν*, to teach (= **διδαν-σκειν*); allied to *δοκείν*, to think, *δέχομαι*, Ionic for *δέχομαι*, I accept; cf. L. *discere*, to learn, *docēre*, to teach. Brugm. i. § 707. (✓DEK.)

Didapper, **Bivedapper**, a bird; see Dive.

Die (1), to lose life. (Scand.) M. E. *dien*, *deyen*; Late A. S. *dējan*.—Icel. *deyja*; Swed. *dö*, Dan. *døe*, to die.—M. H. G. *touwen*; cf. Russ. *davit*(e), to strangle. The Teut. base is **dau*, whence **dau-jan* (Icel. *dēy-ja*). Cf. Dead, Death.

Die (2), a small cube for gaming. (F.—L.) Used as sing. of M. E. *dys*, more usually *dees*, dice.—O. F. *des*, dice, pl. of *det*, a die (F. *dé*). Cf. Prov. *dal*, Ital. Span. *dado*, a die.—Late L. *datum*, lit. a thing given or decreed; hence applied to a die for casting lots.—L. *datus*, pp. of *dare*, to give. See Date (1).

Diet (1), regimen. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *diete*.—O. F. *diete*, daily fare.—Late L. *diēta*, *diēta*, a ration of food.—Gk. *διαίτα*, mode of life, diet. Brugm. i. § 650.

Diet (2), an assembly. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *diete*, 'a diete, parliament'; Cot.—Med. L. *diēta*, a public assembly; also a ration of food, diet.—Gk. *διαίτα*, a mode of life, diet; see Diet (1). ¶ The peculiar use of the word was due to a popular etymology which connected *diēta* (often spelt *diēta*) with *diēs*, a day; we even

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find *dieta* used to mean 'a day's journey'; and *dieta* for 'a day's work' and 'a daily office or duty'; Ducange.

Differ. (F.—L.) M. F. *differer*.—L. *differre*, to carry apart, to differ.—L. *dif-* (for *dis-*), apart; *ferre*, to bear. Cf. *Defer*.

Difficulty. (F.—L.) M. E. *difficultee*.—O. F. *difficulte*.—L. *difficultātem*, acc. of *difficultas* (for **difficilitas*, like *facultas* for *facilitas*), difficulty.—L. *difficilis*, hard.—L. *dif-* (for *dis-*), apart; *facilis*, easy; see *Facile*.

Diffident. (L.) L. *diffident-*, stem of *diffidens*, pres. pt. of *diffidere*, to distrust.—L. *dif-* (= *dis-*), apart; *fidere*, to trust, allied to *fides*, faith. See *Faith*.

Diffuse. (L.) L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, to shed abroad.—L. *dif-* (= *dis-*), apart; *fundere*, to pour; see *Fuse* (1).

Dig. (F.—Du.) F. *diguer*, to make a dike.—F. *digue*, a dike.—Flem. and Du. *dijk*, a dike; see *Dike*.

Digest. to assimilate food. (L.) M. E. *digest*, used as a pp.—digested.—L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, to carry apart, separate, dissolve, digest.—L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *gerere*, to carry.

Dight. adorned. (L.) *Dight* as a pp. is short for *digitated*, from the obs. verb *digit*, to arrange, prepare, M. E. *dikten*, to prepare. A. S. *dihhtan*, to set in order, arrange; borrowed from L. *dictāre*, to dictate, prescribe; see *Diotate*.

Digit. a finger, figure. (L.) L. *digitus*, a finger; hence a figure, from counting on the fingers.

Dignity. (F.—L.) M. E. *dignitee*.—O. F. *digneté*.—L. *dignitātem*, acc. of *dignitas*, worthiness.—L. *dignus*, worthy. Brugm. i. § 762 (3).

Dignify. (F.—L.) O. F. *dignifier*.—Med. L. *dignificāre*, to make worthy.—L. *digni-*, for *dignus*, worthy; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

Digress. lit. to step aside. (L.) L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, to go aside.—L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *gradī*, to go. See *Grade*.

Dike. a trench, trench and embankment, bank. (E.) M. E. *dik*. A. S. *dic*, masc. + Du. *dijk*, Icel. *dikt*, Dan. *dige*, Swed. *dike*, G. *teich*, pond, tank. Der. *dig*, q. v. See *Ditch*.

Dilacerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dilacerāre*, to tear apart.—L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *lacerāre*, to tear. See *Lacerate*.

Dilapidate. to pull down stone build-

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ings, to ruin. (L.) From pp. of L. *dilapidāre*, to scatter like stones.—L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *lapid-*, stem of *lapis*, a stone.

Dilate. (F.—L.) O. F. *dilater*, to widen.—L. *dilatāre*, to widen.—L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *lātus*, broad. See *Latitude*. Der. *dilat-ory*, A. F. *dilatatorie*.

Dilemma. a perplexity. (L.—Gk.) L. *dilemma*.—Gk. *δίλημμα*, a double proposition, or argument in which one is caught between two difficulties.—Gk. *δι-*, twice, double; *λήμμα*, an assumption, premiss. See *Lemma*.

Dilettante. a lover of the fine arts. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *dilettante*, lit. 'delighting in'.—Ital. *dilettare*, to delight.—L. *delectāre*, to delight; see *Delectable*.

Diligent. industrious. (F.—L.) O. F. *diligent*.—L. *diligent-*, stem of *diligens*, careful, diligent, lit. loving (fond); pres. pt. of *diligere*, to love, select, lit. choose between.—L. *di-* (= *dis-*), apart; *legere*, to choose. See *Legend*.

Dill. a plant. (E.) M. E. *dille*. A. S. *dile*. + Du. *dille*, Dan. *dild*, Swed. *dill*, G. *dill*, *dille*, O. H. G. *tilli*.

Dilute. (L.) L. *dilūtus*, pp. of *diluere*, to wash away, also to mix with water.—L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *luere*, to wash.

Dim. (E.) M. E. *dim*. A. S. *dim*, dark. + Icel. *dimmr*, dim; M. Dan. *dim*. Cf. M. H. G. *timmer*, dim; Swed. *dimma*, a fog, haze; O. Irish *deim*, dark.

Dime. the tenth part of a dollar. (F.—L.) F. *dime*, O. F. *disme*, tenth.—L. *decima*, a tithe; fem. of L. *decimus*, tenth, allied to *decem*, ten. See *Ten*.

Dimension. (F.—L.) O. F. *dimension*.—L. acc. *dimensionem*, a measuring.—L. *dimensusus*, pp. of *dimetiri*, to measure off.—L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *metiri*, to measure. See *Measure*.

Diminish. to lessen. (F.—L.) Coined from L. *di-* (= *dis-*), apart, and E. *minish*; in imitation of L. *diminuere*, to diminish (below). See *Minish*.

diminution. (F.—L.) F. *diminution*.—L. acc. *diminutionem*, diminution.—L. *diminūtus*, pp. of *diminuere*, to lessen.—L. *di-* (= *dis-*), apart; *minuere*, to lessen. See *Minute*.

Dismissory. giving leave to depart. (L.) L. *dimissōrius*, giving leave to go before another judge.—L. *dimissus*, pp. of *dimittere*, to send away.—L. *di-* (for *dis-*), away; *mittere*, to send.

Dimity. a white stuff. (Ital.—L.—Gk.)

DIMPLE

Ital. *dimilo* (pl. *dimiliti*), 'a kind of coarse cotton or flannel'; Florio. — Late L. *dimittum* (pl. *dimilita*), silk woven with two threads. — Gk. *δίμυρος*, made with a double thread. — Gk. *δι-*, double; *μυρος*, a thread of the wool.

Dimple, a small hollow. (E. †) M. E. *dympull*. Perhaps from a base **dump*-, allied to *dip*. Cf. Dan. dial. *dump*, a hollow in a field; *dybbel*, a pool, a hollow in the upper lip (Molbech); Du. *dompelen*, to dive; G. *dumpfel*, M. H. G. *tümpfel*, O. H. G. *tumphilō*, a deep pool. Also Lith. *dūbus*, hollow; *dūbtis*, to be hollow (pres. t. *dūmb-u*).

Din, clamour. (E.) M. E. *dine*, *dune*. A. S. *dyne*, *dyn*; *dynnan*, to resound. † Icel. *dýnr*, Swed. *dän*, Dan. *dön*, noise; Skt. *dhuni-*, roaring, *dhvani-*, a din, *dhvan*, to resound.

Dine. (F.—L.) M. E. *dinen*. — O. F. *disner*, F. *diner*, to dine. — Late L. **disiünäre*, short for **disiünäre*, to break one's fast. — L. *dis-*; *iünäre*, to fast, from *iünus*, fasting. (Romania, viii. 95.)

dinner. (F.—L.) M. E. *diner*; from O. F. *disner*, to dine; the infinitive mood being used as a sb.

Ding, to throw violently, beat. (E. †) M. E. *dingen*, pt. t. *dang*, pp. *dungen*; as a strong verb; though not found in A. S. Cf. Icel. *dengia*, Dan. *denge*, Swed. *dänga*, to bang; all weak verbs. Cf. M. Dan. *dinge*, to blunt an edge by beating on it; O. H. G. *tangol*, a hammer. From a Teut. type **dengan-*.

Dingle, a deep dell. (E. or Scand.) M. E. *dingle*. Cf. *dimble*, in a similar sense. Of uncertain origin. Cf. **Dimple**.

Dingo, the native dog of Australia. (New S. Wales.) New S. Wales *dingo*, written *teingo* in 1798 (Morris).

Dingy, dirty. (E.) Orig. soiled with dung. Cf. A. S. *dingung* (for **dyng(i)ung*, with *g* as *j*), a dunging; from *dung*, dung; so also Swed. *dyngig*, dungy, from *dyng*, dung; see **Dung**. For the pronunciation, cf. *stingy* (allied to *sting*).

Dingy (with hard *g*), **Dingey**, a small boat. (Bengali.) Beng. *dingy*, a small boat; 'it has become legitimately incorporated in the vocabulary of the British Navy, as the name of the smallest ship's boat' (Yule).

Dinner; see **Dine**.

Dint, a blow, force. (E.) M. E. *dint*, *dunt*; also *dent*. A. S. *dynt*, a blow. †

DIRGE

Icel. *dýntr*, a dint, *dýnta*, to dint; Swed. dial. *dunt*, a stroke, *dunta*, to strike.

Diocese. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *diocese*. — O. F. *diocise* (F. *diocèse*). — L. *diocesis*. — Gk. *διοίκησις*, administration, a province, diocese. — Gk. *δικοιέω*, I keep house, govern. — Gk. *δι-* (for *διά*), throughout; *οικέω*, I dwell, occupy, from *οἶκος*, a house; see **Wick**, a town.

Dioptrics, the science of the refraction of light. (Gk.) Gk. *ῥὰ διοπτρικά*, dioptrics. — Gk. *διοπτρικός*, relating to the *διωπτρα*, an optical instrument for taking heights, &c. — Gk. *δι-ά*, through; base **og-* (fut. *οφωμαι*), to see; *-τρα*, fem. instrumental suffix. See **Optics**.

Diorama, a scene seen through a small opening. (Gk.) Gk. *δι-* (for *διά*), through; *δραμα*, a sight, from *δράω*, I see.

Dip, to plunge, immerse. (E.) M. E. *dippen*. A. S. *dyppan*, later *dippan*; for **dup-ian*, causal form from the base *dup-*, weak grade of *deup-*, as seen in A. S. *deop*, deep; see **Deep**. Cf. Dan. *dyppe*, to dip.

Diphtheria. (Gk.) From Gk. *διφθερία*, leather; from the leathery nature of the false membrane formed in the disease. Cf. Gk. *δεψέιν*, to make supple.

Diphthong, a union of two vowel-sounds in one syllable. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *diphthong* (Ben Jonson). — M. F. *diphthongue*. — L. acc. *diphthongum*, f. — G. *διφθογγος*, with two sounds. — Gk. *δι-* (for *dis*), double; *φθόγγος*, sound, from *φθέγγομαι*, I cry out.

Diploma. (L.—Gk.) L. *diplōma*, a document conferring a privilege. — Gk. *διπλωμα*, a thing folded double; also, a licence, diploma (prob. orig. folded double). — Gk. *διπλός*, double. — Gk. *δι-* (*dis*), double; *-πλός*, folded. Der. *diplomat-ic*, from *διπλωματ-*, stem of *διπλωμα*.

Diptera, two-winged insects. (Gk.) From Gk. *δι-* (*dis*), double; *πτερόν*, a wing, from the weak grade of *πέτομαι*, I fly.

Diptych, a double-folding tablet. (L.—Gk.) Late L. pl. *diptycha*. — Gk. *δίπτυχα*, a pair of tablets; neut. pl. of *διπτυχος*, folded in two. — Gk. *δι-* (*dis*), double; *πτυχή*, a fold, *πτύσσειν*, to fold.

Dire. (L.) L. *dirus*, fearful.

Direct, adj. (L.) L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, to direct. — L. *dis-* (for *dis-*), apart; *regere*, to rule.

dirge. (L.) Formerly *dirige*; from the first word of the anthem 'dirige, Dominus meus,' in the office for the dead. — L.

DIRK

dirige, direct thou (cf. Ps. v. 8); 2 p. imper. sing. of *dirigere* (above).

Dirk, a dagger. (Du. ?) Spelt *dork* (A. D. 1602); also *durk*. Perhaps from Du. *dolk*, a dagger; a word of Slavonic origin. Cf. Polish *tulich*, a dagger. ¶ Irish *duirc*, a poniard, is borrowed from E.

Dirt. (Scand.) From M. E. *drit* (with shifted *r*). = Icel. *drit*, dirt, excrement of birds. Cf. Icel. *drita*, to void excrement. + M. Du. *drete*, Du. *dreet*, sb., *drijten*, vb.

Dis-, prefix. (L.) *L. dis-*, apart; cf. Gk. *dis-*, apart; see *Di-*. Hence O. F. *des-*, which sometimes becomes *dis-* in E., and sometimes *de-*, as in *de-feat*. The prefix *dis-* commonly expresses the reversal of an act, somewhat like the E. verbal prefix *un-*. For most words beginning with this prefix, see the simpler forms. For example, for *dis-abuse*, see *abuse*; and so on.

Disaster. (F.—L.) M. F. *desastre*, 'a disaster, misfortune'; Cot. Lit. 'ill-fortune.' = O. F. *des-*, for *L. dis-*, with a sinister or bad sense; and M. F. *astre*, a star, planet, also destiny, fortune, from *L. astrum*, a star.

Disburse. (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. *desbourser*, to take out of a purse. = O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), away; F. *bourser*, a purse, from Late L. *bursa*, Gk. *βύρσα*, a skin (hence, a bag). See *Bursar*.

Disc, Disk, a round plate. (L.—Gk.) *L. discus*, a quoit, a plate. = Gk. *δίσκος*, a quoit. = Gk. *δωκίον*, to cast, throw. Brugm. i. § 744. See *Dish, Deak, Dais*.

Discern. (F.—L.) F. *discerner*. = *L. discernere*, to separate, determine. = *L. dis-*, apart; *cernere*, to separate. Cf. *Con-cern*.

Disciple. (F.—L.) F. *disciple*. = *L. discipulum*, acc. of *discipulus*, a learner. = *L. discere*, to learn; allied to *docere*, to teach; see *Doodle*. Der. *discipline*, O. F. *discipline*, *L. disciplina*, learning.

Disclose. (F.—L.) M. E. *disclosen*. = O. F. *desclor-*, pres. stem of *desclorre*, to unclothe, open. = *L. disclaudere*, to unclothe. = *L. dis-*, apart; *claudere*, to close. See *Clause*.

Discomfit. (F.—L.) M. E. *discomfit* (Bruce). = O. F. *discomfit*, discomfited, pp. of *desconfire*, 'to discomfit, vanquish,' Cot. = O. F. *des-*; and *confire*, to preserve, make ready. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *conficere*, to preserve, complete, from *L. con-* (cum), together, *facere*, to put, make. See *Fact*.

DISEMBARK

Disconsolate. (L.) Late L. *disconsolatus*, comfortless. = *L. dis-*, apart; *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, to console; from *con-* (cum), with, *solari*, to comfort. See *Solace*.

Discord, sb. (F.—L.) O. F. *descord*, *discord*, variance; formed from O. F. *descorder*, vb., to be at variance. = *L. discordare* (the same). = *L. discord-*, stem of *discors*, adj. discordant. = *L. dis-*, apart; *cord-*, stem of *cor*, heart.

Discount, verb. (F.—L.) Formerly *discompt*. = O. F. *descompter*, to reckon back or off. = O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), away; *compter*, to count; see *Count* (2).

Discourse. (F.—L.) O. F. *discours*, sb. = *L. discursum*, acc. of *discursus*, a running about; also, conversation. = *L. discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, to run about. = *L. dis-*, apart; *currere*, to run.

Discover. (F.—L.) M. E. *discoueren* (*discoveren*). = O. F. *descouvrir*, to uncover, disclose. = O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *couvrir*, to cover. See *Cover*.

Discreet, prudent. (F.—L.) O. F. *discret*. = *L. discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, to discern; see *Discern*. Der. *discretion*.

Discrepant, differing. (F.—L.) M. F. *discrepant*. = *L. discrepant-*, stem of pres. part. of *discrepare*, to differ (in sound). = *L. dis-*, apart; *crepare*, to crackle, sound.

Discriminate. (L.) *L. discriminatus*, pp. of *discriminare*, to separate. = *L. discrimin-*, stem of *discrimen*, a separation. = *L. discernere* (pt. t. *discrē-ui*), to distinguish. = *L. dis-*, apart; *cernere*, to separate.

Discursive. (L.) From *L. discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, to run about; with suffix *-ive*. See *Disacourse*.

Discuss. (L.) M. E. *discussed*, pp. driven away. = *L. discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, to shake asunder; in Late L., to discuss. = *L. dis-*, apart; *quater*, to shake.

Disdain, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *disdeyn*. = O. F. *desdein*, sb. = O. F. *desdegnier*, to disdain. = O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *degnier* (L. *dignāri*), to think worthy, from *dignus*, worthy. ¶ O. F. *desdegnier* seems to have been substituted for *L. dedignāri*, to disdain (with prefix *de-*, down).

Disease. (F.) O. F. *desaise*, want of ease. = O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*); *aise*, ease.

Disembark. (F.) M. F. *desembarquer*. = O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), away; *embarquer*, to embark; see *Embark*.

DISEMBOGUE

Disembogue, to flow into the sea, as a river. (Span.—L.) Span. *desembocar*, to disembogue. = Span. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *embocar*, to enter the mouth, from *em-* (L. *in*), into, and *boca* (L. *bucca*), mouth.

Disgorge. (F.—L.) O.F. *desgorger*. = O.F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), away; *gorge*, the throat; see *Gorge*.

Disgrace. (F.—Ital.—L.) M.F. *disgrace*. = Ital. *disgrazia*. = L. *dis-*, apart; *grātia*, grace. See *Grace*.

Disguise, vb. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) O.F. *desguiser*, to disguise. = O.F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; and *guise*, guise; see *Guise*. Lit. 'to change the guise of.'

Disgust, vb. (F.—L.) M.F. *desguster*, 'to distaste, loath'; Cot. = O.F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *guster*, to taste, from L. *gustāre*, to taste; see *Gust* (2).

Dish, a platter. (L.—Gk.) M.E. *disch*. A.S. *disc*, a dish. = L. *discus*, a quoit, platter; see *Disco*.

Dishabille; see *Deshabille*.

Dishevil. (F.—L.) M.F. *discheveler* (Cot.), 'to dischevell'; i. e. to disorder the hair. = O.F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *chevel* (F. *cheveu*), a hair, from L. *capillum*, acc. of *capillus*, hair.

Disinterested. (F.—L.) From *Dis-* (2) and *interested*; see *Interest* (2).

Disk; see *Disco*.

Dislocate, to put out of joint. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *dislocāre*, to put out of place. = L. *dis-*, apart; *locāre*, to place, from *locus*, place.

Dismal. (F.—L.) Orig. A.F. *dis mal*, unlucky days (A. D. 1256). [The phrase was misunderstood, and *dismal* was treated as an adj., with the addition of *days*; and later, of other sbs.] = L. *dies mali*, evil days. Cf. F. *Lun-di* = Mon-day.

Dismantle. (F.—L.) M.F. *desmanteller*, 'to take a mans cloake off his backe; also, to raze walls'; Cot. = O.F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *manteler*, to cloak, from *mantel*, sb.; see *Mantle*.

Dismay, to discourage. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) O.F. **desmayer*, not found except *dismayé*, pp., in Palsgrave, p. 519, but exactly the same as Span. *desmayar* (Port. *desmaier*, Ital. *smagare*), to dismay, terrify. The O.F. **desmayer* was early supplanted by *esmayer* in the same sense, which only differed in substituting the prefix *es-* (L. *ex-*) for *des-* (L. *dis-*). The latter part (*-mayer*) of these words is from

DISPOSITION

O. H. G. *magan* (G. *mögen*), to have power, be able. Hence **desmayer* and *esmayer*, at first used in the intrans. sense, to lack power, faint, be discouraged, but afterwards, actively, to discourage. Cf. Ital. *smagare* (for **dis-magare*), orig. to lose courage, also to dismay (Florio). See *May* (1).

Dismiss, to send away. (F.—L.) A coined word; suggested by F. *desmettre*, pp. *desmis*, 'to displace, dismiss'; Cot. The true L. form is *dimittere*, to send away. = L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart, away; *mittere*, to send.

Disparage, to offer indignity, to lower in rank or esteem. (F.—L.) M.E. *desparagen*. = O.F. *desparager*. = O.F. *des-*, apart; *parage*, rank. = L. *dis-*, apart; Late L. *parāticum*, society, rank, equality of rank, from L. *par*, equal (Diez). See *Par*.

disparity. (F.—L.) F. *disparité* (Montaigne). From L. *dis-*, apart; and F. *parité*, equality; see *Parity*. Suggested by L. *dispar*, unequal.

Dispatch, Despatch. (Span.—L.) Formerly spelt *dis-*, not *des-*. = Span. *despachar*, to dispatch, expedite. = L. *dis-*, away; and L. type **factāre*, to fasten, fix, from *pactus*, pp. of *pangere*, to fasten. (See N. E. D.) Cf. Ital. *spacciare*, to dispatch (Florio), answering to a L. type **dispactiāre*.

Dispel. (L.) L. *dispellere*, to drive asunder. = L. *dis-*, apart; *pellere*, to drive.

Dispense. (F.—L.) O.F. *dispenser*, to dispense with. = L. *dispensāre*, to weigh out, frequent. form of *dispendere*, to weigh out. = L. *dis-*, apart; *pendere*, to weigh.

Disperse, to scatter abroad. (F.—L.) M.F. *disperser*. From L. pp. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, to scatter abroad. = L. *di-* (for *dis-*), apart; *spargere*, to scatter.

Display. (F.—L.) A.F. *desplaye*, O.F. *desploier*, to unfold, shew. = L. *dis-*, apart; *plicāre*, to fold. Doublet, *deploy*.

Disport. (F.—L.) M.E. *disporten*, to amuse. = O.F. *se desporter*, to amuse oneself, orig. to cease from labour; later *deporter*, and confused with *Deport*. = L. *dis-*, away, *portāre*, to carry (hence, to remove oneself from or cease from labour). Hence *sport*, q. v.

Dispose. (F.—L. and Gk.) O.F. *disposer*, to arrange. = O.F. *dis-* (L. *dis-*), apart; F. *poser*, to place; see *Posé*.

Disposition. (F.—L.) F. *disposi-*

DISPUTE

tion.—L. acc. *dispositionem*, a setting in order.—L. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*, to set in various places, to arrange.—L. *dis-*, apart; *ponere*, to place, put.

Dispute. (F.—L.) F. *disputer*.—L. *disputare*, to argue.—L. *dis-*, apart; *putare*, to think. See Putative.

Disquisition. an investigation. (L.) From L. *disquisitiō*, a search into.—L. *disquisitus*, pp. of *disquirere*, to examine. L. *dis-*, apart; *querere*, to seek.

Disruption. (L.) From L. *disruptio*, *disruptio*, a breaking asunder.—L. *disruptus*, *disruptus*, pp. of *dirumpere*, *dirumpere*, to break apart.—L. *dis-*, *dis-*, apart; *rumpere*, to burst.

Dissect. (L.) From L. *dissect-us*, pp. of *dissecare*, to cut apart.—L. *dis-*, apart; *secare*, to cut.

Dissemble. (F.—L.) O. F. *dis-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *sembler*, to seem, appear; cf. O. F. *dissimuler*, to dissemble.—L. *dis-*, apart, away; *simulare*, to pretend; cf. L. *dissimulare*, to pretend that a thing is not. See Simulate.

Disseminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *disseminare*, to scatter seed.—L. *dis-*, apart; *seminare*, to sow, from *semin-*, for *semen*, seed.

Dissent. vb. (L.) L. *dissentire* (pp. *dissensus*), to differ in opinion.—L. *dis-*, apart; *sentire*, to feel, think. Der. *dissension*, from the pp. *dissensus*.

Dissertation. a treatise. (L.) From L. *dissertatio*, a debate.—L. *dissertatus*, pp. of *dissertare*, to debate; frequent. of *disserere*, to disjoin, discuss.—L. *dis-*, apart; *serere*, to join.

Dissever. (F.—L.) O. F. *desseverer*.—Late L. *dissēparare*.—L. *dis-*, apart; *separare*, to separate.

Dissident. (L.) L. *dissident-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dissidere*, to sit apart, to disagree.—L. *dis-*, apart; *sedere*, to sit.

Dissimilar. unlike. (F.—L.) M. F. *dissimilare*.—O. F. *dis-* (L. *dis-*), apart; and *similaire*, like; see Similar.

dissimilitude, dissimulation; from L. *dis-*, apart, and *similitudo*, simulation.

Dissipate. (L.) From pp. of L. *dissipare*, to disperse.—L. *dis-*, apart; and O. L. *supare*, to throw; we find also *insipare*, to throw into. Cf. Skt. *kship*, to throw. Brugm. i. § 761.

Dissociate. (L.) From the pp. of L. *dissociare*, to separate from.—L. *dis-*,

DISTICH

apart; *sociare*, to associate, from *socius*, a companion. See Sociable.

Dissolute. (L.) L. *dissolutus*, licentious; pp. of L. *dissolvere* (below).

dissolve. (L.) L. *dissolvere*, to dissolve, loosen, relax.—L. *dis-*, apart; *solvere*, to loosen. See Solve. Der. *dissolution* (from pp. *dissolutus*).

Dissonant. (F.—L.) M. F. *dissonant*; Cot.—L. *dissonant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dissonare*, to be unlike in sound.—L. *dis-*, apart; *sonare*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound.

Dissuade. (F.—L.) F. *dissuader*; Cot.—L. *dissuadere*, to persuade from.—L. *dis-*, apart; *suadere*, to persuade; see Suasion.

Distaff. (E.) A distaff is a *staff* bedizened with flax, ready to be spun off. 'I dysyn a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne;' Palsgrave. M. E. *distaf*, *dysestaf*. A. S. *distaf*. The A. S. *distaf* stands for **dise-staf*, where *staf*=E. *staff*, and **dise*=Low G. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on a distaff (Bremen); also spelt *dise*, *disene* (Lübben); E. Fries. *dissen*. See Dizen.

Distain. (F.—L.) M. E. *disteinen*.—O. F. *desteign-*, a stem of *desteindre*, to distain, take away colour.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), away; and *teindre*, from L. *tingere*, to dye.

Distant. (F.—L.) O. F. *distant*.—L. *distantem*, acc. of *distans*, pres. pt. of *distare*, to stand apart.—L. *dis-*, apart; *stare*, to stand.

Distemper (1), to derange the temperament of body or mind. (F.—L.) M. E. *distemperen*.—O. F. *destemperer*, to mix; whence pp. *destempré*, immoderate, excessive.—O. F. *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart; *temprer* (mod. F. *tremper*), from L. *temperare*, to regulate. See Temper.

distemper (2), a kind of painting. (F.—L.) O. F. *destemper*, later *destemper*, 'to soak, steep, moisten, make fluid, liquid, or thin'; Cot.; the same verb as above.

Distend. (L.) L. *distendere*, to stretch apart.—L. *dis-*, apart; *tendere*, to stretch; see Tend. Der. *distention* (from the pp. *distent-us*).

Distich. a couplet. (L.—Gk.) L. *distichus*, *distichon*.—Gk. *δίστιχον*, a couplet (in verse); neut. of *δίστιχος*, having two rows.—Gk. *δι-* (*dis*), double; *στίχος*, a row, allied to *στέλλω*, to go. (✓STEIGH.)

DISTIL

Distil. (F.—L.) O.F. *distiller*.—L. *distillare, destillare*, to drop or trickle down.—L. *dē*, down; *stillare*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop. See **Still** (2).

Distinguish, to mark off. (F.—L.) O.F. *distinguer*, to distinguish; the suffix *-ish* has been added by analogy, and cannot be accounted for in the usual way.—L. *distinguere*, to mark with a prick, distinguish (pp. *distinctus*).—L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; **stingere* (not in use), to prick, allied to Gk. *ορίειν*, to prick, and E. *stick*, vb. See **Instigate**. Brugm. i. § 666.

distinct. (F.—L.) O.F. *distinct*.—L. *distinctus*, distinguished; pp. of *distinguere*.

Distort. (L.) L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorguere*, to twist aside.—L. *dis-*, apart; *torquere*, to twist; see **Torture**.

Distract, vb. (L.) From L. *distractus*, pp. of *distrahere*, to draw apart.—L. *dis-*, apart; *trahere*, to draw; see **Trace** (1).

Distrain. (F.—L.) O.F. *destreign*, a stem of *destraindre*, to strain, press, vex extremely, constrain (hence to seize goods for debt).—L. *dstringere*, to pull asunder (see below).—L. *dī-* (*dis-*), apart; *stringere*, to draw tight; see **Stringent**.

distress, calamity. (F.—L.) O.F. *destresse*, oldest form *destrece*; from a Folk-L. **districtia* (not used), regularly formed from L. *districtus*, pp. of *dstringere*, to pull asunder (in Late L. to punish, afflict); see **Distrain**.

Distraught. (L.) A modification of *distract* (=distracted); from L. *distractus*; see **Distraught**.

Distribute, to allot, deal out. (L.) From *distribūt-us*, pp. of L. *distribuere*, to deal out, allot separately.—L. *dis-*, apart; *tribuere*, to assign; see **Tribute**.

District, a region. (F.—L.) M.F. *district*.—Late L. *districtus*, territory wherein a lord has power to enforce justice.—L. *districtus*, pp. of *dstringere*; see **Distrain**.

Disturb. (F.—L.) M.E. *destorben*, *distourben*.—O.F. *destorber*, to vex.—L. *disturbare*, to disturb.—L. *dis-*, apart; *turbare*, to disorder, from *turba*, a tumult, crowd. See **Turbid**.

Ditch. (E.) M.E. *diche*; cf. A.S. *dice*, dat. of *dīc*, fem. [also masc.], a dike; see **Dike**.

Dithyramb, a kind of hymn. (L.—Gk.) L. *dithyrambus*.—Gk. *δθύραμβος*, a hymn in honour of Bacchus.

DIVIDE

Dittany, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *dytane*.—O.F. *ditan, dictam*.—L. *dictamnium*, acc. of *dictamnus*.—Gk. *δικταμνος, δικταμνον*, dittany; named from Mount Dictē in Crete, where it grew.

Ditto. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *ditto, detto*, that which has been said.—L. *dictum*, neut. of pp. of *dicere*, to say.

Ditty. (F.—L.) M.E. *ditee*.—O.F. *dité*, a kind of poem.—L. *dictatum*, a thing dictated; neut. of *dictātus*, pp. of *dictāre*, frequent. of *dicere*; see **Dictate**.

Diuretic, provoking discharge of urine. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *diuretique*; Cot.—L. *diurēticus*.—Gk. *διουρητικός*.—Gk. *διούρειν*, to pass urine.—Gk. *δι-ά*, through; *οὔρον*, urine; see **Urine**.

Diurnal. (L.) L. *diurnālis*, daily.—L. *diurnus*, daily.—L. *dīs*, a day.

Divan, a council-chamber, sofa. (Pers.) Pers. *divān*, a tribunal; Arab. *daywān*, a royal court, tribunal, council of state.

Divaricate, to fork, diverge. (L.) From pp. of L. *divaricare*, to spread apart.—L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; *uāricus*, straddling, from *uārus*, crooked.

Dive. (E.) M.E. *diuen, duuen* (*u=v*). A.S. *dyfan*, to immerse, weak verb; confused with *dyfan*, strong verb (pt. t. *deaf*, pp. *dofen*), to dive. † Icel. *dyfa*, to dip. Allied to **Dove**, **Deep**, **Dip**.

didapper. a bird. (E.) Short for *dive-dapper*. Cf. A.S. *dyfedoppa*, a pelican: Here *dapper* (= A.S. *doppa*) means a dipper or diver; and *dive-dapper*=dive-dipper, a reduplicated word.

Diverge. (L.) Coined from L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart; and *verge*, vb. See **Verge** (2).

Divers, Diverse, various. (F.—L.) O.F. *divers*, masc., *diverse*, fem., 'divers, differing'; Cot.—L. *diuersus*, various; orig. pp. of *diuertere*, to turn asunder, separate, divert (below).

divert. (F.—L.) M.F. *diuertir*, 'to divert, alter'; Cot.—L. *diuertere*, to turn aside.—L. *dī-* (*dis-*), apart; *uertere*, to turn. Der. *diuers-ion*, from pp. *diuersus*.

Divest. (L.) Late L. *diuestire*, in place of L. *dēuestire*, to strip off clothes.—L. *dī-* (for *dis-*), apart, substituted for L. *dē-*, down, away; *uestire*, to clothe, from *uestis*, clothing. See **Vest**.

Divide. (L.) L. *diuidere*, to divide, separate (pp. *diuisus*).—L. *dī-* (*dis-*), apart; and **uidere*, a lost verb, prob.

DIVINE

meaning 'to separate'; see **Widow**. (✓**WIDTH**.) Brugm. i. § 589, ii. 528. Der. *divis-ion* (from the pp.).

Divine. (F.—L.) M.E. *devin*.—O.F. *devin*.—L. *divinus*, divine, god-like; allied to *divus*, godlike, *deus*, god; see **Deity**.

Divorce, sb. (F.—L.) O.F. *divorce*.—L. *divortium*, a separation.—L. *divortere*, the same as *divertere*, to turn aside, separate; see **Divert**.

Divulge. (F.—L.) F. *divulguer*, 'to divulge, reveal'; Cot.—L. *divulgare*, to publish abroad.—L. *di-*, for *dis-*, apart; *ulgare*, to publish, from *ulgius*, the people, a crowd; see **Vulgar**.

Dizen, to deck out. (E.) To *dizen* was orig. to furnish a distaff with flax, hence to deck out. See **Distaff**. Der. *be-dizen*.

Dizzy. (E.) M.E. *dysy*, *dusi*. A.S. *dysig*, foolish, stupid. + E. Fries. *dusig*, dizzy, foolish; O.H.G. *tusic*. From Teut. **dus-*, as in Low G. *dusen*, to loiter (Lübben); allied to Teut. **dūs-*, as in Du. *duiselen*, to be dizzy. Perhaps further allied to A.S. *dwæðs*, Du. *diwaas*, foolish (Franck), from Teut. stem **dwæðs-*.

Do, to perform. (E.) M.E. *doon*. A.S. *dōn*, pt. t. *dyde*, pp. *gedōn*; the orig. sense is 'put' or 'place'. + Du. *doen*, O.H.G. *tuon*, G. *thun*. Teut. stem **dō-*. Allied to Gk. *τί-θη-μι*, I put, Skt. *dhā*, to place. (✓DHE.) Brugm. i. § 129.

Docile. (F.—L.) F. *docile*.—L. *docilis*, teachable.—L. *docēre*, to teach. Allied to **Disciple** and **Didaotio**.

doctor. (F.—L.) M.E. *doctour*.—O.F. *doctour*.—L. *doctōrem*, acc. of *doctor*, a teacher.—L. *docēre*, to teach.

doctrine. (F.—L.) F. *doctrine*.—L. *doctrīna*, lore, learning.—L. *doctor*, a teacher.—L. *docēre*, to teach.

document. (F.—L.) F. *document*.—L. *documentum*, a proof.—L. *docēre*, to teach, shew.

Dock (1), to curtail. (E.?) From *dock*, sb., the stump of a tail, stump, cut end. Cf. E. Fries. *dokke*, *dok*, a bundle, bunch (as of straw); Du. *dok*, a little bunch (of straw); Dan. *dukke*, a skein, short column, baluster; G. *docke*, a skein, rail, plug, peg; Low G. *dokke*, a bunch, stump, peg (Berghaus).

Dock (2), a plant. (E.) A.S. *docce*. + M. Du. *docke* (as in *docken bladeren*, dock-leaves, Hexham); M. Dan. *å-dokka*, water-dock (Kalkar). So also Gael. *dogha*, a

DOGMA

burdock; Irish *meacan-dogha*, a great burdock, where *meacan* means a tap-rooted plant, as a carrot. Der. *bur-dock*.

Dock (3), a basin for ships. (Du.?) M. Du. *docke*, a harbour (whence Dan. *dokke*, Swed. *docka*, G. *docke*); Du. *dok*.

¶ History obscure.

Docket, a label, ticket. (E.?) Orig. an abstract; apparently allied to **Dock** (1).

¶ History obscure.

Doctor, Doctrine, Document; see **Docile**.

Dodecagon. (Gk.) Named from its 12 angles. Formed like *decagon*, with Gk. *dōdeka*, twelve, instead of *deka*, ten. See **Decagon**.

Dodecahedron. (Gk.) Formed with Gk. *dōdeka*, twelve, in place of *deka*, ten; see **Decahedron**.

Dodge, to go hither and thither, to quibble. (E.) XVI cent. Orig. to walk unsteadily, hence to go from side to side as if to escape; perhaps allied to prov. E. *dade*, to walk unsteadily, Scotch *daddle*, *doddle*, to waddle, *dad*, to jog, *dodge*, to jog along, *dodgel*, to hobble, North E. *dodder*, to shake, totter, *dadge*, *dodge*, to walk clumsily. (Very doubtful.)

Dodo, an extinct bird. (Port.) Port. *doudo*, silly, foolish; the bird being of a clumsy make. Said to be borrowed from Devonsh. *dold*, stupid, the same as E. *dolt* (Diez). See **Dolt**.

Doe. (E.) M.E. *doe*. A.S. *dā*. + Dan. *daa*. Swed. *dof*, in *dofshjort*, a buck, may be allied to G. *damhirsch*, a buck, wherein the syllable *dam-* is thought to be borrowed from L. *dāma*, a deer. But A.S. *dā* may be Teutonic.

Doff, to put off clothes. (E.) Short for *do off*; i. e. put off. Cf. *don*, *dup*.

Dog. (E.) M.E. *dogge*. A.S. *docga*. (Du. *dog*, Swed. *dogg*, a mastiff; Dan. *dogge*, a bull-dog; Low G. *dogge*, F. *dogue*; all borrowed from E.) Der. *dog*, verb, to track, follow as a dog; *dogg-ed*, sullen; *dog-cheap*, very cheap (see N.E.D.); *dog-wood*.

Doge, a duke of Venice. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *doge*, prov. form of **doce*, a duke.—L. *duc-em*, acc. of *dux*, a leader. See **Duke**.

Doggerel, wretched poetry. (E.?) M.E. *dogerel*, Ch. C. T. 13853. Origin uncertain; but prob. formed from *dog*. Cf. *dog-rime*, poor verses (N.E.D.).

Dogma, a definite tenet. (Gk.) Gk. *δόγμα*, an opinion (stem *δογματ-*).—Gk.

DOILY

doxia, I am of opinion. Allied to *Doile*. Der. *dogmat-ic*, *dogmat-ise*.

Doily, a small napkin. (Personal name.) Formerly we read of 'doily stuff,' and 'doily petticoats.' Said to be named after 'the famous *Doily*'; Spectator, no. 283, Jan. 24, 1712. Mentioned in Dryden's *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1 (1679).

Doit, a small coin. (Du.—Scand.) Du. *duit*, a doit.—Icel. *þveit*, a piece, bit, small coin, doit.—Icel. **þvita* (pt. t. **þveit*), to cut, a lost verb, but the same as A.S. *þwitan*; see *Thwite*.

Dole, a portion. (E.) M.E. *dol*, *dale*. A.S. *dāl*, a division (Exod. viii. 23). A variant of *Deal* (1), q. v.

Doleful, sad. (Hybrid; F.—L. and E.) The suffix *-ful* is E. M.E. *doel*, *duel*, *dol* (Scotch *dool*), sorrow, grief.—O.F. *doel*, *dol* (F. *deuil*), grief; verbal sb. of O.F. *doloir*, to grieve.—L. *dolium*, in *cor-dolium*, grief of heart.—L. *dolere*, to grieve.

dolour. (F.—L.) M.E. *dolour*.—O.F. *dolour*.—L. *dolōrem*, acc. of *dolor*, grief.—L. *dolere*, to grieve.

Doll. (Gk.) From *Doll*, for *Dorothy*; a familiar name, of Gk. origin (see N.E.D.). Cf. Lowl. Sc. *doroty*, a doll.

Dollar. (Low G.—G.) Low G. *daler*; Du. *daalder*, a dollar. Adapted and borrowed from G. *thaler*, a dollar. The G. *thaler* is short for *Joachimsthaler*, a coin made from silver found in *Joachimsthal* (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia, ab. A.D. 1519.

Dolman, a kind of loose jacket. (F.—G.—Hung.—Turk.) F. *dolman*.—G. *dolman*, *dollman*.—Hung. *dolmany*.—Turk. *dölāmān*, *dölāmāh*, a kind of long robe.

Dolmen, a monument of two upright stones, with a third across them. (F.—C.) F. *dolmen*.—Bret. *dolmen*, lit. 'stone-table'; Legonidec. = Bret. *tōl*, *taol*, a table (from L. *tābula*); and *men*, a stone; according to Legonidec. But (see N.E.D.) this is due to some mistake; the F. *dolmen* seems to represent the Cornish *tolmēn*, stone with a hole beneath; from Corn. *toll*, a hole (W. *twll*), and *mēn* (W. *maen*), a stone.

Dolomite, a kind of rock. (F.) Named in 1794 from M. *Dolomieu*, a French geologist (1750–1801).

Dolour; see *Doleful*.

Dolphin, a fish. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *dolphine*.—O.F. *daulphin* (now *dauphin*).—Folk-L. *dālfīnum*, for L. *delphīnum*,

DONJON

acc. of *delphīnus*, a dolphin.—Gk. *δελφίν*, stem of *δελφίς*, a dolphin.

Dolt. (E.) Cf. Devonsh. *dold*, a dolt. M.E. *dult* (= *dulled*); from M.E. *dul*, dull; see *Dull*.

Domain. (F.—L.) F. *domaine*, sb.; from O.F. *demaine*, adj., belonging to as one's own.—L. *dominicus*, adj., belonging to a lord (the neut. *dominicum* was used for L. *dominium*, lordship).—L. *dominus*, a lord; allied to L. *domāre*, to tame, subdue; see *Tame*. Doublet, *demesne*.

Dome. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *dôme*.—Ital. *duomo*, *domo*, a cathedral church (house of God).—L. *domum*, acc. of *domus*, a house, a building. (✓DEM.) See *Timber*. Brugm. i. § 138.

domestic. (F.—L.) F. *domestique*.—L. *domesticus*, belonging to a household.—L. *domus*, a house (above).

domicile. (F.—L.) O.F. *domicile*, a mansion.—L. *domicilium*, a habitation.—L. *domi*, for *domus*, a house; and *-cilium*, possibly allied to *Cell*.

Domesday; see *Doom*.

Dominate. (L.) From pp. of *domināri*, to be lord over.—L. *dominus*, a lord.

domineer. (Du.—F.—L.) M. Du. *domineren*, to feast luxuriously (Oudemans); borrowed from O.F. *dominer*, to govern, rule.—L. *domināri*, to be lord over (above).

dominical. (F.—L.) O.F. *dominical*.—Late L. *dominicalis*, belonging to the Lord's day, or to the Lord.—L. *dominicus*, belonging to a lord.—L. *dominus*, a lord.

dominion. (F.—Late L.) O.F. *dominion*.—Late L. *dominiōnem*, acc. of *dominio*, lordship; allied to L. *dominium*, lordship.—L. *dominus* (above).

domino. (F.—L.) F. *domino*, a masquerade-dress; orig. a master's hood.—L. *dominus*, a master (above). Der. *dominoes*, sb. pl., a game.

Don (1), to put on clothes. (E.) Short for *do on*, i.e. put on. Cf. *doff*, *dout*, *dup*.

Don (2), a Spanish title. (Span.—L.) Span. *don*, sir.—L. *dominum*, acc. of *dominus*, a lord.

Donation. (F.—L.) F. *donation*.—L. acc. *dōnatiōnem*, a gift, from the stem of the pp. of *dōnāre*, to give.—L. *dōnum*, a gift. Cf. Gk. *dōpon*, a gift.

Donjon; see *Dungeon*.

DONKEY

Donkey. (C. and E.) Double dimin. with suffix *-k-ey* (= Lowl. Sc. *-ick-ie*, as in *hors-ickie*, a little-little horse, Banffsh.), from *dun*, familiar name for a horse, from its colour (Romeo, i. 4. 41); see **Dun** (1). ¶ So also M.E. *don-ek*, prov. E. *dunnock*, a hedge-sparrow, from its colour. *Donkey* (first found in 1785) was a prov. E. word, which seems to have rimed with *monkey* (whence the spelling). Cf. Somersets. *duung-kee*, pron. of *donkey*.

Donna. (Ital. -L.) Ital. *donna*. -L. *domina*, mistress, fem. of *dominus*, a master. Doublet, *duenna*.

Doom, a judgment, decision. (E.) M.E. *dōm*. A.S. *dōm*, lit. a thing set or decided on; from *dōn*, to set, do; see **Do**. + Swed. Dan. *dōm*, Icel. *dōmr*, Goth. *dōms*, O. H. G. *tuom*. Teut. type **dōmos*, a statute. Cf. Gk. *θεμς*, law (from *τίθημι*, I set). Der. *deem*.

doomsday, domesday. (E.) A.S. *dōmes dag*, day of doom or judgment.

Door, a gate. (E.) M.E. *dore*, *dure*. A.S. *dor*, n.; *duru*, f. + O. Sax. *dor*, Goth. *daur*, G. *thor*, n.; and Icel. *dýrr*, f. pl.; Dan. *dør*, Swed. *dörr*, Du. *deur*, G. *thür*, f. sing. Teut. types **daurom*, n.; **dures*, f. pl. Cf. L. *fores*, Lith. *dūrys*, f. pl.; O. Irish *dorus*, n., W. *drws*, m.; Russ. *dver*(e), Gk. *θύρα*, Skt. *dvār*, f. Brugm. i. § 462.

Dormant, sleeping. (F. -L.) F. *dormant*, pres. pt. of *dormir*, to sleep. -L. *dormire*, to sleep. + Skt. *drā*, to sleep; Gk. *δραπέειν*.

dormer-window. (F. and Scand.) A *dormer* was a sleeping-room. - O. F. *dormeor*. -L. *dormitōrium* (below).

dormitory. (L.) L. *dormitōrium*, a sleeping-chamber; neut. of *dormitōrius*, adj., belonging to sleeping. -L. *dormitor*, a sleeper. -L. *dormire*, to sleep.

Dormouse. (F. and E.) M.E. *dormous*. The prefix is perhaps short for North E. *dorm*, to doze (whence *dormouse*). Cf. Icel., Norw., and Swed. dial. *dorma*, to doze; all apparently from F. *dormir*, to sleep; see **Dormant**. We find also prov. E. *dorger*, a sleeper, as if from *dor*, to sleep.

Dornick, a kind of cloth; *obsolete*. (Flemish.) Named from Flem. *Dornick*, better known by the F. name of *Tournay* (Lat. *Tornacus*).

Dorsal. (F. -L.) F. *dorsal*, belonging to the back. -Late L. *dorsālis*. -L. *dorsum*, the back.

DOUGH

Dory, a fish; see **John Dory**.

Dose. (F. -L. -Gk.) O. F. *dose*, a quantity of medicine given at once. - Med. L. *dosis*. -Gk. *δοσις*, a giving. -Gk. *δίδωμι* (stems *δω-*, *δο-*), I give. Brugm. i. § 167.

Dot. (E.) A. S. *dott*, only in the sense 'head of a boil.' Cf. Du. *dot*, a little bundle of spoilt wool, &c., good for nothing (Sewel); Swed. dial. *dott*, a little heap, small lump; M. Dan. *dot*, a bunch; E. Fries. *dot*, *dotte*, a heap, bunch, lump. Cf. Norw. *dotten*, pp. of *dotta*, to fall, to fall to pieces.

Dote. (E.) M. E. *dotien*, *doten*, to be foolish (Layamon). + M. Du. *doten*, to dote, mope; Du. *dutten*, to doze; Icel. *dotta*, to nod with sleep, M. H. G. *getotzen*, to doze, *tüsen*, to mope.

dotage. (E.; with F. suffix.) M. E. *dotage*; from M. E. *dot-en*; with F. suffix *-age* (L. *-aticum*). Cf. F. *radotage*, from *radoter*, to dote.

dotard. (E. with F. suffix.) From *dote*, with F. suffix *-ard* (O. H. G. *hart*).

dotterel, a kind of plover. (E.) A bird easily caught; from *dote*, vb., with suffix as in *cock-erel*.

Double. (F. -L.) O. F. *doble*, later *double*. -L. *duplus*, lit. twice-full. -L. *du-o*, two; -*plus*, allied to *plenus*, full.

doublet. (F. -L.) M. E. *dobbelet*. - O. F. *doublet*, an inner (double) garment. -F. *double*, double; with suffix *-et*.

dobloon. (F. -Span. -L.) F. *doblon*. -Span. *doblon*, a coin, the double of a pistole. -Span. *doblo*, double. -L. *duplus* (above).

doubt. (F. -L.) M. E. *douten*. - O. F. *douter*. -L. *dubitāre*, to be of two minds; allied to *dubius*, doubtful; see **Dubious**.

Douceur. (F. -L.) F. *douceur*, lit. sweetness (hence, pleasant gift). -L. *dulcōrem*, acc. of *dulcor*, sweetness. -L. *dulcis*, sweet. See **Dulcote**.

Douche. a shower-bath. (F. -Ital. -L.) F. *douche*, a shower-bath. -Ital. *doccia*, a conduit, water-pipe. -Ital. *doccia*, to pour; equivalent to Late Lat. **ductiāre*, derivative of L. *ductus*, a duct; see **Duct**.

Dough. (E.) M. E. *dāh*, *dogh*. A. S. *dāh* (stem *dāg-*). + Du. *deeg*, Dan. *deig*, Swed. *deg*, Icel. *deig*, Goth. *daigs*, a kneaded lump, G. *teig*. The Goth. *daigs* is from *daig*, 2nd stem of *deigan*, to knead; see **Dike**. (✓DHEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 604.

DOUGHTY

Doughty. (E.) M. E. *dohti*, *duhti*, valiant. A. S. *dohtig*, earlier form *dyhtig*, valiant. — A. S. *dugan*, to be worth, be strong. † Dan. *dygtig*, Swed. *dugtig*, Icel. *dygðugr*, G. *tüchtig*; variously formed from the Teut. verb **dugan*.

Douse, to immerse. (E.?) Allied to M. Du. *doesen*, 'to smite with violence' (Hexham). See **Dowse** (1).

Dout, to extinguish. (E.) Short for *do out*, i. e. put out.

Dove, a bird. (E.) A. S. *dūfe*, only in comp. *dūfe-doppa*, lit. a diver. — A. S. *dūfan*, to plunge into. † O. Sax. *dūva*, Goth. *dubo*, G. *taube*, a dove, lit. diver. [So also L. *columba*, a dove, is allied to Gk. *κολυμβίς*, a diver, sea-bird. First applied to sea-gulls, &c.]

dovetail, to fasten boards together. (E.) From *dove* and *tail*; from the shape of the fitted ends of the board (⌋).

Dowager, a widow with a jointure. (F.—L.) O. F. *douagere*; from *douage*, an endowment. Again *douage* is coined (with suffix -age) from F. *dou-er*, to endow. — L. *dōtare*, to endow. — L. *dōt-*, stem of *dōs*, a gift, dowry. Allied to *dō-num*, a gift, *dare*, to give. Der. *en-dow*, from F. *en* and *douer*. Brugm. i. § 167.

dower, an endowment. (F.—L.) M. E. *dowere*. — O. F. *doaire*, later *douaire*. — Late L. *dōtārium*. — L. *dōtare*, to endow (above). Der. *dow-ry*, short for *dower-y*.

Dowdy; see **Duds**.

Dowlas, a coarse linen. (Bret.) From *Daoulas*, S. E. of Brest, in Brittany.

Down (1), soft plumage. (Scand.) M. E. *down*. — Icel. *dünn*, Swed. *dun*, Dan. *duun*, down; whence Du. *dons*.

Down (2), a hill. (C.) A. S. *dūn*, a hill. — Irish *dūn*, a fortified hill, fort; Gael. *dun*, W. *din*, a hill-fort. † A. S. *tūn*; see **Town**.

down (3), prep. and adv. (E. and C.) A corruption of *adown* = A. S. *ofdūne* = off the hill, downwards. — A. S. *of*; *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, a hill; see **Down** (2).

dune, a low sand-hill. (C.) XVIII cent. = F. *dune*. — M. Du. *dune* (Du. *duin*); of Celt. origin. See **Down** (2).

Dowse (1), to strike in the face. (E.?) Apparently the same as **Douse** (above). Cf. Norw. *dūs*, a push, blow; M. Du. *doesen*, to strike, E. Fries. *dössen*, to strike.

Dowse (2), to immerse; see **Douse**. Prob. the same as **Dowse** (1).

DRAGOON

Dowse (3), to extinguish. The same as **Dowse** (1); sense perhaps suggested by *dout*, q. v.

Doxology. (L.—Gk.) L. *doxologia*. — Gk. *δοξολογία*, an ascription of praise. — Gk. *δοξο-*, for *δόξα*, glory, orig. a notion; -λογία, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

Doxy. (M. Du.) A cant term. Cf. E. Fries. *dokije*, dimin. of *dokke*, a doll. Prob. introduced from the Netherlands. — M. Du. *docke*, a doll. Cf. O. H. G. *tocchā*, a doll, also a term of endearment (G. *docke*).

Doze. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *dusa*, Dan. *döse*, to doze, mope; Icel. *dúsa*, to doze; M. Dan. *dåse*, to be torpid. Allied to **Dizzy**.

Dozen, twelve. (F.—L.) O. F. *do-saine* (F. *dozaine*), a dozen. — O. F. *dose* (F. *dozue*), twelve; with suffix -aine (L. -ēna, as in *cent-ēna*). — L. *duodecim*, twelve. — L. *duo*, two; *decem*, ten. See **Two** and **Ten**.

Drab (1), a slut. (E.) Cf. Irish *drabog*, Gael. *drabag*, a slut; Gael. *drabach*, dirty; Irish *drab*, a spot, stain (all from E.). E. Fries. *drabbe*, puddle-water. Also Du. *drabbe*, f. dregs, draff; allied to **Draff**.

Drab (2), dull light brown. (F.—L.) The colour of undyed cloth. — F. *drap*, cloth. See **Drape**.

Drachm; see **Dram**.

Draff, dregs. (E.) M. E. *draf* (Layamon). † Du. *draf*, hogswash, *drabbe*, draff; Icel. *draf*, Swed. *dräf*, Dan. *drav*, dregs; G. *träber*, pl. [Cf. Gael. and Irish *drabh*, draff, from E.]

Draft; see **Draught**.

Drag, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *dragen*; a Northern form allied to Icel. *draga*, to draw. Cf. Swed. *dragg*, a drag, grapnel; *draggu*, to drag. See **Draw**.

Dragoman, an interpreter. (Span.—Arab.) Span. *dragoman*; [Late Gk. *δραγούμανος*], an interpreter. — Arab. *tarjumān*, an interpreter, translator; see **Targum**.

Dragon. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *dragon*. — L. acc. *dracōnem*, from nom. *draco*. — Gk. *δράκων*, a dragon, lit. 'seeing'; from his supposed sharp sight. — Gk. *δρακ-*, weak grade of *δέρκομαι*, I see. ¶ Such is the usual account.

dragoon. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *dragon*, a dragoon; so called because the dragoons orig. had a *dragon* on their standard; or rather, because they were armed with a short carbine called (in F.) *dragon*.

DRAIN

Drain. (E.) A.S. *drēhnigean*, **drēhnian*, to drain away, strain off, Matt. xxiii. 24, also spelt *drēahnian*; orig. 'to become dry.' = A.S. **drēag* = Teut. **draug*-, second grade of Teut. **dreug-an*-, to be dry. Cf. Icel. *draugr*, a dry log. See **Dry**.

Drake, male of the duck. (L. - Gk.?) M.E. *drake*. Not found in A.S.; cf. *drake*, a drake, in Low G. (Bremen); M. Swed. *drake*, (1) a dragon, (2) a drake, (3) a boy's kite. Supposed to correspond to the latter part of Swed. *and-drake*, a drake (a form thought to be borrowed from Low G.). Cf. Swed. *and*, duck, *anddrake*, drake; Low G. *anderik*, drake (Lübben); G. *ente*, duck; *enterich*, drake; O. H. G. *antrahho*, a drake. β. The Swed. *and*, A.S. *ened*, a duck, is cognate with L. *anas* (stem *anat-*), a duck. The M.E. *drake* may be the same as A.S. *draca*, a dragon, borrowed from L. *draco*; see **Dragon**.

Dram, Drachm. (F. - L. - Gk.) M.F. *drame*, *drachma*, 'a dram, eighth part of an ounce;' Cot. - L. *drachma*. - Gk. *δραχμή*, a handful, a drachma, used both as weight and coin; cf. *δράγμα*, as much as one can grasp. - Gk. *δράσσομαι*, I grasp. Brugm. i. § 509.

Drama. (L. - Gk.) L. *drāma*. - Gk. *δρᾶμα* (stem *δράμα-*), an act, a drama. - Gk. *δρᾶω*, I perform; cf. Lith. *darau*, I make. (✓DAR.) Der. *dramat-ic* (from *δραματ-*); &c.

drastic, effective. (Gk.) Gk. *δραστικός*, effective; allied to *δραστέος*, verbal adj. of *δρᾶω*, I perform.

Drape, to cover with cloth. (F. - L.) F. *draper*, to make cloth. - F. *drap*, cloth; Late L. *drappus*. Of unknown origin. Der. *drap-er*, *drap-er-y*; and see *drab* (2).

Drastic; see **Drama**.

Draw. (E.) M.E. *drawen*. A.S. *dragan* (A.S. *-aga-* becoming M.E. *-awe-*). + Du. *dragen*, Icel. Swed. *draga*, Dan. *drage*, Goth. *dragan*, G. *tragen*, to pull along, carry. Teut. type **dragan-*, pt. t. **drög*.

draught, draft. (E.) *Draft* is a phonetic spelling. M.E. *draught*, *draht*. From A.S. *drag-an*; with suffixed *t*. + Du. *dragt*, a load, from *dragen*, to carry; Dan. *dræt*; Icel. *dröttir*, a draught of fishes; G. *tracht*, a load, from *tragen*.

drawl. (Du.) Frequentative of *draw*; parallel to *draggel* from *drag*. Introduced from Du. *drälen*, to be slow; from *dragen*,

DRESS

to draw. + E. Fries. *draulen*; Low G. *draueln*.

dray. (E.) A.S. *drage*, that which is drawn; as in *drage*, *drag-net*, a draw-net. + Swed. *drög*, a sledge, dray.

Dread, vb. (E.) A.S. **drēdan*, in comp. *on-drēdan*, to dread, fear. + O. Sax. *ant-drādan*; O. H. G. *in-trātan*. Teut. type **drēdan-*.

Dream, a vision. (E.) M.E. *dreem*. A.S. **drēam*, a dream; not found. [Quite distinct from A.S. *drēam*, a sweet sound, harmony, also joy, glee, happiness.] + O. Sax. *drēm*, dream; Du. *droom*, Icel. *draumr*, Dan. Swed. *dröm*, G. *traum*. Klugesuggests comparison with G. *trug-bild*, a phantom; if correct, the Teut. sb. was **draugmos*, m.; from Teut. **draug*, strong grade of Teut. **dreugan-* (O. H. G. *triogan*, G. *triügen*), to deceive. From the Idg. root **dhreugh*, whence also Skt. *drōgha*(s), a crafty wounding; O. Pers. *drauga* (Pers. *dūrūgh*), a deceit, lie; Icel. *draugr*, a ghost. Brugm. i. §§ 681, 689.

Deary, Drear. (E.) *Drear* is short for *deary*. M.E. *deary*. A.S. *drēorig*, sad; orig. 'gory;' formed with suffix *-ig* from A.S. *drēor*, gore. - A.S. *drēosan*, to drip. + Icel. *dreyrigr*, gory, from *dreyri*, gore; G. *traurig*, sad, orig. gory, from O. H. G. *trör*, gore. From Teut. **dreusan-*, vb.

Dredge (1), a drag-net. (E.) North E. *drag*. Answering to A.S. **drag*, **dræge* (not found), for **drag-ja-*; from A.S. *dragan*; see **Draw**. And see **Dregs**.

Dredge (2), to sprinkle flour on meat. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) To *dredge* is to sprinkle, as in sowing *dredge* (M.E. *drage*) or mixed corn. - O. F. *dragée*, mixed corn; also a sweetmeat, sugar-plum. [Prov. *dragea*; Ital. *treggia*, a sugar-plum.] - Late L. *dragāta*, *drageia*, a sugar-plum; altered form of *tragēmata*, pl. of *tragēma*. - Gk. *τράγμα*, something nice to eat. - Gk. *τράγειν* (2 aor. *ἐτράγον*), to gnaw.

Dregs, lees. (Scand.) Pl. of M.E. *dreg*, mire; we also find M.E. *dregges*, dregs. - Icel. *dregg*, pl. *dreggjar*, dregs; Swed. *drägg*, pl. *dregs*, lees. Perhaps from Icel. *drag-a*, to draw. Distinct from L. *fractis*, dregs of oil; Brugm. i. § 417.

Drench, vb. (E.) M.E. *drenchen*. A.S. *drencan*, causal of *drincan*; hence 'to make drink.' + Du. *drénken*, Icel. *drekkja*, Swed. *dränka*, Goth. *draghjan*, G. *tränken*. See **Drink**.

Dress. (F. - L.) O.F. *dresser*, *dressier*,

DRIBBLE

to erect, set up, dress; answering to a Late L. form **directiāre*. = L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, to direct; see **Direct**.

Dribble. (E.) Frequentative of obs. E. *drib*, to drip slightly; which is a weakened form of *drip*. Cf. *drib-let*. See **Drip**. So also Dan. dial. *drible*.

Drift; see **Drive**.

Drill (1), to pierce, to train soldiers. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *drillen*, to drill, to bore, to turn round, shake, brandish, drill soldiers, form to arms. Allied to M. H. G. *drollen*, to turn round (pp. *gedrollen*), Low G. *drall*, twisted tight. Teut. type **threllan*- (pt. t. **thral*), to twist; cf. A. S. *pearl*, strict. ¶ Perhaps allied to **Thrill**.

Drill (2), to sow corn in rows. (E.) The same as *drill*, to trickle, which seems to be a variant of *trill*, to trickle.

Drilling, a coarse cloth used for trousers. (G.-L.) Corrupted from G. *drillich*, ticking, huckaback. = L. *trilic-*, stem of *trilix*, having three threads. = L. *tri-*, from *tres*, three; *licium*, a thread. See **Three**.

Drink. (E.) A. S. *drincan*, pt. t. *dranc*, pp. *druncen*. + Du. *drinken*, Icel. *drekka*, Swed. *dricka*, Dan. *drikke*, Goth. *drigkan* (= *drinkan*), G. *trinken*. Teut. **drenkan*-.

Drip. (Scand.) M. E. *dryppen*. = Dan. *dryppe*, to drip (= Teut. **drup-jan*-). From Teut. **drup*-, weak grade of **dreup-an*-, as seen in Icel. *drjúfa*, to drip, A. S. *drōpan* (obs. E. *dreep*), G. *triefen*. Cf. O. Ir. *trucht*, a dew-drop. See **Drip**.

Drive. (E.) M. E. *driuen*. A. S. *drifan* (pt. t. *drāf*, pp. *drifen*). + Du. *drijven*; Icel. *drífa*, Swed. *drifva*, Dan. *drive*, Goth. *dreiban*, G. *treiben*. Teut. **dreiban*-.

Drift. (E.) M. E. *drift*. Formed from *drif*, weak grade of *drifan*; with suffix *-t*. + Du. *drift*, Icel. *drift*, Swed. Dan. *drift*, G. *trift*. Der. *a-drift* = on the drift; see A- (2).

drove. (E.) M. E. *drof*. A. S. *drāf*, a drove. From *drāf*, and grade of *drifan*.

Drivel, vb. (E.) M. E. *drevelen*. A. S. *drēflan*, to dribble or run at the nose. Cf. M. E. *dravelen*, to drivel. From the base *drāf*, as in M. E. *draff*, draff. See **Draff**.

Drizzle, to rain slightly. (E.) Formerly *drisel* or *drisle*, to keep on dripping. Frequent. form of M. E. *dresen*, A. S. *drōsan*, to drip; see **Deary**. Cf. Dan. *drysse*, to fall in drops; Swed. dial. *drösla*.

DROWN

Droll. (F.-Du.) M. F. *drole*, 'a pleasant wag'; Cot. = Du. *drollig*, odd, strange; M. Du. *drol*, 'a juglar'; Hexham. Perhaps from Du. *droll*-, pp. stem of *drillen*, to turn, wheel, whirl about; see **Drill** (1).

Dromedary. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *dromedarie*. = O. F. *dromedaire* (older form **dromedarie*). = Late L. *dromadarius*. = L. *dromad*-, stem of *dromas*, a dromedary. = Gk. *δρομαδ*-, stem of *δρομας*, fast running. = Gk. *δρομειν*, to run. + Skt. *drām*, to run.

Drone (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. *dronen* (also *drounen*). Not in A. S. Cf. Icel. *drynja*, Swed. *dröna*, Dan. *dröne*, to drone, roar, rumble, &c. Cf. Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, Gk. *δρῖνος*, a dirge; Skt. *dhraṇ*, to sound.

Drone (2), a non-working bee. (Low G.) M. E. *dran*. A. S. *drān*; which (like E. Fries. *drāne*) was prob. borrowed from O. Sax. *drān*. Cf. M. H. G. *treno* (G. *drohne* being borrowed from Low G.). Teut. stems **drēn*-, **dren*-; cf. Gk. *ἀρρηνη*, a wild-bee, *ὄρναξ* (Hesychius). ¶ With the parallel stems **drēn*-, **dren*-, cf. the stems of **Queen** and **Queen**.

Droop; see below.

Drop, sb. (E.) M. E. *drope*, sb.; hence *dropien*, *droppen*, vb. = A. S. *dropa*, sb.; *dropian*, vb. These are from the weak grade **drup*- (A. S. *drop*-) of the Teut. vb. **dreupan*- (A. S. *drōpan*), to drop, drip. + Du. *drop*, sb., Icel. *dropi*, Swed. *droppa*, Dan. *draabe*, G. *troffen*. See also **Drip**.

droop, to sink, fail. (Scand.) M. E. *droupen*. = Icel. *drúpa*, to droop; weak vb., allied to *drjúpa*, strong vb., to drip = Teut. **dreupan*- (whence also G. *triefen*); see above. Cf. 'I am ready to drop,' i. e. I *droop*.

Dropsy; see **Hydropsy**.

Drosky, **Drosky**, a kind of carriage. (Russ.) Russ. *droszki*, *drojki*, a low four-wheeled carriage (the *j* sounded as in French). Dimin. of *droga*, a waggon; which was orig. pl. of *droga*, a perch (of a carriage).

Dross. (E.) M. E. *dros*. A. S. *drōs*, dross, dregs; cf. also obs. E. *drosen*, A. S. *drōsna*, pl., lees, dregs. + M. Du. *droes*, lees (Kilian); Du. *droesem*, dregs, lees, G. *drusen*, pl. dregs; O. H. G. *trusana*, *truosana*, husks of pressed grapes.

Drought, **Drouth**; see **Dry**.

Drove; see **Drive**.

Drown. (Scand.) M. E. *drounen*, *dru-*

DROWSE, DROWZE

nen. — M. Dan. *drukne*, *drougne*, *drovne*, *drone*, to sink, to be drowned (Kalkar); Icel. *drukna*. The *-nen* was preserved in Swed. *drunkna*, A. S. *druncnian*, to be drunk, also to sink, to be drowned. See *Drunken*. (E. Björkman.)

Drowse, Drowze, to be sluggish. (E.) Formerly *drouse*. A. S. *drūsan*, to be sluggish; allied to A. S. *drōsan*, to fail; also to drip, to fall. See *Dreary*. Der. *drowsy*.

Drub, to beat. (Arab.?) 'Drub, to beat the soles of the feet with a stick, a punishment used in Turkey;' (Phillips). Apparently a travellers' word. Perhaps from Arab. *ḡarb* (*zarb*), a beating with a stick; from Arab. root *ḡaraba* (*zaraba*), he beat; Rich. Dict. p. 952. (N. E. D.)

Drudge, vb. (E.) M. E. *druggen*. A. S. **drygean*, not found; but regularly formed from *drug-*, weak grade of *drōgan*, to work, perform, endure (= Teut. **dreugan-*, Goth. *drīugan*, Lowl. Sc. *drce*). Cf. Icel. *drjög-virkr*, one who works slowly but surely. The Gael. *drugair*, a drudge, is from E.

Drug. (F.) M. E. *drogge*, *drugge*. — O. F. *drogue*, a drug. Also Ital. and Span. *droga*. Origin unknown; perhaps Oriental. Der. *drugg-ist*.

Drugget. (F.) M. F. *droguet*, 'a kind of stuff that's half silk, half wool;' Cot. Dimin. of *drogue*, used in the sense of rubbish, poor stuff; from the coarseness of the material; cf. E. 'a drug in the market.' ¶ Probably not the same word as F. *drogue*, a drug.

Druid, a priest of the ancient Britons. (F. — L. — C.) F. *Druide*. — L. (Gaulish) pl. *Druides*, *Druidae* (Lewis and Short). Cf. O. Irish *druid*, dat. and acc. of *drui*, a magician, sorcerer; Ir. *draoi*, *druidh*, Gael. *druidh* (whence also A. S. *dry*, a magician).

Drum. (Du.) XVI cent. Imperfectly adapted from M. Du. *tromme*, *trommel*, a drum; Low G. *trumme*; Du. *trom*. + O. H. G. *trumbā*, *trumpā*, M. H. G. *trumme*, a pipe, trumpet; Icel. *trumba*, a pipe, trumpet. [So also Ital. *tromba*, Span. *trompa*.] Of imitative origin.

Drunkard. (E.; with F. suffix.) From A. S. *drunc-*, base of pp. of *drincan*, to drink; with F. suffix *-ard* (G. *hart*).

drunken, drunk. (E.) A. S. *drun-* *cen*, pp. of *drincan*, to drink.

Drupe, a fleshy fruit containing a stone.

DUCK

(F. — L. — Gk.) F. *drupe*. — L. *drūpa*, an over-ripe olive. — Gk. *δρῦνᾰ*, the same.

Dry. (E.) M. E. *druze*. A. S. *drýge*. Cf. Du. *droog*, dry; G. *trocken*, dry; Icel. *draugr*, a dry log.

drought. (E.) M. E. *droȝte*, *drouȝte*; also *drouthe* (P. Plowman). A. S. *drūgað*, drought. — A. S. *drūgian*, to be dry; *drýge*, dry. + Du. *droogte*, drought; from *droog*, dry. Doublet, *drouth* (Milton).

Dryad, a nymph of the woods. (L. — Gk.) L. *Dryad-*, stem of *Dryas*, a wood-nymph. — Gk. *δρῦαδ-*, stem of *δρῦάς*, the same. — Gk. *δρῦς*, a tree; see *Tree*.

Dual, consisting of two. (L.) L. *duālis*, dual. — L. *duo*, two; see *Two*.

Dub, to confer knighthood by a stroke. (F.) M. E. *dubben*. A. S. *dubban*; A. S. Chron. an. 1086. [So also Swed. *dubba*.] Usually derived from O. F. *aduber*, *adouber*, to dub a knight; a Romanic word of unknown origin (Ital. *addobbare*, O. Span. and Prov. *adobar*, O. Port. *adubar*). ¶ Diez derives *adouber*, conversely, from *dubban*; which is hardly tenable; see N. E. D.

Dubious. (L.) From L. *dubiōsus*, doubtful. — L. *dubium*, doubt; neuter of L. *dubius*, doubtful, moving in two directions. — L. *duo*, two. See *Two*.

Ducal. (F. — L.) F. *ducal*, adj.; from *duc*, a duke; see *Duke*.

ducat, a coin. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *ducat*. — Ital. *ducato*, a ducat, also a duchy; named from L. *ducātus* (duchy of Apulia) alluded to in the legend upon it; see *duchy* below.

duchess. (F. — L.) O. F. *duchesse* (Late L. *ducissa*), fem. of *duc*, duke; see *Duke*.

duchy. (F. — L.) F. *duché*. — Late L. *ducātum*, acc. of *ducātus*, a dukedom. — L. *duc-*, stem of *dux*, a duke. ¶ Also O. F. *duchēle*, fem., as if from Late L. **ducitātem*.

Duck (1), to dive, bob the head. (E.) M. E. *duken*, *douken*. Not in A. S. + Du. *duiken*, to stoop, dive; G. *tauchen*, to plunge, dive. Teut. type **deukan-*, pt. t. **dauk* (whence G. *tauch-en*), pp. **duk-ano*. From the weak grade *duk-* we have Dan. *dukke*, Swed. *dyka*; to which the shortening of the vowel in mod. E. *duck* may have been partly due.

duck (2), bird. (E.) M. E. *doke*, *duke*. Lit. 'diver;' the suffix *-e* represents the A. S. f. suffix of the agent. A. S.

DUCK

düce, a duck. From the verb above. Cf. Dan *duhand*, lit. 'diving duck'; Swed. *dykfågel*, 'diving fowl'. Der. *duck-l-ing*, with double dimin. suffix.

Duck (3), a pet, darling. (E.) Apparently the same as Duck (2).

Duck (4), light canvas. (Du.) A nautical word. = Du. *doek*, linen cloth, canvas. + Dan. *dug*, Swed. *duk*, Icel. *dúkr*, G. *tuch*, O. H. G. *tuoh*.

Duct, a conduit-pipe. (L.) *L. ductus*, a leading (hence, a duct). = *L. ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, to lead. See *Duke*.

ductile. (F. — L.) *F. ductile*, malleable. = *L. ductilis*, easily led. = *L. duct-us*, pp. of *ducere* (above).

Dude, an exquisite, a dandy. Of unknown origin. (Ab. 1883.)

Dudgeon (1), resentment. Of unknown origin.

Dudgeon (2), haft of a dagger. (Unknown.) M. E. *daggon*, a kind of wood used for the handles of daggers. Etym. unknown.

Duds, clothes. (Scand.) Jamieson has *dudis* as well as *duds*; the *u* was prob. once long. = Icel. *dúði*, swaddling clothes; *dúða*, to wrap up. Cf. E. *dowd*, a woman's cap, a slut; *dowd-y*, ill-dressed.

Due. (F. — L.) M. E. *deu*, *dowe*. = O. F. *deu*, masc., *deue*, fem.; pp. of *devoir*, to owe. = *L. debere*. See *Devoir*.

Duel. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *duello*, a duel. = *L. duellum*, a fight between two men (archaic form of *L. bellum*, war). = *L. du-o*, two.

duet. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *duetto*, music for two. = Ital. *due*, two. = *L. duo*, two.

Duenna. (Span. — L.) Span. *dueña*, a married lady, *duenna*. = *L. domina*, fem. of *dominus*, a lord. See *Donna*.

Duet; see *Duel*.

Duffel, coarse woollen cloth. (Du.) Du. *duffel*; so called from *Duffel*, a place near Antwerp.

Duffer, a stupid person. (Scand.) Lowl Sc. *doufart*, formed with suffix *-art* from the adj. *dowf*, stupid, dull; lit. 'deaf.' = Icel. *dauf-r*, deaf; see *Deaf*.

Dug, a teat. (Scand.) Perhaps allied to Swed. *dägga*, Dan *dagge*, to suckle. Cf. Goth. *daddjan*, O. H. G. *tān*, to suckle. ¶ But cf. Skt. *dūh*, to milk.

Dugong, a sea-cow. (Malay.) Malay *düyong*, *düyöng*, a sea-cow.

Duke, a leader. (F. — L.) M. E. *duk*. = O. F. *duc*, acc. formed from O. F. nom.

DUMPS

dux. = *L. dux*, a leader. = *L. ducere*, to lead. (✓DEUK.) ¶ The L. acc. *ducem* would have given O. F. *dois*, F. *doix*; like F. *noix* from *nucem*, *croix* from *crucem*. (N. E. D.) Brugm. i. § 592.

Dulcet, sweet. (F. — L.) M. F. *doucet* (Cot.), refashioned after *L. dulcis* (cf. Ital. *dolcetto*). = O. F. *dols* (F. *doux*), sweet. = *L. dulcis*, sweet.

dulcimer. (F. — Span. — L.) Roquefort has F. *doulcemele* (undated); cf. O. F. *doulcemele* (Godefroy). = Span. *dulcemele*, a dulcimer; named from its sweet sound. = *L. dulce melos*, sweet sound; see *Melody*.

Dull, stupid. (E.) M. E. *dul*; cognate with Low G. *dull*; answering to Teut. **dul-jos*. Closely allied to A. S. *dol*, foolish, cognate with Du. *dol*, mad, G. *toll*, mad, answering to Teut. **dul-oz*. Both are from Teut. **dul-* (< **dwul*), weak grade of **dwel-an*, as seen in A. S. *dwelan*, to err, to be stupid; see *Dwell*. Cf. A. S. *gedwöl-god*, a false god, idol; Irish and W. *dall*, blind. Brugm. i. § 375 (6).

Dulse, an edible seaweed. (C.) Irish *duileag*, Gael. *duileag*, dulse. According to Macleod, it means 'water-leaf,' from Ir. and Gael. *duille*, leaf, and *uisg*(e), water.

Dumb. (E.) M. E. *domb*. A. S. *dumb*, mute. + Du. *dom*, Icel. *dumbr*, Swed. *dumb*, Dan. *dom*, Goth. *dumbs*, G. *dumm*, O. H. G. *tumb*, *tump*, stupid. The orig. sense seems to have been 'stupid,' and perhaps Goth. *dumbs* is allied to Goth. *daubs*, deaf; see *Deaf*. Der. *dumm-y* (= *dumb-y*).

Dump (1), an ill-shapen piece. (E.?) Prov. E. *dump*, a clumsy lump, a bit; *dumpy*, short and thick. Probably 'a thing thrown down in a mass'; see *Dump* (2).

dumpling, a kind of pudding. (E.?) A small solid ball of pudding; *dump-l-ing* is a double dimin. of *dump* (1).

Dump (2), to strike, fling down. (Scand.?) Cf. Lowl. Sc. *dump*, to beat. Dan. *dumpe*, to plump, plunge; Norw. *dumpa*; Swed. dial. *dumpa*. = Swed. dial. *dump*, as in *dump-id*, supine of str. vb. *dimpa*, to fall down plump.

Dumps, melancholy. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *dumpin*, melancholy, orig. pp. of *dimba*, to steam, reek; Dan. *dump*, dull, low. + Du. *domp*, damp, hazy, G. *dumpe*, damp, dull. Allied to *Damp*; cf. 'to damp one's spirits.'

DUN

Dun (1), brown. (C.) A. S. *dunn*, dark. — Irish and Gael. *donn*, brown; W. *dun*, dun, dusky. Celtic type **donnos*.

Dun (2), to urge for payment. (Scand.) Said (in 1708) to be derived from the name of *Joe Dun*, a famous bailiff in the time of Henry VII. But perhaps from the notion of noisiness. Cf. M. E. *dunning*, a loud noise. — Icel. *duna*, to thunder; *koma einum dyn fyrir dyrr*, to make a din before one's door; Swed. *dåna*, to make a noise. Allied to *Din*.

Dunce, a stupid person. (Scotland.) From the phr. 'a *Duns* man,' i.e. a native of *Dunse*, in Berwickshire. In ridicule of the disciples of John *Duns* Scotus, schoolman, died A. D. 1308. ¶ Not to be confused with John Scotus Erigena, died A. D. 875.

Dune, a low sand-hill. (F.—Du.—C.) F. *dune*. — M. Du. *dûne* (Du. *duin*); cognate with A. S. *dûn*, a down; see *Down* (2). Brugm. i. § 112.

Dung. (E.) A. S. *dung*. + Swed. *dynga*, dung; Dan. *dyng*, a heap, mass; G. *dung*. Root uncertain; it answers, in form, to the pp. of *Ding*; as if it were 'what is thrown down or away.' Cf. Swed. dial. *dong*, (1) heap, (2) dung.

Dungeon, Donjon. (F.—L.) M. E. *dongeon*. — O. F. *donjon*, the chief tower of a castle. — Late L. *domniōnem*, acc. of *domnio*, a dungeon-tower, chief-tower; shortened from *dominio*, properly dominion, feudal power; see *Dominion*.

Duniwassal, a Highland gentleman, yeoman. (C.) In Sir W. Scott's *Bonny Dundee*. — Gael. *duine uasal*, gentleman. — Gael. *duine*, a man (W. *dyn*); *uasal*, noble, gently born (W. *uchel*), orig. 'exalted'; see Brugm. i. § 219 (4).

Duodecimo. (L.) In *duodecimo* = with 12 leaves to the sheet. — L. *duodecimō*, abl. of *duodecimus*, twelfth; cf. L. *duodecim*, twelve; see *Dosen*.

Duodenum, the first of the small intestines. (L.) Late L. *duodenum*, so called because about 12 finger-breadths long. — L. *duodēni*, twelve apiece, distributive form of *duodecim*, twelve; see *Dosen*.

Dup. (E.) Short for *do up*, i.e. lift up (a latch); to open a door.

Dupe, a person easily deceived. (F.) F. *dupe*, a dupe. The M. F. *dupe* meant a hoopoe; whence *dupe*, a dupe, because the bird was easily caught. (So also Bret. *houperik*, a hoopoe, a dupe.) Perhaps of imitative origin.

DUTY

Duplicate, two-fold. (L.) L. *duplīcātus*, pp. of *duplīcāre*, to double. — L. *duplīc-*, stem of *duplex*, two-fold (below).

duplicity. (F.—L.) Lit. doubleness. — F. *duplicité*. — L. acc. *duplicitātem*. — L. *duplīc-*, decl. stem of *duplex*, two-fold. — L. *du-o*, two; *plīc-āre*, to fold.

Durance, Duration; see *Dure*.

Durbar, a hall of audience, levee. (Pers.) Pers. *darbār*, a prince's court, levee; lit. 'door of admittance.' — Pers. *dar*, door (= E. *door*); and *bār*, admittance, court.

Dure, to last. (F.—L.) F. *durer*. — L. *dūrāre*, to last. — L. *dūrus*, hard, lasting. + Irish and Gael. *dur*, firm; W. *dur*, steel. Cf. Gk. *δύραμα*, force. Der. *during*, orig. pres. pt. of *dure*; *dur-able*, &c.

durance, captivity. (F.—L.) The orig. sense was long endurance of hardship. O. F. *durance*, duration. = F. *durer*, to last; with suffix *-ance*; see above.

duration. (F.—L.) O. F. *duration*. — Late L. *dūrātionem*, acc. of *dūrātio*. A coined word; from the pp. of L. *dūrāre*, to last.

duress, hardship. (F.—L.) M. E. *duresse*. — O. F. *duresse*. — L. *dūrītia*, harshness. — L. *dūrus*, hard, severe.

Durian, a fruit. (Malay.) Malay *durian*, a fruit with a prickly rind. — Malay *dūrī*, a thorn, prickle.

Dusk, dim. (Scand.) Properly an adj. M. E. *dask*, dark, dim; *deosc*, the same. Prob. a Northern form (as the *sk* did not become *sh*). Cf. A. S. *dox* (for **dosc*), translating L. *flāuus*; Vocab. 239. 36. — Swed. dial. *duska*, to drizzle; *duskug*, misty, dim; Norw. *dusk*, mist, *duskregn*, fine rain. Der. *dusk*, sb.; whence *dusk-y*, adj.

Dust. (E.) A. S. *dūst*. + Du. *duist*, Icel. *dust*, dust, Dan. *dyst*, meal; G. *dunst*, vapour, fine dust. All from a Teut. base **dunst-* (for **dwuns-t-*), the *n* being lost except in G. Cf. Skt. *dhvāns*, to fall to pieces (pp. *dhvas-ta*).

Dutch, belonging to Holland. (G.) Formerly applied to the Germans. — G. *Deutsch*, German; lit. belonging to the people; M. H. G. *diut-isk*, where the suffix *-isk* = E. *-ish*, and *diut* is cognate with A. S. *þēod*, Goth. *thiuda*, a people, nation; Ir. *tuath*, a people; cf. Oscan *touto*, a city. Brugm. i. § 218.

Duty. (A. F.—L.) M. E. *duete(e)*. — A. F. *duett*, duty (O. F. has only *devoir*).

DWALE

A coined word; from A. F. *deu*, *du*, *due*, and the suffix *-tē* (L. *-tātem*). See *Due*.

Dwale; see *Dwell*.

Dwarf. (E.) M.E. *dwerz*, *dwergh*; the *f* represents the guttural. O. Merc. *dwerz*, A. S. *dweorg*, a dwarf. † Du. *dwerz*, Icel. *dvergr*, Swed. Dan. *dverg*, G. *zwerg*. Teut. type **dwerz-on*.

Dwell. (E.) M. E. *dwellen*, to linger. A. S. *dwellan*, in the active sense to retard, also to seduce; also *dwelian*, to go astray, err, tarry, dwell. Causal of A. S. **dwellan* (pt. t. **dwal*, pp. *dwoelen*), to be torpid or dull, to err. † Icel. *dwalja*, to dwell, delay, orig. to hinder; Swed. *dwaljas*, to dwell (reflexive); Dan. *dvale*, to linger; M. H. G. *twellen*, to hinder, delay. Teut. type **dwaljan*, causal of the str. vb. **dwellan* (pt. t. **dwal*, pp. **dwalano-*), to be torpid, to cease, to err (A. S. **dwellan*, O. H. G. *gi-twellan*). Cf. Skt. *dhv*, to bend aside, *dhūr-ta-*, fraudulent. (✓DHWEL.) And see *Dull*.

dwale, deadly nightshade. (Scand.) Named from its soporific effects. Dan. *dvale*, stupor, *dvaledrik*, a soporific, 'dwale-drink'; Swed. *dvala*, a trance. Cf. A. S. *dwala*, an error, stupefaction, from the 2nd grade of A. S. **dwellan* (above).

Dwindle. (E.) The frequent. form of M. E. *dwinen*, to dwindle, A. S. *dwīnan* (pt. t. *dwān*), to dwindle, languish. † Icel. *dwina*; Swed. *tvina*, to dwindle, pine away; Du. *ver-dwijnen*, to vanish.

Dye, to colour; a colour. (E.) M. E. *deyen*, vb.; *dek*, sb. A. S. *diagian*, vb., to dye; from *dēah*, sb., dye, colour. A. S. *dēah* (gen. *dēag-e*), sb. f., answers to Teut. type **daug-a*. ¶ Not allied to L. *fūcus*, which is from Gk. *φύκος*.

Dyke; see *Dike*.

Dynamic, relating to force. (Gk.) Gk. *δυναμικός*, powerful. = Gk. *δύναμις*, power. = Gk. *δύναμις*, I am strong; see *Dure*. (✓DEU.)

dynasty, lordship. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *dynastie*. = Late L. *dynastiā*. = Gk. *δυναστεία*, lordship. = Gk. *δυναστής*, a lord. = Gk. *δύναμις*, I am strong.

Dysentery, disease of the entrails. (L. - Gk.) L. *dysenteria*. = Gk. *δυσεντερία*. = Gk. *δυσ-*, prefix, with a bad sense; *έντερον*, pl., the inwards, bowels, from *έντρον*, within, *έν*, in; see *Interior*.

Dyspepsy, indigestion. (L. - Gk.) L. *dyspepsia*. = Gk. *δυσπεψία*. = Gk. *δύσπεπτος*,

EARN

hard to digest. = Gk. *δυσ-*, prefix, with a bad sense; *πέπειν*, to cook, digest; see *Cook*. Der. *dyspeptic* (from *δύσπεπτος*).

E.

E-, prefix; see *Ex-*.

Each, every one. (E.) M. E. *eche*, *elch*. A. S. *ælc*, each, short for *æ-gi-líc*, i. e. aye-like (ever-like or ever alike). † Du. *elk*, each; O. H. G. *eogalich*, M. H. G. *iegelich*, G. *jeglicher*. See *Aye*.

Eager. (F. - L.) M. E. *egre*. = A. F. *egre* (F. *aigre*). = L. *acrem*, acc. of *acer*, sharp. See *Acid*. Der. *vin-egar*.

Eagle. (F. - L.) M. E. *egle*. = A. F. *egle*, O. F. *aigle* (F. *aigle*). = L. *aquila*. See *Aquiline*.

Eagre, tidal wave in a river. (F. - L.) O. F. *aiguere*, a flood (Godefroy). = Late L. *aquāria*, a conduit; cf. *aquāre*, to irrigate. = L. *aqua*, water. See *Ewer*.

Eanling, a lamb. (E.) *Eanling* is from the verb *ean*, which is *y-ean* without the prefix *y-* (= A. S. *ge-*). See *Yeann*.

Ear (1), organ of hearing. (E.) M. E. *ere*. A. S. *ære*. † Du. *oor*, Icel. *eyra*, Swed. *öra*, Dan. *øre*, G. *ohr*, Goth. *ausa*. Teut. type **auson-*. Cf. also Russ. *ucho*, L. *auris*, Lith. *ausis*, Gk. *oūs*, O. Irish *ō*.

earwig, an insect. (E.) A. S. *ear-wicga*, from its being supposed to creep into the ear. Cf. A. S. *wicga*, a kind of insect; prov. E. *wiggle*, to wriggle.

Ear (2), spike of corn. (E.) M. E. *er*. A. S. *ear* (pl.); Northumb. *ehar*. † Du. *aar*, Icel. Dan. Swed. *ax* (for *ahs*), Goth. *ahs*, G. *ähre*. Teut. type **ahon*, **ahis-*, cognate with L. *acus* (gen. *aceris*). Brugm. i. § 182. Allied to *Awn*. (✓AK.)

Ear (3), to plough. (E.) M. E. *eren*. A. S. *erian*, to plough. † Icel. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*, L. *arāre*, Lith. *arti*, Russ. *orat(e)*; also Irish *araim*, I plough, Gk. *ἀρῶν*, I plough. (✓AR.)

Earl. (E.) M. E. *erl*. A. S. *eorl*. † Icel. *jarl*, O. Sax. *erl*, a man. O. Norse (runic) type *erila R*.

Early, soon. (E.) M. E. *erly*. A. S. *ærlice*, adv.; from **ærlic*, adj., not used. = A. S. *ær*, soon; *lic*, like. See *Ere*.

Earn. (E.) M. E. *ernien*. A. S. *earnian*. † O. H. G. *arnōn* (cf. also G. *ernien*, to reap, from *ernite*, harvest). Teut. type **as(a)nōjan*, to get the profit of labour; from the sb. **as(a)nā* (Icel. *önn*), labour;

EARNEST

cf. O. H. G. *aran*, Goth. *asans*, a harvest. (✓AS.) ¶ Others connect it with Gk. *ἀρπυιαί*, I earn.

Earnest (1), seriousness. (E.) Properly a sb., as in 'in earnest.' M. E. *ernest*, sb. A. S. *earnost*, sb. + Du. *ernst*, sb.; G. *ernst*, O. H. G. *ernust*. Teut. type **ernustis*.

Earnest (2), a pledge. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) The *t* is added. M. E. *ernes*; also spelt *erles*, *arles*. Dimin. of O. F. *erres*, *arres* (F. *arrhes*), f. pl.—L. *arrha*, *arrhabe*.—Gk. *ἀρραβών*, a pledge.—Heb. *ʿeravōn*, security; from *ʿarav*, to give security.

Earth. (E.) M. E. *erthe*. A. S. *eorðe*. + Du. *aarde*, Icel. *jörð*, Dan. Swed. *jord*, Goth. *airtha*, G. *erde*. Teut. types **erthā*, **erthōn*-, f. Cf. Gk. *ἐρπα*, earth.

Earwig; see **Ear** (1).

Ease. (F.) M. E. *ese*.—O. F. *aïse*, ease. Cf. Ital. *agio*, ease, Port. *azo*, occasion. Orig. unknown. Der. *dis-ease*.

Easel. (Du.—L.) Du. *ezel*, an ass; also a support, a painter's easel. [G. *esel*; Goth. *asilus*.]—L. *asellus*, dimin. of L. *asinus*, ass.

East, the quarter of sun-rise. (E.) M. E. *est*. A. S. *east*, adv., in the east; *eastan*, from the east. + Du. *oost*, G. *ost*, Dan. *öst*; Swed. *östan*, G. *osten*; Du. *ooster*-, G. *oster*-, Dan. Swed. *öster*, Icel. *aust* (gen. *aust-rs*). Teut. types **aus-to-*, **aus-to-no-*; also **aust-ro-*, for Idg. **aus-ro-* (see **easter**). Cf. L. *aur-ora*, dawn, Gk. *ἥως*, *ἔως*, *αὔως*, dawn, Skt. *ushās*, dawn. Brugm. i. § 218 (4).

easter. (E.) M. E. *ester*. A. S. *ēastor*-, in comp.; *ēastre*, Lu. xxii. 1, Easter.—A. S. *ēastre*, a goddess whose festivities were at the vernal equinox; see Bede, De Temporibus Ratione, c. 15. Cf. Lith. *ausra*, f. dawn; Skt. *usra*-, m. a ray.

Eat. (E.) M. E. *eten*. A. S. *etan*. + Du. *eten*, Icel. *eta*, Swed. *äta*, Dan. *æde*, Goth. *itan*, G. *essen*. Teut. type **etan*-. Cf. L. *edere*, Gk. *ἐδew*, Skt. *ad*, to eat. (✓ED.)

Eaves, the clipped edge of a thatched roof. (E.) Also E. dial. (Essex) *oavis*. M. E. *euses*; pl. *euses* (= *eaveses*); also *ouese*. A. S. *efes*, a (clipped) edge of thatch, whence *efesian*, to shear, also **oefes*, whence *oefung*, Corp. gl. 474 + Icel. *ups*, Swed. dial. *uffs*; Goth. *uþizwa*, a porch, from the projection of the eaves; O. H. G. *opasa*. Teut. type **obeswā*. Prob. allied to **Over**. Der. *eavesdropper*,

ECLECTIC

one who stands under droppings from the eaves, a secret listener.

Ebb. (E.) M. E. *ebbe*. A. S. *ebba*, ebb of the tide. + Du. *eb*, *ebbe*, sb. [whence Dan. *ebbe*, sb. and vb., Swed. *ebb*, sb.]. Perhaps the Teut. type is **affon*-, with the sense of going off; see **Off**.

Ebony, a hard wood. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) Formerly *ebene*.—M. F. *ebene*, *ebony*.—L. *hebenus*, *ebenus*.—Gk. *ἐβενος*, *ἐβένη*.—Heb. *hounim*, pl. ebony wood; prob. a non-Semitic word.

Ebriety, drunkenness. (F.—L.) F. *ébricité*.—L. acc. *ébricitatem*.—L. *ébricus*, drunken. Der. *in-ebriate*, to makedrunken.

Ebullition, a boiling over. (F.—L.) O. F. *ebullition*.—L. acc. *ebullitionem*; a rare word, from *ebullitus*, pp. of *ebullire*, to bubble up.—L. *ē*, out; *bullire*, to bubble; see **Boil** (1).

Écarté, a game at cards. (F.—L. and Gk.) In this game, cards may be discarded and exchanged; hence the name.—F. *écarté*, discarded, pp. of *écarter*, to discard.—L. *ex*, out, away; F. *carte*, from Late L. *carta*, from Gk. *χάρτη*, a leaf of paper, hence a card.

Eccentric, departing from a centre, odd. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *excentrique*.—Late L. *eccentricus*.—Gk. *ἐκκεντρος*, out of the centre; with suffix *-icus*.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *κέντρον*, centre. See **Centre**.

Ecclesiastic. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *ecclesiasticus*.—Gk. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, belonging to the *ἐκκλησία*, i. e. assembly, church.—Gk. *ἐκκλητος*, summoned.—Gk. *ἐκκαλέω*, I call forth.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *καλέω*, I call.

Echelon. (F.—L.) F. *échelon*, an arrangement of troops in parallel divisions; orig. a round of a ladder.—F. *échelle*, a ladder (O. F. *eschiele*).—L. *scāla*, a ladder; see **Scale** (3).

Echo. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *ecco*.—L. *echō*.—Gk. *ἠχώ*, a sound, echo; cf. *ἦχος*, *ἠχή*, a ringing noise. Der. *cat-ech-ise*, q. v.

Eclat. (F.—Teut.) F. *éclat*, splendour; lit. 'a bursting forth'.—F. *éclater*, to burst forth; O. F. *s'esclater*, to burst. Origin doubtful; perhaps from L. type **exclappitare*, formed from Low G. *klappen*, to clap, make a noise; see **Clap**.

Eclectic, choosing out; hence, a philosopher who selected doctrines from various sects. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐκλεκτικός*, selecting; as sb. an Eclectic.—Gk. *ἐκλέγειν*, to select.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *λέγειν*, to choose.

ECLIPSE

Eclipse. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *eclips*, *clips*.—O.F. *eclipse*.—L. *eclipsis*.—Gk. *ἐκλείψω*, a failure, esp. of light of the sun.—Gk. *ἐκλείπειν*, to leave out, fail, suffer eclipse.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *λείπειν*, to leave.

Eclogue. a pastoral poem. (L.—Gk.) L. *ecloga* (the F. word was *églogue*).—Gk. *ἐκλογή*, a selection, esp. of poems.—Gk. *ἐκλέγειν*, to choose out; see *Eloectio*.

Economy. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *economy*.—M.F. *economie*.—L. *œconomia*.—Gk. *οικονομία*, management of a household.—Gk. *οικονόμος*, a steward.—Gk. *οἶκος*, for *οἶκος*, a house; and *νέμειν*, to deal out.

Ecstasy. (F.—L.—Gk.) O.F. *extasie* (H.).—Late L. *ecstasis*, a trance.—Gk. *ἐκστασις*, displacement; also, a trance.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *στάσις*, a standing, allied to *ἵσταμαι*, I stand.

Ecumenical. general. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *œcumenicus*; with suffix *-al*.—Gk. *οἰκουμενικός*, universal.—Gk. *οἰκουμένη* (sc. *γῆ*), the inhabited world, fem. of *οἰκούμενος*, pres. pt. pass. of *οἰκέω*, I inhabit.—Gk. *οἶκος*, a house. Brugm. i. § 611.

Eczema. a breaking-out of pustules on the skin. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐκζεμα*, a pustule.—Gk. *ἐκζέω*, to boil over.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *ζέω*, to boil. See *Yeast*.

Eddy. (Scand.) M.E. *edy* (= *idy*). Icel. *íða*, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. *íða*, to whirl about; Swed. dial. *íða*, *idå*, Dan. dial. *íde*, an eddy. Perhaps formed from Icel. *íð-*, A.S. *ed-*, Goth. *id-* (prefix), backwards. Cf. Brugm. i. § 574.

Edge. (E.) M.E. *egge*. A.S. *ecg*, an edge, border.† Du. *egge*, Icel. Swed. *egg*, Dan. *eg*, G. *ecke*. Teut. type **agjā*. Cf. L. *acies*, Gk. *ἀκίς*, a point, Skt. *agri-*, edge, corner. (✓AK.)

Edible. eatable. (L.) Late L. *edibilis*.—L. *edere*, to eat; see *Eat*.

Edict. (L.) L. *edictum*, neut. of pp. of *edicere*, to proclaim.—L. *ē*, out; *dicere*, to speak.

Edify. (F.—L.) O.F. *edifier*.—L. *œdificare*, to build (hence, instruct).—L. *adi-*, stem of *adēs*, a building, orig. a hearth; *-fic*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *edifice*, F. *édifice*, L. *œdificium*, a building; *edile*, L. *adilis*, a magistrate who had the care of public buildings. Brugm. i. § 202.

Edition. (F.—L.) O.F. *édition* (H.).—L. *editiōnem*, acc. of *editiō*, a publishing.—L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, to give out, publish.—L. *ē*, out; *dare*, to give. Der. *edit*, a

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coined word, from the sb. *editor* (L. *editor*).

Educate. (L.) From L. *educātus*, pp. of *educāre*, to educate; allied to L. *educere*, to bring out.—L. *ē*, out; *dūcere*, to bring.

Educe. (L.) L. *educere*, to bring out. Der. *education* (from pp. *educt-us*).

Eel. (E.) M.E. *ēl*. A.S. *ēl*.† Du. *aal*, Icel. *áll*, Dan. *aal*, Swed. *äl*, G. *aal*. Teut. type **ēlos*.

Eery. timid, affected by fears, melancholy, strange. (E.) See Jamieson. M.E. *ar3*, *arh*, *are3*, *arje*, *erje*, timid; spelt *eri* in Cursor Mundi, 17685.—A.S. *earg*, *earh*, timid, cowardly. Cf. Icel. *argr*, *ragr*; G. *arg*; Du. *erg*, bad.

Efface. (F.—L.) F. *effacer*.—F. *ef-* (L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out); and *face*, from Folk-L. **facia* (for L. *faciem*, acc. of *facies*), face. See *Face*.

Effect. (F.—L.) A.F. *effect* (F. *effet*).—L. *effectum*, acc. of *effectus*, an effect.—L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, to work out.—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, thoroughly; *facere*, to do.

Effeminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *effemināre*, to make womanish.—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, thoroughly; *femina*, a woman. See *Feminine*.

Effendi. sir, master. (Turkish—Gk.) Turk. *ʔendi*, sir.—Mod. Gk. *ἀφέντης*, for Gk. *ἀδελφότης*, a despotic master, ruler; see *Authentic*.

Effervesce. (L.) L. *effervesce*.—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *feruere*, to begin to boil, inceptive of *fervere*, to boil.

Effete. exhausted. (L.) L. *effetus*, weakened by having brought forth young.—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *setus*, that has brought forth; allied to L. *suī*, I was (Brugm. i. § 361; ii. § 587).

Efficacy. force, virtue. (L.) L. *efficācia*, effective power.—L. *efficāc-*, stem of *efficax*, efficacious.—L. *efficere*; to effect (below).

Efficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *efficere*, to effect; see *Effect*.

Effigy. (F.—L.) F. *effigie*.—L. *effigiem*, acc. of *effigies*, an image.—L. *effig-*, base of *effingere*, to form.—L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *ingere*, to form. See *Figure*.

Efflorescence. (F.—L.) F. *efflorescence*, lit. 'a flowering.' From L. *efflōrescere*, inceptive form of *efflōrere*, to blossom out.—L. *ef-*=*ex*, out; *flōrere*, to blossom. See *Floral*.

Effluence. a flowing. (L.) From the

EFFORT

pres. pt. of *effluere*, to flow out. — L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *fluere*, to flow. See **Fluent**.

Effort. (F.—L.) F. *effort*, an effort; verbal sb. from F. *s'efforcer*, to endeavour. — Med. L. *exfortiare*, to use force. — L. *ex*, out; *forti-s*, strong. See **Force**.

Effrontery. (F.—L.) XVIII cent. — F. *effronterie*, 'impudency'; Cot. — O. F. *effronté*, shameless. — O. F. *ef-* (L. *ef-*, for *ex*), out; *front*, face, forehead (as if putting forward the forehead). Cf. F. *af-frontier*, to oppose face to face. See **Front**.

Effulgent, bright. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *effulgere*, to shine forth. — L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *fulgere*, to shine.

Effuse. (L.) L. *effusus*, pp. of *effundere*, to pour out. — L. *ef-*, for *ex*, out; *fundere*, to pour.

Egg (1), the oval body whence chickens, &c. are hatched. (Scand.) M. E. *eg*, pl. *egges*. — Icel. *eggja*, Dan. *æg*, Swed. *ägg*. + A. S. *æg* (= M. E. *ey*); Du. *ei*, G. *ei*. Prob. allied to Irish *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, W. *wy*, L. *ovum*, Gk. *ᾠόν*, *egg*. Brugm. i. § 309 (2).

Egg (2), to instigate. (Scand.) M. E. *eggen*. — Icel. *eggja*, to goad on. — Icel. *egg*, an edge (point). See **Edge**.

Eglantine. (F.—L.) F. *églantine*, M. F. *aiglantine*, *aiglantier*, sweet-briar. — O. F. *aiglant*, the same. — L. type **aculent-us*, prickly (not found). — L. *acu-s*, a needle; — *lentus* (as in *uiru-lentus*). Cf. L. *aculeus*, a prickle, dimin. of *acus*. See **Aglot**. (✓AK.)

Egotist, **Egoist**, a self-opinionated person. (L.) Coined from L. *ego*, I; see I. Cf. F. *égoïste* (A. D. 1755).

Egregious, excellent. (L.) L. *egregi-us*, chosen out of a flock, excellent; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *ē*, out; *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock.

Egress, a going out. (L.) L. *egressus*. — L. *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, to go out. — L. *ē*, out; *gradi*, to go.

Egret, the lesser white heron. (F.—O. H. G.) M. F. *égrette*, *aigrette*, dimin. of a form **aigre* (whence also Prov. *aigr-on*, O. F. *hair-on*, E. *her-on*). — O. H. G. *heigir*, *heiger*, a heron. See **Heron**.

Eh! interj. (E.) M. E. *ey*. Cf. A. S. *ea*; Du. *he!* G. *ei!* F. *eh!*

Eider-duck. (Swed. and E.) The E. *duck* is here added to the Swed. spelling of Icel. *ædr*, an eider-duck (*æ* pronounced like *i* in *time*); whence Dan. *ederfugl*

ELASTIC

(eider-fowl), Swed. *ejder*; and cf. Swed. dial. *äd*. Der. *eider-down*, Icel. *æðardun*.

Eight. (E.) M. E. *eight*. A. S. *eahtha*. + Du. *acht*, Icel. *átta*, Dan. *otte*, Swed. *åtta*, Goth. *ahtau*, G. *acht*; Irish *ocht*, Gael. *ochd*, W. *wyth*, L. *octo*, Gk. *ὀκτώ*, Pers. *hasht*, Zend *ashia*, Skt. *ashṭau*. Idg. type **oktō(u)*. Der. *eighteen*, A. S. *eahhtaiēne*, *eahhtafne*; *eight-ty*, A. S. (*hund*)-*eahhtatig*; *eight-th*, A. S. *eahhtoða*.

Eisel, vinegar. (F.—L.) In Shak. M. E. *eisel*, *eisil*, *aasil*. — O. F. *aasil*, *eisil*, also *aisi*, vinegar (Godefroy). *Aisil* appears to be a dimin. form of *aissi*. — Late L. *acitus*, bitter; closely related to L. *acētum*, vinegar. The Goth. *akeit*, vinegar, A. S. *acid*, G. *essig*, is due to Late L. *acitum* or L. *acētum*.

Eisteddfod, a congress of (Welsh) bards. (W.) W. *eisteddfod*, a sitting, congress. — W. *eistedd*, to sit.

Either. (E.) M. E. *either*, *aither*. A. S. *ægher*, contracted form of *æghwæper*. Comp. of *æ-gi-hwæper*; where *æ*=aye, *gi* (for *ge-*) is a prefix, and *hwæper*=whether. + Du. *ieder*, G. *jeder*, O. H. G. *zohwedat*.

Ejaculate, to jerk out an utterance. (L.) From pp. of L. *ēiaculārī*, to cast out. — L. *ē*, out; *iaculum*, a missile, from *iacere*, to cast.

eject. (L.) L. *ēiectāre*, frequentative of L. *ēicere*, to cast out. — L. *ē*, out; *icere*, to cast.

Eke (1), to augment. (E.) M. E. *eken*. O. Merc. *ēcan*, A. S. *ēcan*, weak vb. Teut. type **aukjan-*, weak vb.; allied to Icel. *auka*, Goth. *aukan* (neuter), str. vb.; cf. L. *augere*. (✓AUGw.) Brugm. i. § 635.

eke (2), also. (E.) M. E. *ek*, *eke*. A. S. *ēac*. + Du. *ook*, Icel. *auk*, Swed. *ock* (and), Dan. *og* (and), G. *auch*. All from the Teut. base *auk-* above.

Elaborate. (L.) L. *ēlabōrātus*, pp. of *ēlabōrare*, to labour greatly. — L. *ē*, out, greatly; *labōrare*, to work, from *labōr-*, stem of *labor*, labour.

Eland, a S. African antelope. (Du.—G.—Lith.) Du. *eland*, an elk.—G. *elend*. — Lithuan. *ėlnis*, an elk. Cf. W. *elain*, a hind, Russ. *olene*, a stag. See **Elk**.

Elapse, to glide away. (L.) From L. *ēlapsus*, pp. of *ēlabi*, to glide away. — L. *ē*, away; *labi*, to glide.

Elastic. (Gk.) Formerly *elastick*. Gk. **ελαστικός*, propulsive, coined from Gk. *ἐλαών*=*ἐλαύνω*, I drive (fut. *ἐλάσω*). Cf. Gk. *ελαστής*, also *ελατήρ*, a driver.

ELATE

Elate, lifted up, proud. (L.) L. *elātus*, lifted up. — L. *ē*, out; *lātus*, used as pp. of *ferre*, but allied to *tollere*, to lift.

Elbow, the bend of the arm. (E.) M. E. *elbowe*. A. S. *elboga*, also *eln-boga*; — A. S. *eln*, signifying 'ell', orig. 'arm'; and *boga*, a bow, a bending (see **Bow**). A. S. *eln* is allied to Goth. *alcina*, a cubit, W. *elin*, Irish *uile*, L. *ulna*, Gk. *ἄλῆνη*, Skt. *aratni-*, the elbow. See **ELL**. + Du. *elle-boog*, Icel. *öln-bogi*, Dan. *al-bue*, G. *ellen-bogen*.

Eld, old age. (E.) M. E. *elde*, old age; O. Merc. *aldo*, old age; from *ald*, old. Cf. A. S. *ieldu*, *ylđu*; from *eald*, old. + Icel. *elli*; Dan. *ælde*. See **Old**.

elder (1), older. (E.) Both as adj. and sb. O. Merc. *aldra* (A. S. *ylđra*), elder, adj.; comparative of *ald* (A. S. *eald*), old.

eldest. (E.) O. Merc. *aldesta* (A. S. *yldesta*), superl. of *ald* (A. S. *eald*), old.

Elder (2), a tree. (E.) The *d* is excrement. M. E. *eller*. A. S. *ellen*, *ellern*. + Low G. *elloor*. ¶ Distinct from *alder*.

Elecampane, a plant. (L.) A. S. *colone*, *elene*, perverted from L. *inula*; and M. F. *enule-campane* (Cot.). — L. *inula campāna*, elecampane. Here *campāna* prob. means wild, growing in the fields; from L. *campus*, a field.

Elect, chosen. (L.) L. *electus*, pp. of *eligere*, to choose out. — L. *ē*, out; *legere*, to choose.

Electric. (L.—Gk.) Coined from L. *electrum*, amber, which has electric properties. — Gk. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, also shining metal; allied to *ἠλέκτωρ*, gleaming.

Electuary, a kind of confection. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *lectuarie*. — O. F. *lectuair*, M. F. *electuaire*. — Late L. *electuārium*, *electārium*, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth. Perhaps for **ε(ς)lict-ārium*, from Gk. *ἐλεικτόν*, an electuary, from *ἐκλείχειν*, to lick out. — Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *λείχειν*, to lick.

Eleemosynary, relating to alms. (Late L.—Gk.) Late L. *eleēmosynārius*, an almoner; from *eleēmosyna*, alms. — Gk. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, pity, alms. See **Alms**.

Elegant, choice, neat. (F.—L.) M. F. *elegant*. — L. *elegant-*, stem of *elegans*, tasteful, neat. — L. *ē*, out; *leg-*, base of *legere*, to choose.

Elegy, a funeral ode. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *elegie*. — L. *elegia*. — Gk. *ἐλεγεία*, fem. sing., an elegy; orig. neut. pl. of

ELL

ἐλεγείον, a distich (of lament). — Gk. *ἐλεγος*, a lament. Der. *elegi-ac*.

Element. (F.—L.) O. F. *element*. — L. *elementum*, a first principle.

Elephant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *elyphaunt*, *olifaunt*. — O. F. *olifant*, *elefant*. — L. *elephantem*, acc. of *elephas*. — Gk. *ἐλέφας*, an elephant. Origin unknown; some compare Heb. *eleph*, an ox.

Elevate. (L.) From pp. of L. *eleuāre*, to lift up. — L. *ē*, out; *leuāre*, to lighten, lift, from *leuis*, light. See **Levity**.

Eleven. (E.) M. E. *enleuen*. A. S. *en(d)leofan*, *endlufon*; O. Northumb. *allefne*. + Du. *elf*, Icel. *ellifu*, Dan. *elleve*, Swed. *elfva*, Goth. *ainlif*, G. *elf*, O. H. G. *einlif*. β. A compound of Teut. **ain-*, one; and *-lif* = Lithuan. *-lika* (in *vėno-lika*, eleven). Lith. *-lika* perhaps means 'remaining'; cf. L. *linguere*, to leave. Brugm. ii. § 175.

Elf. (E.) M. E. *elf*. O. Merc. *alf*. + Icel. *álfr*, Dan. *alf*; also G. *alp*, a nightmare. Der. *elf-in*, adj., for **elf-en*; but prob. suggested by the M. E. gen. pl. *elvenc*, of elves (in the Southern dialect).

Elicit, to coax out. (L.) From pp. of L. *elicere*, to draw out by coaxing. — L. *ē*, out; *lacere*, to entice. And see **Lace**.

Elide. (L.) L. *elidere*, to strike out. — L. *ē*, out; *ledere*, to dash. Der. *elis-ion* (from pp. *elis-us*).

Eligible. (F.—L.) F. *éligible*. — Med. L. *eligibilis*, fit to be chosen. — L. *eligere*, to choose out; see **Elect**.

Eliminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *elimināre*, to thrust out of. — L. *ē*, forth; *limin-*, stem of *limen*, a threshold. See **Limit**.

Elision; see **Elide**.

Elixir. (Ar.—Gk.) Med. L. *elixir*; for Arab. *el iksir*, the philosopher's stone, esp. a sort of powder (Devic); where *el* is the definite article. — Gk. *ἐξήριον*, dry powder, or *ξηρόν*, dry (residuum).

Elk, a kind of deer. (G.) Prob. adapted from M. H. G. *elch*, an elk; O. H. G. *elaho*. Cf. Icel. *elgr*, Swed. *elg*, an elk; Russ. *olene*, a stag; L. *alces*, Gk. *ἄλκη*. (History obscure.) Found in A. S. as *elch*, *elh*.

Ell. (E.) M. E. *elle*, *elne*. A. S. *el(ē)n*, a cubit. + Du. *elle*, *el*; Icel. *alín*, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; Swed. *aln*, Dan. *alen*, Goth. *alcina*, G. *elle*, *ell*; L. *ulna*, elbow, cubit; Gk. *ἄλῆνη*, elbow. *Ell* = *el-* in *el-bow*.

ELLIPSE

Ellipse. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *ellipsis*.—L. *ellipsis*.—Gk. ἔλλειψις, a defect, an ellipse of a word; also, an oval figure, because its plane forms with the base of the cone a less angle than that of a parabola.—Gk. ἐλλείπειν, to leave in, leave behind.—Gk. ἐλ-, for ἐν, in; λείπειν, to leave, cognate with L. *linquere*. Der. *elliptic*, adj., Gk. ἐλλειπτικός.

Elm. a tree. (E.) A.S. *elm*.+O.H.G. *elm*; cf. Icel. *álmr*, Dan. *alm*, Swed. *alm*; also L. *ulmus* (whence G. *ulme*, Du. *olm*).

Elocution. (L.) From L. *elocutio*—nem, acc. of *elocutio*, clear utterance.—L. *elocutus*, pp. of *elocui*, to speak out.—L. *ē*, out; *loqui*, to speak. Cf. *Eloquent*.

Eloign, Eloin, to remove and keep at a distance, to withdraw. (F.—L.) O.F. *esloigner*, to remove, keep away (Law L. *exlongare*).—O.F. *es*, away; *loing* (F. *loin*), far off.—L. *ex*, away; *longe*, adv. far off. See *Long*.

Elope. (A.F.—Scand.) A.F. *aloper*, to run away (from a husband; see N.E.D.).—A.F. *a-* prefix (perhaps for O.F. *es*, away, as in E. *a-bash*); and M.E. *loper*, to run (Cath. Anglicum), from Icel. *hlaupa*, cognate with E. *leap*. β. Or from A.S. *ophlop-en*, pp. of *ophlōpan*, to escape; from A.S. *ōp-*, away, and *hlōpan*, to run, to leap.

Eloquent. (F.—L.) M.E. *eloquent*.—O.F. *eloquent*.—L. *eloquent*, stem of pres. pt. of *elōqui*, to speak out or clearly.—L. *ē*, out; *loqui*, to speak.

Else, otherwise. (E.) A.S. *elles*, adv.; stem **aljo-*, signifying 'other,' as in Goth. *aljis*, other.+Swed. *eljest*; allied to L. *alias*, and to *Alien*. The suffix *-es* marks the gen. case, neuter.

Elucidate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *elucidare*, to make clear.—L. *ē*, out, very; *lucid-us*, lucid, clear. See *Luoid*.

Elude, to avoid sily. (L.) L. *eludere* (pp. *elusus*), to mock, deceive.—L. *ē*, out; *ludere*, to play. Der. *elus-ory*, from the pp.

Elysium, a heaven. (L.—Gk.) L. *ēlysium*.—Gk. ἑλύσιον, short for ἡλύσιον πεδίον, the Elysian field (Od. 4. 563).

Em-, prefix. (F.—L.) F. *em*<L. *im-* (for *in*), in, before *b* and *p*. Hence *embalm*, to anoint with balm; *em-bank*, to enclose with a bank, cast up a bank; *em-body*, to invest with a body, &c.

Emaciate. (L.) From pp. of L. *emaciare*, to make thin.—L. *ē*, very;

maci-, base of *maciēs*, leanness; cf. *macer*, lean.

Emanate. (L.) From L. *emānātus*, pp. of *emānāre*, to flow out.—L. *ē*, out; *mānāre*, to flow.

Emancipate. (L.) From pp. of L. *emancipāre*, to set free.—L. *ē*, out; *man-cipāre*, to transfer property.—L. *man-cip-*, stem of *man-ceps*, lit. one who takes property in hand or receives it.—L. *man-us*, hand; *capere*, to take.

Emasculate, to deprive of virility. (L.) From pp. of L. *emasculāre*.—L. *ē*, away from; *masculus*, male. See *Mas-ouline*.

Embargo. (Span.) Span. *embargo*, an arrest, a stoppage of ships; lit. a putting a bar in the way.—Late L. type **imbarriāre*, to bar in. Formed with prefix *em-* (=Lat. *in*) from Span. *barra*, a bar. See *Bar*, *Barriade*.

Embark. (F.—Late L.) F. *embarquer*.—Late L. *imbarcare*, to put in a bark.—L. *im-* (for *in*), in; *barca*, a bark; see *Bark* (1).

Embarrass. (F.—Span.) F. *embarrasser*, to perplex; lit. to hinder, put a bar in one's way.—Span. *embazarar*, the same.—Span. *em-* (L. *im-*, for *in*), in; *barra*, a bar. Cf. *Embargo*; and *Bar*.

Embassy, a mission. (F.—Late L.—C.) A modification of O.F. *ambassee*; cf. M.F. *embassade*, Ital. *imbasciata*, weakened form of *ambasciata*. All from Late L. *ambasciāta*, sb., orig. fem. of pp. of *ambasciāre*, to send on a mission, from *ambascia*, a mission. See *Ambassador*.

Embattle, to furnish with battlements. (F.) M.E. *embattelen*.—O.F. *em-* (L. *im-*, for *in*, prefix); and O.F. *bastiller*, to fortify. See *Battlement*.

Embellish. (F.—L.) M.E. *embe-lissen*.—O.F. *embeliss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *embellir*, to beautify.—O.F. *em-* (L. *in*); and *bel*, fair. See *Belle*.

Ember-days. (E.) M.E. *ymber*, as in *ymber-weke*. A.S. *ymbren-*, prob. from *ymbryne*, a circuit, or period; the ember-days are days that recur at each of the four seasons of the year. The A.S. *ymb-ryne* is lit. 'a running round.'—A.S. *ymb*, round (=G. *um*, Gk. ἀμφί); and *ryne*, a run, course; see *Run*. Prob. confused with L. *quatuor tempora*, four seasons; whence G. *quaterember*.

Embers, ashes. (E.) M.E. *emerres*. A.S. *æmyrgean*, embers; A.S. *Leech-*

EMBEZZLE

doms, iii. 30 (rare). + Icel. *cimyrja*, Dan. *emmer*, Swed. *mörja*, O. H. G. *cimurja*, sb. ember. Cf. Icel. *cim-r*, vapour; prov. E. *ome* (= A. S. **ām*), vapour.

Embezile, to filch. (F.) A. F. *embesiler*, to make away with (A. D. 1404). = O. F. *en-* (for L. *in-*, prefix); and O. F. *besillier*, to maltreat, destroy, apparently from O. F. *bes-* (Late L. *bis-*, used as a pejorative prefix). Cf. O. F. *besil*, ill-treatment, torture; and see **Bezale** in the N. E. D. ¶ Certainly influenced, in the 16th cent., by a supposed etymology from *imbécill*, to weaken, an obsolete verb formed from the adj. *imbécile*, q.v.

Emblem. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *emblem*. = L. *emblēma*. = Gk. *ἐμβλημα*, a thing put on, an ornament. = Gk. *ἐμ-*, for *ἐν*, in, on; *βάλλειν*, to throw, to put. See **Boleminite**.

Emblements, the produce of sown lands, crops which a tenant may cut after the determination of his tenancy. (F.—L.) O. F. *emblaement*, harvest. = O. F. *emblaer*, *emblader* (F. *emblaver*), to sow with corn. = Late Lat. *imbladare*, to sow. = L. *im-* (for *in*), in; Late L. *blādum* = L. *ablātum*, a crop, corn, lit. 'what is carried away' (F. *blé*).

Embolism. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *embolisme*. = L. *embolismus*. = Gk. *ἐμβολισμός*, an intercalation or insertion of days, to complete a period. = Gk. *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in; *βάλλειν*, to cast; cf. *ἐμβολή*, an insertion.

Embonpoint, plumpness of person. (F.—L.) F. *embonpoint*, plumpness. For *en bon point*, in good case. = L. *in*, in; *bonum*, neut. of *bonus*, good; *punctum*, point.

Emboss (1), to adorn with bosses or raised work. (F.—L. and G.) From **Em-**, prefix; and **Boss**.

Emboss (2), to take shelter, or drive to shelter in a wood, &c. (F.—Late L.) O. F. *embosquer*, to shroud in a wood. = O. F. *em-* (L. *in*), in; O. F. *bosc*, a wood; see **Bouquet**.

Embouchure. (F.—L.) F. *embouchure*, the mouth or opening (of a river). = F. *emboucher*, to put in or to the mouth. = L. *in*, in; F. *bouche*, from *bucca*, the mouth.

Embrace. (F.—L.) O. F. *embracer*, to grasp in the arms. = O. F. *em-*, for *en* (L. *in*); and *brace*, the grasp of the arms; see **Brace**.

EMIT

Embrasure. (F.) F. *embrasure*, an aperture with slant sides. = M. F. *embraser*, to slope the sides of a window. = O. F. *em-* (L. *in*), in; M. F. *braser*, 'to skue, or chamfret'; Cot. (Of unknown origin).

Embrocation, a fomenting. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) O. F. *embrocation*. = Med. L. *embrocātus*, pp. of *embrocāre*, to foment. = Gk. *ἐμβροχή*, a fomentation. = Gk. *ἐμ-* *βρίχειν*, to soak in. = Gk. *ἐμ-* = *ἐν*, in; *βρίχειν*, to wet, soak.

Embroider. (F.) From **Em-** and **Broider**. Cf. O. F. *embroder*, to embroider.

Embroil. (F.) From F. *embrouiller*, to confuse. = F. *em-* (L. *im-*, for *in*); *brouiller*, to confuse. See **Broil** (2); and cf. **Imbrogio**.

Embryo. (F.—Gk.) Formerly *embryon*. = M. F. *embryon*. = Gk. *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, foetus. = Gk. *ἐμ-* = *ἐν*, within; *βρύον*, neut. of pres. pt. of *βρύειν*, to be full of, swell out.

Emendation. (L.) Coined from the pp. of L. *emendāre*, to free from fault. = L. *ē*, free from; *mendum*, *menda*, a fault.

Emerald, a green gem. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *emeraude*. = O. F. *esmeralde* (Span. *esmeralda*); also *esmeragde*. = L. *smaragdum*, acc. of *smaragdus*. = Gk. *σμάργδος*, an emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata*, an emerald.

Emerge, to rise from the sea, appear. (L.) L. *emergere*, to rise out of water. = L. *ē*, out; *mergere*, to dip; see **Merge**.

Emerods; see **Hemorrhoids**.

Emery, a hard mineral. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) Formerly *emeril*; XVII cent. = F. *émeri*; M. F. *emeril*, *esmeril*. = Ital. *smiriglio*. = Gk. *σμήρις*, *σμήρις*, emery.

Emetic. (L.—Gk.) L. *emeticus*. = Gk. *ἐμετικός*, causing sickness. = Gk. *ἐμέω*, I vomit; see **Vomit**.

Emigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *ē migrāre*, to wander forth. = L. *ē*, out; *migrāre*, to wander; see **Migrate**.

Eminent, excellent. (L.) L. *ēminēt*, stem of pres. pt. of *ēminēre*, to project, excel. = L. *ē*, out; **minēre*, to project; for which cf. *im-minēt*, *pro-minēt*.

Emir, a commander. (Arab.) Arab. *amir*, a nobleman, prince. = Arab. root *amara*, he commanded. Der. *admir-al*.

Emit, to send forth. (L.) L. *ēmittere*, to send forth; pp. *ēmissus*. = L. *ē*, out; *mittere*, to send. Der. *emission*, *emissary*, from the pp.

Emmet, an ant. (E.) M. E. *emete*, *amote*. A. S. *æmette*, or *amette*, an ant. + G. *ameise*, O. H. G. *ameiza*, or *ameiza*, an ant. Doublet, *ant*.

Emmew; see **Enew**.

Emollient, softening. (F.—L.) M. F. *emollient*. — L. *emollient*-, stem of pres. pt. of *emollire*, to soften. — L. *ē*, out, very; *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft.

Emolument, gain. (F.—L.) O. F. *emolument*. — L. *emolumentum*, what is gained by labour. — L. *ēmōliri*, to work out, accomplish. — L. *ē*, out, greatly; *mōliri*, to work, from *mōles*, heap, also effort. ¶ So usually explained; but the short vowels in *-mōlū-* suggest a derivation from *ēmōlere*, to grind thoroughly.

Emotion. (L.) Coined from L. *ēmōtus*, pp. of *ēmouēre*, to move away or much. — L. *ē*, out, much; *mouēre*, to move.

Emperor, a ruler. (F.—L.) O. F. *emperēor*. — L. *imperātōrem*, acc. of *imperātor*, a ruler. — L. *imperāre*, to rule. — L. *im-* (for *in-*), upon, over; *parāre*, to make ready, order. Der. *empr-ess*.

Emphasis, stress of voice. (L.—Gk.) L. *emphasis*. — Gk. *ἐμφασίς*, a declaration, emphasis; orig. appearance. — Gk. *ἐμφαίνωμαι*, I appear. — Gk. *ἐμ-* (*ēv*), in; *φαίνωμαι*, I appear, whence *φάσις*, an appearance; see **Phase**. Der. *emphatic*, from Gk. *ἐμφατικός*, significant.

Empire. (F.—L.) F. *empire*. — L. *imperium*, command. — L. *im-* (*in-*), upon, over; *parāre*, to make ready, order.

Empiric, a quack doctor. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *empirique*. — L. *empīricus*. — Gk. *ἐμπειρικός*, experienced; also one of a certain set of physicians. — Gk. *ἐμ-* = *ēv*, in; *πείρα* (= **περα*), a trial, experience, allied to *πρόος*, a way, and to E. **Fare**. Brugm. i. § 293.

Employ. (F.—L.) M. F. *employer*, to employ. — L. *implicāre*, to implicate (in Late L., to use for, employ). — L. *im-* (for *in-*), in; *plicāre*, to fold; see **Implicate**, **Imply**.

Emporium, a mart. (L.—Gk.) L. *emporium*. — Gk. *ἐμπορίον*, a mart; neut. of *ἐμπορος*, commercial. — Gk. *ἐμπορία*, commerce, *ἐμπορος*, a traveller, merchant. — Gk. *ἐμ-* = *ēv*, in; *πόρος*, a way; see **Fare**.

Emprise, enterprise. (F.—L.) M. E. *emprise*. — O. F. *emprise*; orig. fem. of *empris*, pp. of O. F. *emprendre*, to take in hand. — L. *im-* (*in-*), in; *prehendere*, to take. See **Comprehend**.

Empty, void. (E.) M. E. *empti*. A. S. *æmtig*, *æmetlig*, lit. full of leisure. — A. S. *æmta*, *æmetta*, leisure, older form *emota* (Epin. Glos. 680). Perhaps *æmetta* is for **æmōtjon*-, from *æ-*, prefix, privative, and *mōt*, a meeting for business.

Empyrean, **Empyrean**, pertaining to elemental fire. (L.—Gk.) Adjectives coined from L. *empyrea-us*, Gk. **ἐμπύρ-αιος*, extended from *ἐμ-πυρος*, exposed to fire. — Gk. *ἐμ-* = *ēv*, in; *πῦρ*, fire; see **Fire**.

Emu, **Emeu**, a bird. (Port.) Port. *ema*, an ostrich.

Emulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *emulārī*, to try to equal. — L. *emulus*, striving to equal.

Emulsion, a milk-like mixture. (F.—L.) M. F. *emulsion*; formed from L. *emuls-us*, pp. of *emulgēre*, to milk out. — L. *ē*, out; *mulgēre*, to milk; see **Milk**.

En-, prefix. (F.—L.) F. *en-*. — L. *in-*, in; sometimes used with a causal force, as *en-case*, *en-chain*, &c. See **Em-**.

Enact. (F.—L.) In Shak. — F. *en*, in (L. *in*); and Act. Lit. 'to put in act.'

Enamel, vb. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *enamaile*, sb., *enamelen*, vb. — A. F. *enamelier*, *enamailler*, vb. — F. *en* (L. *in*), on; *amaile*, for O. F. *esmail*, enamel (= Ital. *smalto*), from O. Low G. *smalt* (Lübben). See **Smalt**.

Enamour. (F.—L.) O. F. *enamorere*, to inflame with love. — F. *en amour*, in love; where F. *en* is from L. *in*, in, and *amour* from L. acc. *amōrem*, love.

Encamp. (F.—L.) Coined from *en-* (F. *en*, L. *in*) and *camp*; hence 'to form into a camp.' See **Camp**.

Encase. (F.—L.) Cf. F. *encaisser*, 'to put into a case'; Cot. — F. *en*, in (L. *in*); and M. F. *casse*, *casse*, a case; see **Case** (2).

Encaustic, relating to designs burnt in. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *encaustique*. — L. *encausticus*. — Gk. *ἐγκαυστικός*, relating to burning in. — Gk. *ἐν*, in; *καίω*, I burn. See **Calm**.

Enceinte, pregnant. (F.—L.) F. *enceinte*. — Late L. *incincta*, ungirt, said of a pregnant woman, fem. of pp. of *cingere*, to gird, with neg. prefix *in-*. ¶ Isidore explains Late L. *incincta* as meaning 'ungirt'; so also Ital. *incinta* (Florio).

Enchant. (F.—L.) F. *enchanter*, to charm. — L. *incantāre*, to repeat a chant. — L. *in-*, upon; and *cantāre*, to sing; see **Cant** (1).

ENCHASE

Enchase. (F.—L.) M. F. *enchasser*, 'to enchase or set in gold'; Cot. Hence to emboss.—F. *en*, in (L. *in*); and *chasse* (F. *châsse*), the same as *casse*, a case; see **Case** (2).

Encircle. (F.—L.) From **En-** and **Circle**.

Encline. (F.—L.) M. E. *enclinen*.—O. F. *encliner*.—L. *inclinare*; see **Incline**.

Enclitic. (Gk.) Gk. ἐγκλιτικός, enclining, dependent; used of a word which 'leans' its accent upon another.—Gk. ἐγκλίνειν, to lean upon, encline.—Gk. ἐν, on; κλίνειν, to lean; see **Lean** (1).

Enclose. (F.—L.) From **En-** and **Close** (1). Cf. A. F. *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, to shut in.

Encomium. commendation. (L.—Gk.) Latinised from Gk. ἐγκώμιον, neut. of ἐγκώμιος, laudatory, full of revelry.—Gk. ἐν, in; κῶμος, revelry.

Encore. again. (F.—L.) F. *encore* (= Ital. *ancora*), still, again.—L. *hanc hōram*, for *in hanc hōram*, to this hour; see **Hour**. ¶ Somewhat disputed.

Encounter. vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *encontrer*, to meet in combat.—F. *en*, in; *contre*, against.—L. *in*, in; *contrā*, against.

Encourage. (F.—L.) F. *encourager*; from F. *en* (L. *in*) and *courage*; see **Courage**.

Encrinite, the 'stone lily'; a fossil. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἐν, in; κρίνον, a lily; with suffix -ιτης.

Encroach. (F.—L. and Teut.) Lit. to hook away, catch in a hook.—O. F. *encrochier*, to seize upon.—F. *en*, in; *croc*, a hook; cf. F. *accrocher*, to hook up.—L. *in*, in; and M. Du. *kroke*, Icel. *krökr*, &c.; see **Crook**.

Encumber. (F.—L. ?) O. F. *encombrer*, to block up (a way).—Late L. *incombrare*, to obstruct.—L. *in*, in; and Late L. *combrus*, an obstacle. See **Cumber**.

Encyclical, circular, said of a letter sent round (ecclesiastical). From Gk. ἐγκύκλι-ος, circular (said of a letter); with suffix -αλ.—Gk. ἐν, in; κύκλος, a circle.

encyclopædia. (L.—Gk.) Latinised from (a coined) Gk. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, circular (or complete) instruction; from ἐγκύκλιος (above), and παιδεία, instruction.

End, sb. (E.) M. E. *ende*. A. S. *ende*, sb. † Du. *einde*, Icel. *endir*, Sw. *ände*, Dan. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, G. *ende*. Teut. type

ENEW

*and-jos. Cf. O. Irish *ind*, Skt. *anta*, end, limit. ¶ Hence the prefixes *ante*-, *anti*-, *an*- in *an-swer*.

Endeavour, to attempt. (F.—L.) Coined from the M. E. sb. *dever*, *devoir*, duty, with F. prefix *en*- (= L. *in*). Compare the old phrase 'to do his *dever*' = to do his duty (Ch. C. T. 2598); see **Devoir**.

Endemic, peculiar to a district. (Gk.) Gk. ἐνδημ-ος, belonging to a people.—Gk. ἐν, in; δῆμος, a people; see **Demo-cracy**.

Endive, a plant. (F.—L.) F. *endive* (Ital. *endivia*).—Lat. type **intibea*, adj.; from L. *intibus*, *intubus*, endive.

Endogen, a plant that grows from within. (F.—Gk.) F. *endogène* (1813). From Gk. ἐνδο-ν, within; γεν-, base of γίνομαι, I am born, allied to γένος, race.

Endorse. (F.—L.) Formerly *endosse*. O. F. *endosser*, to put on the back of.—F. *en*, on; *dos*, the back, from L. *dorsum*, the back (whence the spelling with *rs*).

Endow. (F.—L.) A. F. *endower*. From F. *en*- and *douer*.—L. *in*-, in, and *dōtare*, to give a dowry, from *dōt*-, stem of *dōs*, a dowry; cf. *dare*, to give.

Endue (1), to endow. (F.—L.) Another spelling of *endow*; XV cent.—O. F. *endoer* (later *endouer*), to endow (Burguy).—L. *in*-, in; and *dōtare*, to endow; see above. ¶ Confused both with O. F. *enduire*, to introduce (from L. *indūcere*), and with **Endue** (2) below.

Endue (2), to clothe. (L.) A corruption of *indue*; as in 'endue thy ministers with righteousness'.—L. *induere*, to clothe. See **Indue** (2); and see above.

Endure. (F.—L.) M. E. *enduren*.—F. *endurer*.—F. *en* (L. *in*); and *durer* (L. *dūrāre*), to last. See **Dure**.

Enemy. (F.—L.) M. E. *enemi*.—O. F. *enemi*.—L. *inimicus*, unfriendly.—L. *in*-, not; *amicus*, friendly, from L. *amāre*, to love.

Energy. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *energie*.—Late L. *energia*.—Gk. ἐνέργεια, vigour, action.—Gk. ἐνεργός, at work.—Gk. ἐν, in; ἐργον, work; see **Work**.

Enervate. (L.) From pp. of L. *enervare*, to deprive of nerve or strength.—L. *ē*, out of; *neruus*, a nerve; see **Nerve**.

Enew. (F.—L.) Misspelt *emmew* in Shak.; read *enew*, to drive into the water.—F. *en*, in; A. F. *eue* (F. *eau*), water,

ENFEOFF

from L. *aqua*. Cf. O. F. *enuever*, to soak in water (Godefroy).

Enfeoff, to endue with a fief. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) The spelling is Norman F.; formed from F. *en* (L. *in*), in; and *fief*, a fief. See **Fief**.

Enfilade, a straight line or passage. (F.—L.) F. *enfilade*, a long string (of things).—F. *enfiler*, to thread.—F. *en* (L. *in*), in; *fil*, a thread, from L. *filum*, a thread. See **File** (1).

Engage. (F.—L.) O. F. *engager*, to bind by a pledge.—F. *en* (L. *in*), in; *gage*, a pledge; see **Gage**. Der. *disengage*.

Engender, to breed. (F.—L.) M. E. *engendren*.—O. F. *engendrere*.—L. *ingenere*, to produce.—L. *in*, in; *generare*, to breed, from *gener-* (for **genes-*), stem of *genus*, a race. See **Genus**.

Engine. (F.—L.) O. F. *engin*, a tool.—L. *ingenium*, natural capacity, also, an invention.—L. *in*, in; *geni-*, as in *genius*; see **Genius**.

English, belonging to the Angles. (E.) A. S. *Englisc*, *Englisc*.—A. S. *Engle*, *Engle*, pl., the Angles; with suffix *-isc*, -ish. Cf. A. S. *Angel-cynn*, Angle kin (*gens Anglōrum*).

Engrailed, indented with curved lines; in heraldry. (F.—L. and Teut.) O. F. *engresle*, pp. of *engresler*, to engrail (indent as with hailstones).—O. F. *en*, in; *gresle* (F. *grêle*), hail.—L. *in*, in; and (perhaps) *G. gries*, grit. See **Grail** (3).

Engrain, Ingrain, to dye of a fast colour. (F.—L.) M. E. *engreyne*, to dye in grain, i. e. of a fast colour. Coined from F. *en* (L. *in*); and O. F. *graine*, 'the seed of herbs, also grain, wherewith cloth is died in grain, scarlet die, scarlet in grain;'. Cot. From Late L. *grāna*, the cochineal 'berry' or insect; a fem. sb. formed from the pl. (*grāna*) of *grānum*, a grain.

Engrave. (F. and E.) From **En** and **Grave** (1); imitating O. F. *engraver* (from L. *in* and O. H. G. *graban*, Low G. *graven*, cognate with E. *grave*).

Engross, to write in large letters, to occupy wholly. (F.—L.) The former (legal) sense is the older. A. F. *engrosser*. From F. *en grosse*, i. e. in large characters.—L. *in*, in; Late L. *grossa*, large writing, from L. *grossus*, thick.

Enhance, to raise, exalt, increase. (F.—L.) A. F. *enhancer*, a form of O. F.

ENSIGN

enhancer, enhancier, to lift (Ital. *innalzare*).—L. *in*; and Late L. *altiare*, to lift, from *altus*, high.

Enigma. (L.—Gk.) L. *ænigma*.—Gk. *αἰνigma* (stem *αἰνιγμ-*), a riddle, dark saying.—Gk. *αἰνισσομαι*, I speak in riddles.—Gk. *αἶσος*, a tale, story. Der. *enigmat-ic* (from the stem).

Enjoin, to bid. (F.—L.) O. F. *enjoindre* (1 p. pres. *enjoin-s*).—L. *iniungere*, to bid, ordain, orig. to join into.—L. *in*, in; *iungere*, to join. See **Join**.

Enjoy, to joy in. (F.—L.) M. E. *enjoien* (= *enjoyen*); A. F. *enjoier*.—F. *en* (L. *in*); O. F. *ioie*, F. *joie*; see **Joy**.

Enlighten, vb. (E.; with F. prefix.) Coined with F. prefix *en-* (L. *in*), from *lighten*, vb.; see **Lighten**.

Enlist, to enter on a list. (F.—G.; with F.—L. prefix.) Coined by prefixing F. *en* (L. *in*) to **List** (2).

Enmity. (F.—L.) M. E. *enmîle*.—A. F. *enemîle*; O. F. *enamistie(t)*.—O. F. *en-* (L. *in-*), neg. prefix; and *amistie(t)*, amity; see **Amity**.

Ennui. (F.—L.) Mod. F. *ennui*, annoyance; O. F. *anoi*. See **Annoy**.

Enormous, great beyond measure. (F.—L.) Formed from *enorm* (obsolete); with suffix *-ous*.—M. F. *enorme*, huge.—L. *enormis*, out of rule, huge.—L. *ē*, out of; *norma*, rule. See **Normal**.

Enough. (E.) M. E. *inoh*, *enogh*; pl. *inohe*, *enoghe*. A. S. *genōh*, *genōg*, pl. *genōge*, sufficient; allied to A. S. *geneah*, it suffices. †Icel. *gnōgr*, Dan. *nok*, Swed. *nog*, Du. *genoeg*, G. *genug*, Goth. *gandōhs*. The *ge-* is a prefix. Cf. L. *nanciscī*, to obtain (pp. *nac-tus*); Skt. *naç*, to attain.

Enquire. (F.—L.) M. E. *enqueren*; altered from *enquere* to *enquire*, and later to *inquire*, under the influence of the L. form.—O. F. *enquerre*, *enquerir*.—L. *inquirere*, to search into.—L. *in*, in; *quærere*, to seek. Der. *enquir-y*, often turned into *inquiry*; *enquest* (now *inquest*), from O. F. *enqueste*, L. *inquisita* (*rēs*), a thing enquired into.

Ensample. (F.—L.) M. E. *ensample*.—A. F. *ensample*, corrupt form of *essample*, *exemple*.—L. *exemplum*, a sample, pattern.—L. *eximere*, to select a sample.—L. *ex*, out; *emere*, to take. Der. *sample*.

Ensign. (F.—L.) O. F. *ensigne*, more correctly *enseigne*, 'a sign, ensigne, standard;'. Cot.—Late L. *insignia*, pl. of L. *insigne*, a standard.—L. *insignis*,

θαλάμῳ, bridal song. = Gk. **ἐπί**, upon, for; **θάλαμος**, bride-chamber.

Epithet. (L. - Gk.) L. *epitheton*. = Gk. **ἐπιθετός**, an epithet; neut. of **ἐπιθετός**, attributed. = Gk. **ἐπί**, besides; **θετός**, placed, from **θε-**, weak grade of **τίθημι**, I place.

Epitome. (L. - Gk.) L. *epitómē*. = Gk. **ἐπιτομή**, a surface-incision, also an abridgment. = Gk. **ἐπί**, upon; **τέμνω**, to cut.

Epoch. (L. - Gk.) Late L. *epocha*. = Gk. **ἐποχή**, a stop, pause, fixed date. = Gk. **ἐπ-** (**ἐπί**), upon; **ἐχειν**, to hold, check. (✓SEGH.) Brugm. i. § 602.

Epode. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *epode*. = L. *epōdos*. = Gk. **ἐπὸδος**, an epode, something sung after. = Gk. **ἐπ-**, upon, after; **δεῖναι**, to sing.

Equal. (L.) L. *aequalis*, equal. = L. *aquus*, just, exact.

equanimity, evenness of mind. (L.) From L. *aequanimitas*, the same. = L. *aequanimitas*, of even temper, kind. = L. *aquus*, equal; *animus*, mind.

equation, a statement of equality. (L.) L. acc. *aequationem*, an equalising; from pp. of *aequare*, to make equal. = L. *aquus*, equal. So also *equator* < L. *aequator*.

equilibrium, even balancing. (L.) L. *aequilibrium*. = L. *aequilibrium*, evenly balanced. = L. *aqui-*, for *aquus*, even; *libra*, a balance; see *Librate*.

equinox. (F. - L.) F. *equinoxe*. = L. *aequinotium*, time of equal day and night. = L. *aqui-*, for *aquus*; *nocti-*, decl. stem of *nox*, a night; see *Night*.

equipollent, equally potent. (F. - L.) O. F. *equipolent*. = L. *aequipollent-*, stem of *aequipollens*, of equal power. = L. *aqui-*, for *aquus*; *pollens*, pres. pt. of *pollere*, to be strong.

equity. (F. - L.) O. F. *equité*. = L. *aequitas*, acc. of *aquilas*, equity. = L. *aquus*, equal.

equivalent. (F. - L.) M. F. *equivalent*. = L. *aequivalent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *aequivalere*, to be of equal force. = L. *aqui-*, for *aquus*; *valere*, to be worth; see *Value*.

equivocal. (L.) Formed from L. *aequivocus*, of doubtful sense. = L. *aqui-*, *aquus*; *voc-*, stem of *vocare*, to call; see *Voice*. Der. *equivocate*, to speak doubtfully. ¶ So also *equiangular*, *equimultiple*, &c.

Equerry, an officer who has charge of horses and stables. (F. - O. H. G.) Properly *equerry* means a stable, and mod. E. *equerry* stands for *squire of the equerry*. = F. *écurie*, O. F. *escurie*, a stable; Low L. *scūria*, a stable. = O. H. G. *skūra*, *skiura* (G. *scheuer*), a shelter, stable; allied to O. H. G. *skür*, a shelter. Brugm. i. § 109. (✓SKEU.) ¶ Altered to *equerry* by confusion with *equus*, a horse.

Equestrian; see *Equine*.

Equilibrium; see *Equal*.

Equine. (L.) L. *equinus*, relating to horses. = L. *equus*, a horse. + Gk. **ἵππος**, (*ἵκκος*); Skt. *asva*; Pers. *asp*; O. Irish *ech*; A. S. *coh*. Brugm. i. § 116.

equestrian. (L.) Formed from L. *equestri-*, stem of *equester*, belonging to horsemen. = L. *equus*, a horseman. = L. *equus*, a horse.

Equinox; see *Equal*.

Equip, to furnish, fit out. (F. - Scand.) M. F. *equiper*, O. North F. *esquiper*, to fit out; A. F. *eskipper*. = Icel. *skipa*, to set in order, perhaps allied to *skip*, a ship. Der. *equipage*, *ment*.

Equipollent, Equity; see *Equal*.

Equivalent, Equivocal; see *Equal*.

Era. (L.) L. *era*, an era, fixed date. From a particular sense of *era*, counters (for calculation), pl. of *as*, brass, money.

Eradicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *eradicare*, to root out. = L. *ē*, out; *radicāre*, to root, from *radix*, stem of *radix*, root. See *Radix*.

Erase. (L.) L. *erāsus*, pp. of *erādere*, to scratch out. = L. *ē*, out; *radere*, to scrape.

Ere, before. (E.) M. E. *er*. A. S. *ær*, soon, before; adv. prep. and conj. + Du. *eer*, O. H. G. *ēr*, G. *cher*; Goth. *airis*, sooner, comp. of *air*, Icel. *ær*, adv., early, soon. ¶ The two last are positive, not comparative, forms. Cf. Gk. **ἤπι**, early.

early, soon. (E.) M. E. *erly*. A. S. *ærlīce*, adv.; from *ærlīc*, adj., not used. = A. S. *ær*, soon; *līc*, like.

erst, soonest. (E.) M. E. *erst*. A. S. *ærest*, superlative of *ær*, soon.

Erect, adj. (L.) L. *erectus*, upright; pp. of *erigere*, to set up straight. = L. *ē*, out, up; *regere*, to make straight, rule.

Ermine, a beast. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *ermine*. = O. F. *ermine* (F. *hermine*). = O. H. G. *harmin*, ermine-fur (G.

ENVY

on the way. —L. *in viam*, on the way. Cf. Ital. *inviare*, to send.

Envy, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *enuie* (*envie*). —O. F. *envie*. —L. *invidia*, envy; see **Invidious**.

Epact. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) O. F. (and F.) *epacte*, an addition, the epact (a term in astronomy). —Late L. *epacta*. —Gk. *ἐπακτή* (for *ἐπακτός ἡμέρα*), late fem. of *ἐπακτός*, added. —Gk. *ἐπάγειν*, to bring in, add. —Gk. *ἐπ.*, for *ἐπί*, to; and *άγειν*, to lead, bring. (✓AG.)

Epaulet, a shoulder-knot. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *épaulette*; dimin. from *épaule* (O. F. *espaule*), a shoulder. —Late L. *spatula*, shoulder-blade; L. *spatula*, a broad blade; see **Spatula**.

Epergne, an ornamental stand for the centre of a table. (F.—L. and G.) F. *épergne*, commonly spelt *épergne*, lit. thriftiness, sparingness. So called from the method of ornamentation; the F. *taille d'épergne* is applied to a sort of ornamentation in which certain parts are cut away and filled in with enamel, leaving the design in relief; i. e. spared or left uncut. See Littré, and Cotgrave (s. v. *espargne*). —F. *épargner*; O. F. *espargner*, *espergner*, to spare. —O. H. G. *spārōn*, G. *sparen*, to spare; see **Spare**.

Ephah, a Hebrew measure. (Heb.—Egypt.) Heb. *ephāh*, a measure; of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *ēpi*, measure.

Ephemerā, sing.; orig. pl. flies that live for a day. (Gk.) XVII cent.—Gk. *ἐφήμερα*, neut. pl. of *ἐφήμερος*, lasting for a day. —Gk. *ἐφ.* = *ἐπί*, for; *ἡμέρα*, a day. Der. *ephemer-al*, adj.; *ephemer-is* (Gk. *ἐφημερίς*, a diary).

Ephod, part of the priest's habit. (Heb.) Heb. *ephōd*, a vestment. —Heb. *āphād*, to put on.

Epi-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐπί*, upon, to, besides; spelt *eph-* in *eph-emerā*, *ep-* in *ep-isode*, *ep-och*, *ep-ode*.

Epic, narrative. (L.—Gk.) L. *epicus*. —Gk. *ἐπικός*, narrative. —Gk. *ἐπος*, word, narrative, song; see **Voice**.

Epicene, of common gender. (L.—Gk.) L. *epicænus*. —Gk. *ἐπικύνος*, common. —Gk. *ἐπί*, among; *κύνος*, common.

Epicure, a follower of Epicurus. (L.—Gk.) L. *Epicūrus*. —Gk. *Ἐπίκουρος*, a proper name; lit. 'assistant.'

Epicycle, a small circle, with its centre on the circumference of a larger one. (L.—Gk.) L. *epicyclus*. —Gk. *ἐπικύκλος*.

EPITHALAMIUM

—Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *κύκλος*, a circle; see **Cycle**.

Epidemic, affecting a people. (L.—Gk.) Formed from L. *epidēmius*, epidemic. —Gk. *ἐπίδημος*, among the people, general. —Gk. *ἐπί*, among; *δῆμος*, people. See **Endemic**.

Epidermis, cuticle. (L.—Gk.) L. *epidermis*. —Gk. *ἐπιδερμῖς*, upper skin. —Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *δέρμ-α*, skin. See **Derm**.

Epiglottis, the cartilage forming a lid over the glottis. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐπιγλωττίς*. —Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *γλωττίς*, glottis; see **Glottis**.

Epigram, a short and pithy poem or saying. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *épigramme*. —L. *epigramma*. —Gk. *ἐπίγραμμα*, an inscription, epigram. —Gk. *ἐπιγράφειν*, to inscribe. —Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *γράφειν*, to write. See **Grammar**.

Epilepsy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *epilepsie*, 'the falling sickness;' Cot. —L. *epilepsia*. —Gk. *ἐπιληψία*, *ἐπιληψις*, a seizure. —Gk. *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, to seize upon. —Gk. *ἐπί*, on; *λαμβάνειν*, to seize. Der. *epileptic* (Gk. *ἐπιληπτικός*).

Epilogue. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *épilogue*. —L. *epilogus*. —Gk. *ἐπιλογος*, a concluding speech. —Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *λόγος*, a speech.

Epiphany, Twelfth Day. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *épiphanie*. —L. *epiphania*. —Gk. *ἐπιφάνια*, manifestation; orig. neut. pl. of *ἐπιφάνιος*, manifest, but used as equivalent to *ἐπιφάνεια*, sb. —Gk. *ἐπιφαίνειν*, to shew forth. —Gk. *ἐπί*, to, forth; *φαίνειν*, to shew. See **Phantom**.

Episcopal. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *épiscopal*. —L. *episcopālis*, belonging to a bishop. —L. *episcopus*, a bishop. —Gk. *ἐπίσκοπος*, an over-seer, bishop. —Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *σκοπός*, one that watches. See **Scoope**.

Episode, a story introduced into another. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐπισόδιον*, orig. neut. of *ἐπισόδιος*, coming in besides. —Gk. *ἐπ.* (*ἐπί*), besides; *εἰσόδιος*, coming in, from *εἰς*, in, *δός*, a way.

Epistle, a letter. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *épistle*, also *épistre*. —L. *epistola*. —Gk. *ἐπιστολή*, message, letter. —Gk. *ἐπιστέλλειν*, to send to. —Gk. *ἐπί*, to; *στέλλειν*, to equip, send.

Epitaph. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *építaphie*. —L. *epitaphium*. —Gk. *ἐπιτάφιος*, upon a tomb. —Gk. *ἐπί*, on; *τάφος*, a tomb.

Epithalamium, a marriage-song. (L.—Gk.) L. *epithalamium*. —Gk. *ἐπι-*

θαλάμων, bridal song. = Gk. *ἐπί*, upon, for; *θάλαμος*, bride-chamber.

Epithet. (L.—Gk.) L. *epitheton*. = Gk. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet; neut. of *ἐπίθετος*, attributed. = Gk. *ἐπί*, besides; *θε-τός*, placed, from *θε-*, weak grade of *τίθημι*, I place.

Epitome. (L.—Gk.) L. *epitomē*. = Gk. *ἐπιτομή*, a surface-incision, also an abridgment. = Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; *τέμνειν*, to cut.

Epoch. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *epocha*. = Gk. *ἐποχή*, a stop, pause, fixed date. = Gk. *ἐπ-* (*ἐπί*), upon; *ἐχειν*, to hold, check. (✓SEGH.) Brugm. i. § 60a.

Epode. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *epode*. = L. *epōdos*. = Gk. *ἐπὸδος*, an epode, something sung after. = Gk. *ἐπ-*, upon, after; *δεῖναι*, to sing.

Equal. (L.) L. *aequalis*, equal. = L. *aquus*, just, exact.

equanimity, evenness of mind. (L.) From L. *aequanimitas*, the same. = L. *aequanimitis*, of even temper, kind. = L. *aqu-us*, equal; *animus*, mind.

equation, a statement of equality. (L.) L. acc. *aequationem*, an equalising; from pp. of *aequare*, to make equal. = L. *aquus*, equal. So also *equator* < L. *aequator*.

equilibrium, even balancing. (L.) L. *aequilibrium*. = L. *aequilibris*, evenly balanced. = L. *aqui-*, for *aquus*, even; *libra*, a balance; see *Librate*.

equinox. (F.—L.) F. *équinoxe*. = L. *aequinoctium*, time of equal day and night. = L. *aqui-*, for *aquus*; *nocti-*, decl. stem of *nox*, a night; see *Night*.

equipollent, equally potent. (F.—L.) O. F. *equipolent*. = L. *aequipollent-*, stem of *aequipollens*, of equal power. = L. *aqui-*, for *aquus*; *pollens*, pres. pt. of *pollere*, to be strong.

equity. (F.—L.) O. F. *equité*. = L. *aequitas*, acc. of *aquitas*, equity. = L. *aquus*, equal.

equivalent. (F.—L.) M. F. *equivalent*. = L. *aequivalent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *aequivalere*, to be of equal force. = L. *aqui-*, for *aquus*; *valere*, to be worth; see *Value*.

equivocal. (L.) Formed from L. *aequivoc-us*, of doubtful sense. = L. *aqui-*, *aquus*; *uoc-*, stem of *uocare*, to call; see *Voice*. Der. *equivoc-ate*, to speak doubtfully. ¶ So also *equi-angular*, *equi-multiple*, &c.

Equerry, an officer who has charge of horses and stables. (F.—O. H. G.) Properly *equerry* means a stable, and mod. E. *equerry* stands for *squire of the equerry*. = F. *écurie*, O. F. *escurie*, a stable; Low L. *scūria*, a stable. = O. H. G. *skūra*, *skiura* (G. *scheuer*), a shelter, stable; allied to O. H. G. *skür*, a shelter. Brugm. i. § 109. (✓SKEU.) ¶ Altered to *equerry* by confusion with *equus*, a horse.

Equestrian; see *Equine*.

Equilibrium; see *Equal*.

Equine. (L.) L. *equinus*, relating to horses. = L. *equus*, a horse. + Gk. *ἵππος*, (*ikkos*); Skt. *agva*; Pers. *asp*; O. Irish *ech*; A. S. *coh*. Brugm. i. § 116.

equestrian. (L.) Formed from L. *equestri-*, stem of *equester*, belonging to horsemen. = L. *equus*, a horseman. = L. *equus*, a horse.

Equinox; see *Equal*.

Equip, to furnish, fit out. (F.—Scand.) M. F. *equiper*, O. North F. *esquiper*, to fit out; A. F. *eskipper*. = Icel. *skipa*, to set in order, perhaps allied to *skip*, a ship. Der. *equip-age*, *-ment*.

Equipollent, Equity; see *Equal*.

Equivalent, Equivocal; see *Equal*.

Era. (L.) L. *era*, an era, fixed date. From a particular sense of *ara*, counters (for calculation), pl. of *as*, brass, money.

Eradicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *eradicāre*, to root out. = L. *ē*, out; *radicāre*, to root, from *radix*, stem of *radix*, root. See *Radix*.

Erase. (L.) L. *erāsus*, pp. of *erādere*, to scratch out. = L. *ē*, out; *radere*, to scrape.

Ere, before. (E.) M. E. *er*. A. S. *ær*, soon, before; adv. prep. and conj. + Du. *eer*, O. H. G. *ēr*, G. *cher*; Goth. *airis*, sooner, comp. of *air*, Icel. *ār*, adv., early, soon. ¶ The two last are positive, not comparative, forms. Cf. Gk. *ἤπι*, early.

early, soon. (E.) M. E. *erly*. A. S. *ærlīce*, adv.; from **ærlīc*, adj., not used. = A. S. *ær*, soon; *līc*, like.

erst, soonest. (E.) M. E. *erst*. A. S. *ærest*, superlative of *ær*, soon.

Erect, adj. (L.) L. *erectus*, upright; pp. of *erigere*, to set up straight. = L. *ē*, out, up; *regere*, to make straight, rule.

Ermine, a beast. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *ermine*. = O. F. *ermine* (F. *hermine*). = O. H. G. *harmin*, ermine-fur (G.

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hermelin). — O. H. G. *harmo*, an ermine. + A. S. *hearna*; Lithuan. *szarmiū*, a weasel.

¶ But Hatzfeld supports the derivation from *Armenius mūs*, an Armenian mouse; cf. *Ponticus mūs*, supposed to be an ermine.

Erode. (F. — L.) F. *eroder*. — L. *erōdere*, to eat away. — L. *ē*, out; *rōdere*, to gnaw. Der. *eros-ion* (from pp. *ērōs-us*).

Erotic. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐρωτικός*, relating to love. — Gk. *ἐρωτι-*, crude form of *ἐρως*, love; allied to *ἐρμαι*, I love.

Err, to stray. (F. — L.) M. E. *erren*. — O. F. *errer*. — L. *errāre*, to wander (for **ers-āre*). + G. *irren*, to stray, Goth. *airzjan*, to make to stray. Brugm. i. § 878.

erratum, an error. (L.) L. *errātum*, neut. of pp. of *errāre*, to make a mistake.

erroneous, faulty. (L.) Put for L. *errōne-us*, wandering; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *errāre* (above).

error. (F. — L.) M. E. *errour*. — O. F. *errour*. — L. *errōrem*, acc. of *error*, a mistake. — L. *errāre* (above).

Errand. (E.) M. E. *erende*. A. S. *ærende*, a message, business. + O. Sax. *ārundi*, O. H. G. *ārunti*, a message; cf. Icel. *eyrendi*, *örendi*, Swed. *ärende*, Dan. *ærende*. Usually connected with A. S. *ār*, Icel. *arr*, Goth. *airus*, a messenger; which is hardly possible.

Errant, wandering. (F. — L.) F. *errant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *errer*, *eirer*, to wander. — Late L. *iterāre*, to travel. — L. *iter*, a journey. ¶ It sometimes represents the pres. pt. of *errāre*, to wander. Doublet, *arant*.

Erratum, Erroneous, Error; see *Err*.

Erst; see *Ere*.

Erbescent. (L.) L. *erubescens*, stem of pres. pt. of *erubescere*, to grow red. — L. *ē*, out, much; *rubescere*, to grow red, inceptive form of *rubere*, to be red. See *Red*.

Eructate. (L.) From pp. of L. *eructāre*, to belch out. — L. *ē*, out; *ructāre*, to belch; allied to *z-rigere*, to belch; cf. Gk. *ἐρεΰγεσθαι*. Brugm. i. § 221.

Erudite, learned. (L.) L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudire*, to free from rudeness, to teach. — L. *ē*, from; *rudis*, rude.

Eruption. (L.) From L. *eruptiōnem*, acc. of *eruptio*, a breaking out. — L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, to break out. — L. *ē*, out; *rumpere*, to break. See *Rupture*.

Erysipelas, a redness on the skin.

ESCUTCHEON, SCUTCHEON

(L. — Gk.) L. *crispipelas*. — Gk. *ἐρυσίπτελος*, redness on the skin. — Gk. *ἐρυσι-*, allied to *ερυθ-ρός*, red; *πέλλα*, skin. Cf. *ερυσίβη*, red blight on corn.

Escalade, a scaling of walls. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *escalade*. — Span. *escalado*, *escalada*, a scaling; from *escalar*, to scale. — Span. *escala*, a ladder. — L. *scāla*, a ladder; see *Scale* (3). Cf. Ital. *scalata*, an escalade; Florio also has '*Scalada*, an escalado,' from Spanish.

Escape. (F. — L.) M. E. *escapen*. — O. North F. *escaper* (F. *échapper*), to escape, lit. to slip out of one's cape; Picard *écaper*. — L. *ex cappā*, out of one's cape; see *Cape* (1).

Escarpment. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. *escarpement*. Formed from F. *escarpe*, a scarp; with suffix *-ment* (L. *-mentum*); see *Scarp*.

Escheat. (F. — L.) M. E. *eschele* (also *chete*), a forfeit to the lord of the fee. — O. F. *eschete*, rent, that which falls to one, orig. fem. pp. of *escheoir* (F. *échoir*). — Late L. *excadere*, to fall to one's share. — L. *ex*, out; and *cadere*, to fall. Hence *cheat*.

Eschew, to shun. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *eschewen*. — O. F. *eschiver*, *eschever*, to shun. — O. H. G. *sciuhān*, to frighten, also to fear. — O. H. G. **scioh*, M. H. G. *schiech*, shy, timid. See *Shy*.

Escort, a guide, guard. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *escorte*. — Ital. *scorta*, a guide; fem. of pp. of *scorgere*, to see, perceive, guide (orig. to set right). — L. *ex*, entirely; *corrigerere*, to correct; see *Correct*.

Escrow, a deed delivered on condition. (F. — Teut.) A. F. *escrouwe*, M. E. *scroue*, *scrowe*; the orig. word of which *scro-ll* is the diminutive. — O. F. *escroe*, a slip of parchment. — M. Du. *schroode*, a shred, slip of paper (Kilian); cf. O. H. G. *scriot*, a shred. See *Shred* and *Scroll*.

Escuage, a pecuniary satisfaction in lieu of feudal service. (F. — L.) O. F. *escuage* < Late L. *scūtāgium*. Formed with suffix *-age* from O. F. *escu*, a shield; because *escuage* was first paid in lieu of service in the field. — L. *scūtum*, a shield.

Esulent, eatable. (L.) L. *esulentus*, fit for eating. — L. *ēscā*, food. For **ed-sca*. — L. *edere*, to eat. Brugm. i. § 753.

Escutcheon, Scutcheon, a painted shield. (F. — L.) Formerly *escochon*; XV cent.; A. F. *escuchon*. — O. North F. *escuchon*, O. F. *escusson*, the same; answer-

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ing to a Late L. acc. **scūtīōnem*, extended from L. *scūtum*, a shield.

Esophagus, gullet. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *oesophagus*.—Gk. *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, lit. conveyer of food.—Gk. *οισο-* (of doubtful origin); *φάγ-*, base of *φαγεῖν*, to eat.

Esoteric. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐσωτερικός*, inner; hence, secret.—Gk. *ἐσώτερος*, inner, comp. of *ἔσω*, adv., within; from *ἐς*=*els*, into, prep. Opposed to *exoteric*.

Espalier, frame-work for training trees. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *espallier*; Cot.—Ital. *spalliera*, back of a chair, support, espalier.—Ital. *spalla*, shoulder.—L. *spatula*; see *Epaulet*.

Especial. (F.—L.) O.F. *especial*.—L. *speciālis*, belong to a special kind.—L. *speciēs*, a kind. Doublet, *special*.

Espionage; see *Espy*.

Espanade, a level space. (F.—Ital.—L.) M.F. *esplanade*, 'a planing, leveling, evening of ways'; Cot. Formed from O.F. *esplaner*, to level; the suffix being due to an imitation of Ital. *spianata*, an esplanade, a levelled way; from *spianare*, to level.—L. *explanāre*, to level.—L. *ex*, out; *plānāre*, to level, from *plānus*, flat. See *Plain*.

Espouse. (F.—L.) O.F. *esposuer*, to espouse, wed.—L. *sponsāre*, to betroth.—L. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise. See *Spouse*, *Sponsor*.

Espy, to spy, see. (F.—O.H.G.) M.E. *espyen*.—O.F. *espier*.—O.H.G. *spehōn* (G. *spāhen*), to spy; see *Species*. Der. *espi-on-age*, F. *espionnage*, from M.F. *espion*, a spy, borrowed from Ital. *spione*, a spy, from O.H.G. *spehōn*, to spy.

Esquire, a shield-bearer. (F.—L.) M.E. *squyer*.—O.F. *escuyer*, *escuier*, a squire.—Late L. *scūtārius*, a shield-bearer.—L. *scūt-um*, a shield, cover (F. *écu*). (✓SKEU.) Brugm. i. § 109. Doublet, *squire*.

Essay, **Assay**, an attempt, trial. (F.—L.) O.F. *essai*, a trial.—L. *exagium*, a trial of weight; cf. *exāmen*, a weighing, a swarm.—L. *ex*, out; *ag-ere*, to drive, impel, move. (✓AG.)

Essence, a quality, being. (F.—L.) F. *essence*—L. *essentia*, a being.—L. **ess-ent-*, fictitious stem of pres. pt. of *esse*, to be. Der. *essenti-al*; and see *entity*.

Essoin, an excuse for not appearing in court. (F.—L. and Teut.) O.F. *essoine*, M.F. *exoine*, 'an essoine, or excuse'; Cot.—O.F. *essonier*, to excuse (Godefroy).—

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O.F. *es-* (L. *ex*), away; and Low L. *sunnia*, O.H.G. *sunne* (for **sundjā*, Braune, xiv. 9), lawful excuse. Cf. Goth. *sunjōn sik*, to excuse oneself, *ga-sunjōn*, to justify, from *sunja*, truth; Skt. *safja-*, true. Brugm. i. § 287.

Establish. (F.—L.) M.E. *establis-sen*.—O.F. *establis-*, base of pres. pt. of *establi-*, to establish.—L. *stabilire*, to establish.—L. *stabilis*, firm; see *Stable* (2).

Estate. (F.—L.) O.F. *estat*.—L. *statum*, acc. of *status*, state; see *State*.

Esteem, to value. (F.—L.) O.F. *estimer*.—L. *astimāre*, O.L. *astumāre*, to value. Allied to Goth. *aistan*, to regard. Brugm. ii. § 692.

Estimate. (L.) From pp. of L. *astimāre*, to value (above).

Estop, to bar. (F.—L.) The same as *Stop*.

Estovers, supplies of various necessities. (F.—L.) A.F. *estovers*, M.E. *stovers*, pl. of *stover*; see *Stover*.

Estrange, to make strange. (F.—L.) O.F. *estranger*, to make strange.—O.F. *estrangle*, strange.—L. *extrāneum*, acc. of *extrāneus*, foreign, on the outside.—L. *extrā*, without; see *Extra*.

Estreat, a true copy, in law. (F.—L.) Lit. 'extract.' A.F. *estrete*, fem. of pp. of *estraire*, to extract.—L. *extracta*, fem. of pp. of *extrahere*; see *Extract*.

Estuary, mouth of a tidal river. (L.) L. *æstuārium*, the same.—L. *æstuāre*, to surge, foam as the tide.—L. *æstus*, heat, surge, tide. Allied to *Ether*.

Etch, to engrave with acids. (Du.—G.) Du. *elsen*, to etch.—G. *ätsen*, to corrode, etch; orig. 'to make to eat'; causal of G. *essen*, to eat. See *Eat*.

Eternal. (F.—L.) M.E. *eternel*.—O.F. *eternel*.—L. *eternālis*, eternal.—L. *eternus*, lit. lasting for an age; for *æuiternus*.—L. *æui-*, for *aum*, an age. See *Age*.

Ether, pure upper air. (L.—Gk.) L. *æther*.—Gk. *αἰθήρ*, upper air; from its brightness.—Gk. *αἰεῖν*, to glow. (✓AIDH.) Brugm. i. § 202.

Ethic, relating to morals. (L.—Gk.) L. *ethicus*, moral.—Gk. *ἠθικός*, moral.—Gk. *ἦθος*, custom, moral nature; cf. *ἔθος*, manner, custom. + Skt. *svadhā-*, self-will, strength, from *sva*, self, *dhd*, to place; cf. Goth. *sidus*, G. *sitte*, custom.

Ethnic, relating to a nation. (L.—Gk.)

L. *ethniscus*.—Gk. ἔθνικός, national.—Gk. ἔθνος, a nation.

Etiolate, to blanch plants. (F.—L.) F. *étioier*; with suffix *-ate*. From a dialectal form answering to *s'teuler*, to grow into haulm or stalk, like etiolated plants.—F. *éteule*, O. F. *esteule*, a stalk.—Late L. *stipula*, for L. *stipula*, straw. See **Stubble**.

Etiquette, ceremony. (F.—G.) F. *étiquette*, a label, ticket, also a form of introduction; cf. M. F. *étiquet* (O. F. *estiquet*), 'a little note, such as is stuck up on the gate of a court,' &c.; Cot.—G. *stecken*, to stick, put, set, fix; causal of G. *stechen*, to stick, pierce. See **Stick** (1). Doublet, *ticket*.

Etymon, the true source of a word. (L.—Gk.) L. *etymon*.—Gk. ἔτυμον; neut. of ἔτυμος, real, true.

etymology. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *etymologie*.—L. *etymologia*.—Gk. ἔτυμολογία, etymology.—Gk. ἔτυμο-*s*, true; -λογία, account, from λέγειν, to speak.

Eu-, prefix, well. (Gk.) Gk. εὖ, well; neut. of εὖς, good. Cf. Skt. *vasu*, wealth.

Eucalyptus, a genus of trees, including the blue gum-tree. (Gk.) Latinised from Gk. εὖ, well; καλυπτός, covered, surrounded. The reference is to the hood protecting the stamens.

Eucharist, the Lord's Supper, lit. thanksgiving. (L.—Gk.) L. *eucharistia*.—Gk. εὐχαριστία, a giving of thanks.—Gk. εὖ, well; χάρις, I show favour, from χάρις, favour. Cf. **Yearn**.

Eulogy, praise. (L.—Gk.) From L. *eulogium*.—Gk. εὐλογία, praise, lit. good speaking; with suffix suggested by L. *elogium*, an inscription.—Gk. εὖ, well; λέγειν, to speak.

Eunuch, one who is castrated. (L.—Gk.) L. *eunūchus*.—Gk. εὐνούχος, a chamberlain; one who had charge of sleeping apartments.—Gk. εὐνή, a couch; ἔχειν, to keep, have in charge.

Euphemism, a softened expression. (Gk.) Gk. εὐφημισμός, the same as εὐφημία, the use of words of good omen.—Gk. εὖ, well; φημί, I speak. (✓BHA.)

Euphony. (Gk.) Gk. εὐφονία, a pleasing sound.—Gk. εὐφωνος, sweet-voiced.—Gk. εὖ, well; φωνή, voice. (✓BHA.)

Euphrasy, the plant eye-bright. (Gk.) Supposed to be beneficial to the eyes; lit. 'delight.'—Gk. εὐφρασία, delight.—Gk.

εὐφραίνειν, to delight, cheer; cf. εὐφρων, cheerful. Allied to Gk. εὖ, well; φρεν-, stem of φρήν, midriff, heart, mind.

Euphuism, affectation in speaking. (Gk.) So named from a book *Euphues*, by J. Lyly (1579).—Gk. εὐφύης, well-grown, excellent.—Gk. εὖ, well; φνή, growth, from φύομαι, I grow. (✓BHEU.)

Euroclydon, a tempestuous wind. (Gk.) Gk. εὐροκλύδων, supposed to mean 'a storm from the east.'—Gk. εὐρο-*s*, S.E. wind; κλύδων, surge, from κλύζειν, to surge, dash as waves. ¶ Only in Acts xxvii. 14; where some read εὐρακύνων, i. e. *Eur-aquilo*; from L. *Eur-us*, E. wind, and *Aquilo*, N. wind.

Euthanasia, easy death. (Gk.) Gk. εὐθανασία, easy death; cf. εὐθάνατος, dying well.—Gk. εὖ, well; θανέιν, to die.

Evacuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *evacuare*, to empty.—L. ē, out; vacuus, empty.

Evade, to shun. (F.—L.) F. *evader*.—L. *evādere* (pp. *evāsus*), to escape.—L. ē, away; vādere, to go. Der. *evas-ion* (from the pp.).

Evanescence. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *evānescere*, to vanish away.—L. ē, away; vānescere, to vanish, from vānus, empty, vain.

Evangelist, writer of a gospel. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *evangeliste*.—L. *euangelista*.—Gk. εὐαγγελιστής.—Gk. εὐαγγελίζομαι, I bring good news.—Gk. εὖ, well; ἀγγελία, tidings, from ἀγγελος, a messenger; see **Angel**.

Evaporate. (L.) From pp. of L. *evaporāre*, to pass off in vapour.—L. ē, out; vapor, vapour.

Evasion; see **Evade**.

Eve, Even, the latter part of the day. (E.) *Eve* is short for *even*. (For *evening*, see below.) M. E. *eue*, *euen*. A. S. *æfen*, *efen*. † O. Sax. *āband*, Du. *avond*, G. *abend*. Of doubtful origin. Der. *even-tide*, A. S. *æfentīd*. Brugm. i. § 980.

evening, even. (E.) M. E. *evening*. A. S. *æfnung*; formed from *æfnian*, to grow towards evening, with suffix *-ung*; from *æfen*, even (above).

Even, level. (E.) M. E. *euen* (*even*). A. S. *efen*, *efn*. † Du. *even*, Icel. *jafn*, Dan. *jævn*, Swed. *jämn*, Goth. *ibns*, G. *eben*.

Event, result. (L.) L. *eventus*, *euentum*, sb.—L. *euentus*, pp. of *euenire*, to come out, result.—L. ē, out; *uenire*, to come, allied to *Come*.

EVER

Ever. (E.) M. E. *euer* (*ever*). A. S. *æfre*, ever. Related to A. S. *ā*, Goth. *aiw*, ever. Der. *ever-lasting*, *ever-more*.

every, each one. (E.) M. E. *eueri*, *euerich*.—A. S. *æfre*, ever; and *ælc*, each. *Ever-y*=*ever-each*; see *Each*.

everywhere. (E.) M. E. *eueri-hwar*.—A. S. *æfre*, ever; *gehwār*, where. The word really stands for *ever-ywhere*, i. e. ever-where; *y-* is a prefix (=ge-).

Evict. (L.) From L. *evict-us*, pp. of *evincere*, to evince; also, to expel. See *Evince*.

Evident. (F.—L.) O. F. *evident*.—L. *evidēt-*, stem of *evīdens*, visible, pres. pt. of *evīdere*, to see clearly.—L. *ē*, out, clearly; *videre*, to see.

Evil. (E.) M. E. *euel*. A. S. *yfel*, adj. and sb.† Du. *euvel*, G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*. Teut. type **ubilos*. Prob. allied to *over* (G. *über*), as meaning 'excessive.'

Evince. (L.) L. *evincere*, to conquer, to prove beyond doubt.—L. *ē*, out, extremely; *vincere*, to conquer.

Eviscerate, to gut. (L.) From pp. of L. *eviscerāre*, to gut.—L. *ē*, out; *viscera*, entrails.

Evoke. (F.—L.) F. *evocuer*.—L. *ēvocāre*, to call forth.—L. *ē*, forth; *vocāre*, to call. See *Vocal*.

Evolve. (L.) L. *evolvere*, to unroll, disclose.—L. *ē*, out; *volvere*, to roll. Der. *evolut-ion*, from pp. *evolutus*.

Ewe. (E.) M. E. *ewe*. A. S. *ewe*, Laws of Ine, 55; *ewu*, a female sheep.† Du. *ooi*, Icel. *ar*, M. H. G. *ouwe*; Lithuan. *avis*, a sheep, Russ. *outsā*, L. *ovis*, Gk. *ōis*, O. Irish *oi*; Skt. *avi-*, a sheep. Cf. Goth. *awi-str*, a sheep-fold.

Ewer. (F.—L.) M. E. *ewer*.—A. F. *ewer*, **eweire*; spelt *ewer*, Royal Wills, pp. 24, 27.—L. *aquārium*, a vessel for water; cf. A. F. *eue*, water; mod. F. *eau*.—L. *aqua*, water.

Ex-, E-, prefix. (L.) L. *ex*, *ē*, out.† Gk. *ek*, *ēk*, out; Russ. *iz*, Lith. *isz*.

Exacerbate, to embitter. (L.) From pp. of *exacerbāre*, to irritate.—L. *ex*, very; *acerbus*, bitter; see *Acerbity*.

Exact (1), precise. (L.) From L. *ex-actus*, pp. of *exigere*, to drive out, weigh out.—L. *ex*, out; and *agere*, to drive.

exact (2), to demand. (F.—L.) From M. F. *exacter*; Cot. (obsolete).—Late L. *exactāre*.—L. *ex*, out; and *actus*, pp. of *agere* (above).

Exaggerate. (L.) From pp. of L.

EXCHEQUER

exaggerāre, to heap up, amplify.—L. *ex*, very; *agger*, a heap, from *ag-*=*ad*, to; *gerere*, to bring.

Exalt. (F.—L.) F. *exalter*.—L. *exaltāre*, to lift out, exalt.—L. *ex*, out; *altus*, high.

Examine, to test. (F.—L.) F. *examinere*.—L. *exāmināre*, to weigh carefully.—L. *exāmin-*, stem of *exāmen*, the tongue of a balance, for **exāgmen*; cf. *exigere*, to weigh out.—L. *ex*, out; *agere*, to drive, move. Brugm. i. § 768.

Example. (F.—L.) O. F. *example*; F. *exemple*.—L. *exemplum*, a sample.—L. *exim-ere*, to take out; with suffix *-lum*; for the inserted *p* cf. the pp. *exemp-tus*.—L. *ex*, out; *emere*, to take, procure.

Exasperate, to provoke. (L.) From the pp. of *exasperāre*, to roughen, provoke.—L. *ex*, very; *asper*, rough.

Excavation. (F.—L.) F. *excavation*.—L. acc. *excavationem*, a hollowing out.—L. *excavātus*, pp. of *excavāre*, to hollow out.—L. *ex*, out; *cauāre*, to hollow, from *cauus*, hollow.

Exceed. (F.—L.) O. F. *exceder*.—L. *excedere*, lit. to go out.—L. *ex*, out; *cēdere*, to go.

Excel, to surpass. (F.—L.) O. F. *exceller*.—L. *excellere*, to rise up, surpass.—L. *ex*, out; **cellere*, to rise, only in comp. *ante-, ex-, pra-cellere*, and in *cel-sus*, high, orig. 'raised.' Cf. Lithuan. *kėlti*, to raise; see Hill. Brugm. i. § 633.

Except, to exclude. (F.—L.) F. *excepter*, to except; Cot.—L. *exceptāre*, frequent. of *excipere*, to take out.—L. *ex*, out; *capere*, to take. Der. *except*, prep.; *except-ion*.

Excerpt, a selected passage. (L.) L. *excerptum*, an extract; neut. of pp. of *excerpere*, to select.—L. *ex*, out; *carpere*, to cull. See *Harvest*.

Excess. (F.—L.) O. F. *exces*.—L. acc. *excessum*, lit. a going out or beyond.—L. *excess-*, as in *excessus*, pp. of *excēdere*; see *Exceed*.

Exchange. (F.—L.) O. F. *eschange*, sb.; *eschangier*, vb., to exchange.—O. F. *es-* (< L. *ex*); and O. F. *change*, sb., *changier*, to change. See *Change*.

Exchequer, a court of revenue. (F.—Pers.) M. E. *eschekere*.—O. F. *eschequier*, a chess-board; hence, a checkered cloth on which accounts were reckoned by means of counters (Low L. *scaccārium*).—O. F. *eschec*, check; see *Check*.

ERODE

hermelin). — O. H. G. *harmo*, an ermine. + A. S. *hearna*; Lithuan. *szarmiū*, a weasel. ¶ But Hatzfeld supports the derivation from *Armenius mūs*, an Armenian mouse; cf. *Ponticus mūs*, supposed to be an ermine.

Erode. (F. — L.) F. *éroder*. — L. *ērōdere*, to eat away. — L. *ē*, out; *rōdere*, to gnaw. Der. *eros-ion* (from pp. *ērōs-us*).

Erotic. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐρωτικός*, relating to love. — Gk. *ἐρωτι-*, crude form of *ἐρως*, love; allied to *ἐρμαι*, I love.

Err, to stray. (F. — L.) M. E. *erren*. — O. F. *errer*. — L. *errāre*, to wander (for **ers-āre*). + G. *irren*, to stray, Goth. *airzjan*, to make to stray. Brugm. i. § 878.

erratum, an error. (L.) L. *errātum*, neut. of pp. of *errāre*, to make a mistake.

erroneous, faulty. (L.) Put for L. *errōne-us*, wandering; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *errāre* (above).

error. (F. — L.) M. E. *errour*. — O. F. *errour*. — L. *errōrem*, acc. of *error*, a mistake. — L. *errāre* (above).

Errand. (E.) M. E. *erende*. A. S. *ærende*, a message, business. + O. Sax. *ārundi*, O. H. G. *ārunti*, a message; cf. Icel. *eyrendi*, *örendi*, Swed. *ärende*, Dan. *ærende*. Usually connected with A. S. *ær*, Icel. *ær*, Goth. *airus*, a messenger; which is hardly possible.

Errant, wandering. (F. — L.) F. *errant*, pres. pt. of O. F. *errer*, *eirer*, to wander. — Late L. *iterāre*, to travel. — L. *iter*, a journey. ¶ It sometimes represents the pres. pt. of *errāre*, to wander. Doublet, *arrant*.

Erratum, Erroneous, Error; see **Err**.

Erst; see **Ere**.

Erubescant. (L.) L. *erubescant*, stem of pres. pt. of *erubescere*, to grow red. — L. *ē*, out, much; *rubescere*, to grow red, inceptive form of *rubēre*, to be red. See **Red**.

Eructate. (L.) From pp. of L. *eructāre*, to belch out. — L. *ē*, out; *ructāre*, to belch; allied to *ēr-rūgere*, to belch; cf. Gk. *ἐρρύγεσθαι*. Brugm. i. § 221.

Erdite, learned. (L.) L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudire*, to free from rudeness, to teach. — L. *ē*, from; *rudis*, rude.

Eruption. (L.) From L. *eruptiōnem*, acc. of *eruptio*, a breaking out. — L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, to break out. — L. *ē*, out; *rumpere*, to break. See **Rupture**.

Erysipelas, a redness on the skin.

ESCUTCHEON, SCUTCHEON

(L. — Gk.) L. *erysipelas*. — Gk. *ἐρυσίπτελας*, redness on the skin. — Gk. *ἐρυσι-*, allied to *ἐρυθ-ros*, red; *πίλλα*, skin. Cf. *ἐρυσίβη*, red blight on corn.

Escalade, a scaling of walls. (F. — Span. — L.) F. *escalade*. — Span. *escalado*, *escalada*, a scaling; from *escalar*, to scale. — Span. *escala*, a ladder. — L. *scāla*, a ladder; see **Scale** (3). Cf. Ital. *scalata*, an escalade; Florio also has 'Scalada, an escalado,' from Spanish.

Escape. (F. — L.) M. E. *escapen*. — O. North F. *escaper* (F. *échapper*), to escape, lit. to slip out of one's cape; Picard *écaper*. — L. *ex cappā*, out of one's cape; see **Cape** (1).

Escarpment. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. *escarpement*. Formed from F. *escarpe*, a scarp; with suffix *-ment* (L. *-mentum*); see **Scarp**.

Escheat. (F. — L.) M. E. *eschele* (also *chete*), a forfeit to the lord of the fee. — O. F. *eschete*, rent, that which falls to one, orig. fem. pp. of *escheoir* (F. *échoir*). — Late L. *excadere*, to fall to one's share. — L. *ex*, out; and *cadere*, to fall. Hence *cheat*.

Eschew, to shun. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *eschewen*. — O. F. *eschiver*, *eschever*, to shun. — O. H. G. *sciuhān*, to frighten, also to fear. — O. H. G. **scioh*, M. H. G. *schiech*, shy, timid. See **Shy**.

Escort, a guide, guard. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *escorte*. — Ital. *scorta*, a guide; fem. of pp. of *scorgere*, to see, perceive, guide (orig. to set right). — L. *ex*, entirely; *corrigerē*, to correct; see **Correct**.

Escrow, a deed delivered on condition. (F. — Teut.) A. F. *escrouwe*, M. E. *scroue*, *scrowe*; the orig. word of which *scro-ll* is the diminutive. — O. F. *escroe*, a slip of parchment. — M. Du. *schroode*, a shred, slip of paper (Kilian); cf. O. H. G. *scrōt*, a shred. See **Shred** and **Scroll**.

Escuage, a pecuniary satisfaction in lieu of feudal service. (F. — L.) O. F. *escuage* < Late L. *scūtāgium*. Formed with suffix *-age* from O. F. *escu*, a shield; because *escuage* was first paid in lieu of service in the field. — L. *scūtum*, a shield.

Esculent, eatable. (L.) L. *esculentus*, fit for eating. — L. *ēscā*, food. For **ed-sca*. — L. *edere*, to eat. Brugm. i. § 753.

Escutcheon, Scutcheon, a painted shield. (F. — L.) Formerly *escocchon*; XV cent.; A. F. *escuchon*. — O. North F. *escuchon*, O. F. *escusson*, the same; answer-

ESOPHAGUS

ing to a Late L. acc. **scūtīōnem*, extended from L. *scūtum*, a shield.

Esophagus, gullet. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *asophagus*.—Gk. *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, lit. conveyer of food.—Gk. *οισο-* (of doubtful origin); *φάγ-*, base of *φαγεῖν*, to eat.

Esoteric. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐσωτερικός*, inner; hence, secret.—Gk. *ἐσώτερος*, inner, comp. of *ἔσω*, adv., within; from *ἐς*=*els*, into, prep. Opposed to *exoteric*.

Espalier, frame-work for training trees. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *espallier*; Cot.—Ital. *spalliera*, back of a chair, support, espalier.—Ital. *spalla*, shoulder.—L. *spatula*; see *Epaulet*.

Especial. (F.—L.) O.F. *especial*.—L. *specialis*, belong to a special kind.—L. *speciēs*, a kind. Doublet, *special*.

Espionage; see *Espy*.

Espanade, a level space. (F.—Ital.—L.) M.F. *esplanade*, 'a planing, leveling, evening of ways'; Cot. Formed from O.F. *esplaner*, to level; the suffix being due to an imitation of Ital. *spianata*, an esplanade, a levelled way; from *spianare*, to level.—L. *explanāre*, to level.—L. *ex*, out; *plānāre*, to level, from *planus*, flat. See *Plain*.

Espouse. (F.—L.) O.F. *espouser*, to espouse, wed.—L. *sponsāre*, to betroth.—L. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise. See *Spouse*, *Sponsor*.

Espy, to spy, see. (F.—O.H.G.) M.E. *espyen*.—O.F. *espier*.—O.H.G. *spehōn* (G. *spāhen*), to spy; see *Species*. Der. *espi-on-age*, F. *espionnage*, from M.F. *espion*, a spy, borrowed from Ital. *spione*, a spy, from O.H.G. *spehōn*, to spy.

Esquire, a shield-bearer. (F.—L.) M.E. *squyer*.—O.F. *escuyer*, *escuier*, a squire.—Late L. *scūtārius*, a shield-bearer.—L. *scūt-um*, a shield, cover (F. *écu*). (✓SKEU.) Brugm. i. § 109. Doublet, *squire*.

Essay, **Assay**, an attempt, trial. (F.—L.) O.F. *essai*, a trial.—L. *exagium*, a trial of weight; cf. *exāmen*, a weighing, a swarm.—L. *ex*, out; *ag-ere*, to drive, impel, move. (✓AG.)

Essence, a quality, being. (F.—L.) F. *essence*—L. *essentia*, a being.—L. **essent-*, fictitious stem of pres. pt. of *esse*, to be. Der. *essenti-al*; and see *entity*.

Essoin, an excuse for not appearing in court. (F.—L. and Teut.) O.F. *essoine*, M.F. *exoine*, 'an essoine, or excuse'; Cot.—O.F. *essonier*, to excuse (Godefroy).—

ETHNIC

O.F. *es-* (L. *ex*), away; and Low L. *sunnia*, O. H. G. *sunne* (for **sundjā*, Braune, xiv. 9), lawful excuse. Cf. Goth. *sunjōn sik*, to excuse oneself, *ga-sunjōn*, to justify, from *sunja*, truth; Skt. *satja*, true. Brugm. i. § 287.

Establish. (F.—L.) M.E. *establisshen*.—O.F. *establissh-*, base of pres. pt. of *establiir*, to establish.—L. *stabilire*, to establish.—L. *stabilis*, firm; see *Stable* (2).

Estate. (F.—L.) O.F. *estat*.—L. *statum*, acc. of *status*, state; see *State*.

Esteem, to value. (F.—L.) O.F. *estimer*.—L. *estimāre*, O.L. *æstumāre*, to value. Allied to Goth. *aistan*, to regard. Brugm. ii. § 692.

estimate. (L.) From pp. of L. *estimāre*, to value (above).

Estop, to bar. (F.—L.) The same as *Stop*.

Estovers, supplies of various necessities. (F.—L.) A.F. *estovers*, M.E. *stovers*, pl. of *stover*; see *Stover*.

Estrange, to make strange. (F.—L.) O.F. *estranger*, to make strange.—O.F. *estrangle*, strange.—L. *extrāneum*, acc. of *extrāneus*, foreign, on the outside.—L. *extrā*, without; see *Extra*.

Estreat, a true copy, in law. (F.—L.) Lit. 'extract.' A.F. *estrele*, fem. of pp. of *estraire*, to extract.—L. *extracta*, fem. of pp. of *extrahere*; see *Extract*.

Estuary, mouth of a tidal river. (L.) L. *æstuarium*, the same.—L. *æstuāre*, to surge, foam as the tide.—L. *æstus*, heat, surge, tide. Allied to *Ether*.

Etch, to engrave with acids. (Du.—G.) Du. *etsen*, to etch.—G. *ätzen*, to corrode, etch; orig. 'to make to eat,' causal of G. *essen*, to eat. See *Eat*.

Eternal. (F.—L.) M.E. *eternel*.—O.F. *eternel*.—L. *æternālis*, eternal.—L. *æternus*, lit. lasting for an age; for *æuiternus*.—L. *æui-*, for *æuum*, an age. See *Age*.

Ether, pure upper air. (L.—Gk.) L. *ether*.—Gk. *αἰθήρ*, upper air; from its brightness.—Gk. *αἰεῖν*, to glow. (✓AIDH.) Brugm. i. § 202.

Ethic, relating to morals. (L.—Gk.) L. *ethicus*, moral.—Gk. *ἠθικός*, moral.—Gk. *ἦθος*, custom, moral nature; cf. *ἔθος*, manner, custom.—Skt. *svadhā*, self-will, strength, from *sva*, self, *dhā*, to place; cf. Goth. *sidus*, G. *sitte*, custom.

Ethnic, relating to a nation. (L.—Gk.)

EXPIATE

make full trial of.—*L. ex*, thoroughly; and **periri*, an obs. vb. of which the pp. *peritus* is common. See *Peril*.

Expiate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. expiāre*, to atone for fully.—*L. ex*, fully; *piāre*, to propitiate, from *pius*, devout.

Expire. (*F.—L.*) *O. F. expirer.*—*L. expirāre, expirāre*, to breathe out, die.—*L. ex*, out; *spirāre*, to breathe.

Explain. (*F.—L.*) *M. F. explaner*, *Cot.*—*L. explanāre*, to make plain.—*L. ex*, thoroughly; *planāre*, to make plain, lit. to flatten, from *planus*, flat. See *Plain*.

Expletive. (*L.*) *L. expletivus*, filling up.—*L. expletus*, pp. of *explere*, to fill up.—*L. ex*, fully; *plere*, to fill. See *Plenary*.

Explicate, to explain. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. explicāre*, to unfold, explain.—*L. ex*, out; *picāre*, to fold.

explicit. (*L.*) *L. explicitus*, old pp. of *explicāre*, to unfold, make plain (above). Cf. *F. explicite*.

Explode, to drive away noisily, burst. (*F.—L.*) *M. F. exploder*, 'to explode, publicly to disgrace or drive out;' *Cot.*—*L. explōdere* (pp. *explōsus*), to drive off the stage by noise (the old sense in *E.*).—*L. ex*, away; *plōdere, plaudere*, to clap hands. Der. *explos-ive, -ion*, from the pp.

Exploit. (*F.—L.*) *M. E. exploit*, success, Gower, *C. A. ii.* 258.—*O. F. exploit*, revenue, profit; later, an exploit, act.—*L. explicitum*, a thing settled, ended, or displayed; neut. of *explicitus*; see *exploit*. Cf. Late *L. explicita*, revenue.

Explore. (*F.—L.*) *F. explorer.*—*L. explorāre*, to search out, lit. to make to flow out.—*L. ex*, out; *plōrāre*, to make to flow. Cf. *de-plōre, im-plōre*. Brugm. i. § 154.

Exponent. (*L.*) *L. exponent*, stem of pres. pt. of *exponere*, to expound, indicate.—*L. ex*, out; *pōnere*, to put.

Export. (*L.*) *L. exportāre*, to carry away.—*L. ex*, away; *portāre*, to carry.

Expose. (*F.—L. and Gk.*) *O. F. exposer*, to lay out.—*O. F. ex-* (*L. ex*), out; *F. poser*, to place, lay. See *Pose* (1).

Exposition. (*F.—L.*) *F. exposition*.—*L. acc. expositionem.*—*L. expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, to set forth, expound. See *Expound*.

Expostulate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. expostulāre*, to demand earnestly.—*L. ex*, fully; *postulāre*, to ask.

Expound. (*L.*) The *d* is excrescent,

EXTINGUISH

but was suggested by the form of the *O. F.* infinitive. *M. E. expouner.*—*O. F. espōndre*, to explain.—*L. expōnere*, to set forth, explain.—*L. ex*, out; *pōnere*, to put. See *Exposition*.

Express, adj., exactly stated. (*F.—L.*) *O. F. expres.*—*L. expressus*, distinct; pp. of *exprimere*, to press out.—*L. ex*, out; *premere*, to press; see *Press*.

Expulsion; see *Expel*.

Expunge. (*L.*) *L. expungere*, to prick out, blot out. [*In MSS., expunction of a word is denoted by dots under it.*]=*L. ex*, out; *pungere*, to prick. Der. *expunct-ion*, from the pp. *expunctus*.

Expurgate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. expurgāre*, to purify thoroughly.—*L. ex*, thoroughly; *purgāre*, to purge, purify; see *Purge*.

Exquisite, sought out, excellent. (*L.*) *L. exquisitus*, pp. of *exquirere*, to seek out.—*L. ex*, out; *quarere*, to seek.

Exsequies; see *Exequies*.

Extant, existing. (*L.*) Late *L. extant-*, stem of *extans*, for *extans*, pres. pt. of *extāre*, to stand forth, exist.—*L. ex*, out; *stāre*, to stand.

Extasy; see *Ecstasy*.

Extempore. (*L.*) From *L. ex tempore*, at the moment.—*L. ex*, from, out of; *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time.

Extend. (*L.*) *M. E. extenden.*—*L. extendere*, to stretch out; pp. *extentus, extensus.*—*L. ex*, out; *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *extens-ion, -ive* (from the pp.).

extent. (*F.—L.*) *O. F. extente*, commonly *estente*, extent.—Late *L. extenta*, fem. of *extentus*, pp. of *extendere* (above).

Extenuate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. extenuāre*, to thin, reduce, palliate.—*L. ex*, out, very; *tenu-is*, thin. See *Thin*.

Exterior, outward. (*F.—L.*) Formerly *exteriour.*—*M. F. exterieur.*—*L. exteriōrem*, acc. of *exterior*, outward, comparative of *exterus* or *exter*, outward.—*L. ex*, out; with compar. suffix *-tero*.

Exterminate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. extermināre*, to put or drive beyond bounds.—*L. ex*, out; *terminus*, boundary.

External, outward. (*L.*) From *L. extern-us*, outward, extended form from *exterus*, outward. See *Exterior*.

Extinguish. (*L.*) Coined with suffix *-ish*, from *L. extinguere*, better *extinguere* (pp. *extinctus, extinctus*), to quench.—*L. ex*, out; **stinguere*, to prick, also to

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quench. Der. *extinct* (from pp. *extinctus*). Cf. *Distinguish*.

Extirpate. (L.) From pp. of L. *extirpare*, to root out, better spelt *exstirpare*, to pluck up by the stem. — L. *ex*, out; *stirp-s*, *stirp-es*, the stem of a tree.

Extol. (L.) L. *extollere*, to lift or raise up. — L. *ex*, out, up; *tollere*, to lift.

Extort. (L.) L. *extort-us*, pp. of *extorquere*, to twist out, wring out. — L. *ex*, out; *torquere*, to twist.

Extra. (L.) L. *extrā*, beyond, beyond what is necessary; O. L. *extrād*, allied to L. *exter*; see *Exterior*.

extraneous. (L.) L. *extrāne-us*, external, with suffix *-ous*; extended from *extrā* (above). Cf. *Strange*.

Extract. vb. (L.) L. *extract-us*, pp. of *extrahere*, to draw out. — L. *ex*, out; *trahere*, to draw.

Extraordinary. (L.) L. *extrā-ordinārius*, beyond what is ordinary, rare. — L. *extrā*, beyond; *ordinārius*, ordinary. See *Ordinary*.

Extravagant. (F.—L.) F. *extravagant*. — Late L. *extrāvagant-*, stem of *extrāvagans*, extravagant, lit. wandering beyond. — L. *extrā*, beyond; *uagans*, pres. pt. of *uagāri*, to wander.

Extravasate, to force (blood) out of its (proper) vessel. (L.) Coined from *extrā*, beyond; *uās*, a vessel; with suffix *-ate*.

Extreme. (F.—L.) O. F. *extreme*. — L. *extrēmus*, superl. of *exterus*, outward; see *Exterior*.

Extricate. (L.) From pp. of L. *extricāre*, to disentangle. — L. *ex*, out of; *trica*, impediments, perplexities.

Extrinsic. external. (F.—L.) It should rather be *extrinsec*. — O. F. *extrinseque*, outward. — Late L. acc. *extrinsecum*, adj.; allied to L. *extrinsecus*, adv., from without. — L. *extrin* (= *extrim*), adverbial form from *exter*, outward; and *secus*, beside; so that *extrin-secus* = on the outside; cf. *interim*. *Secus* is allied to *secundum*, according to, from *sequi*, to follow; see *Sequence*.

Extrude. (L.) L. *extrūdere*, to thrust out. — L. *ex*, out; *trūdere*, to thrust. Cf. *Intrude*.

Exuberant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *exuberāre*, to be fruitful or luxuriant. — L. *ex*, very; and *uberāre*, to be fruitful, from *uber*, fertile, allied to *uber*, an udder, fertility; see *Udder*.

FABRIC

Exude. (L.) From L. *exūdare*, better *exsūdare*, to sweat out, distil. — L. *ex*, out; *sūdare*, to sweat. See *Sweat*.

Exult. to leap for joy. (F.—L.) F. *exultar*. — L. *exultāre*, better spelt *exsultāre*, to leap up, exult. — L. *exsultus*, pp. of *exsilere*, to leap out. — L. *ex*, out; *salire*, to leap. See *Salient*.

Exuvise. cast skins of animals. (L.) L. *exuvise*, things stripped off. — L. *exuere*, to strip off. Cf. *induvise*, clothes.

Eyas, a nestling. (F.—L.) For *nias*; by substituting an *eyas* for a *nias*. — F. *nias*, a nestling; Cot. He also gives *niard*, whence *faulcon niard*, 'a nias faulcon.' Cp. Ital. *nidiace*, or *nidaso falcone*, 'an eyase-hawk, a young hawk taken out of her nest;' Torriano. Formed as if from Late L. **nīdācem*, acc. of **nīdax*, adj. from L. *nīdus*, a nest. See *Nest*.

Eye. (E.) M. E. *eye*, *eighe*; pl. *eyes*, *eyen* (whence *eyne*). O. Merc. *ēge*; A. S. *ēage*, pl. *ēagan*. † Du. *oog*, Icel. *auga*, Dan. *øie*, Swed. *öga*, Goth. *augō*, G. *auge*. Perhaps allied to Russ. *oko*, L. *oculus* (dimin. of **ocus*); Gk. *ὄσος* (dual); Lith. *akis*, Skt. *akshi*. Brugm. i. § 681. Der. *dais-y*, q. v.; *window*, q. v.

Eyellet-hole. (F.—L.; and E.) *Eyellet* is for M. E. *oilet*, from M. F. *oeillet*, 'a little eye, an oilet hole,' Cot.; dimin. of O. F. *oeil*, from L. *oculum*, acc. of *oculus*, eye.

Eyot, a little island. (E.) Also spelt *ail*, *eyet*, *eyght*. Late A. S. *ȳget* (Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 17, l. 30); for A. S. *īgoð*, *īgoð*, a dimin. from *ig*, *ieg*, an island; see *Island*.

Eyre, a circuit. (F.—L.) M. E. *eire*, circuit, esp. of a judge. — O. F. *eire*, journey, way. — O. F. *eirer*, to journey, wander about. — Late L. *iterāre*, to journey (for L. *itinerāre*); from L. *iter*, a journey. See *Errant*.

Eyry, a nest; see *Aery*.

F.

Fable, a story. (F.—L.) F. *fable*. — L. *fābula*, a narrative. — L. *fā-ri*, to speak, tell. See *Fate*.

Fabric. (F.—L.) F. *fabrique*. — L. *fabrica*, workshop, fabric. — L. *fābri-*, for *fāber*, a workman. From L. base **fab-*, to be skilful; cf. Lith. *dab-inū*, I adorn,

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clean; Goth. *ga-dab-ith*, it is fit; Russ. *dob-ruii*, good. See **Defit**. Der. *fabricate*, from pp. of *L. fabricāri*, to construct; from *fabrica* (above). Brugm. i. § 563.

Facade, face of a building. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *facade* (Cot.).—Ital. *facciata*, face of a building.—Ital. *faccia*, face.—Folk-L. *facia*, for *L. faciēs* (below).

face. (F.—L.) F. *face*.—Folk-L. *facia*, for *L. faciēs*, the face, appearance.

Facetious. (F.—L.) F. *facetieux* (Cot.).—M. F. *facetie*, 'witty mirth,' id.—L. *facētia*, wit; common in pl.—L. *facētus*, witty, courteous; orig. 'fine.'

Facile, easy to do. (F.—L.) F. *facile*.—L. *facilis*, i. e. do-able.—L. *facere*, to do. Der. *facility*; *faculty*.

fact-simile. (L.) For *fac simile*, make thou like.—L. *fac*, imp. s. of *facere*, to make; *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like; see **Similar**. ¶ We also find *factum simile*, i. e. made like.

fact, a deed, reality. (L.) L. *factum*, a deed; orig. neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to make, do.

faction. (F.—L.) F. *faction*, a sect.—L. *factionem*, acc. of *factio*, a doing, taking part, faction.—L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to do.

factitious. (L.) L. *factiti-us*, artificial; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to make.

factotum. (L.) A general agent.—L. *fac(ere) totum*, to do everything:

faculty, facility to act. (F.—L.) M. E. *facultee*.—F. *faculté*.—L. *facultatem*, acc. of *facultas* (= *facilitas*), facility.—L. *facilis*, easy; see **Facile**.

Fad, a folly. (F.—Prov.—L.) Apparently shortened from F. *fadaise*, fiddle-faddle; cf. 'fadeses, follies, toys, fooleries'; Cot.—Prov. *fadera*, folly (Hatzfeld).—Prov. *fat* (Gascon *fad*), foolish.—L. *fatuus*, foolish.

Fade, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. *fader*; from F. *fade*, adj., tasteless, weak, faint.—L. *uapidum*, acc. of *uapidus*, vapid. See **Vapid**. ¶ *Vade*, for *fade*, is from M. Du. *vadden*; from O. F. *fader*.

Fadge, to fit, suit, be content with, succeed. (E.) Formed, in some unexplained way, from the Teut. base *fag-*, to suit, whence also O. Sax. *fōgian*, A. S. *fēgan*, to join, suit, M. E. *fēgen*, to adapt, fit, G. *fügen*, Du. *voegen* (see Kluge and Franck). Cf. Goth. *fulla-fah-jan*, to satisfy, O. H. G. *gīfag*, content, Du. *vage-*

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fuur, cleansing fire, purgatory. See **Fair**.

Fæces. (L.) L. *fæces*, dregs; pl. of *fæx*, the same. Der. *fec-ulent*, L. *fec-ulentus*, adj. from *fæx*.

Fag, to drudge. (E.?) 'To *fag*, defecere; 'Levins (1570). The orig. sense was 'to droop.' Perhaps a corruption of *flag*; see **Flag** (1); and see below.

Fag-end, remnant. (E.?) In Massinger, Virg. Mart. ii. 3. Perhaps for *flag-end*=loose end; see above. Cf. 'the *flagg* or the *fagg federis*' (feathers); Book of St. Albans, fol. B 1 a.

Faggot, Fagot. (F.—Ital.—L.?) F. *fagot*, 'a fagot, a bundle of sticks'; Cot. Of doubtful origin; perhaps borrowed from Ital. *fagotto*, 'a faggot, Florio; a dimin. from L. *fāg-us*, a beech-tree (Körting).

Fail. (F.—L.) F. *faillir*; cf. Ital. *fallire*.—Folk-L. **fallire*, for *L. fallere*, to beguile, also, to be defective; *falli*, to err. Brugm. i. § 757.

Fain. (E.) M. E. *faȳn*. A. S. *fagen*, glad. † O. Sax. *fagan*, Icel. *feginn*, glad. Cf. A. S. *gefeon* (pt. t. *gefeah*), to rejoice. Teut. root **feh-*, as in A. S. *ge-feon* (for **feh-an*); cf. Goth. *fah-ēths*, joy.

Faint. (F.—L.) M. E. *feint*.—O. F. *feint*, weak, pretended; orig. pp. of *feindre*, to feign.—L. *fingere*, to form, feign. See **Figure**.

Fair (1), pleasing, beautiful. (E.) M. E. *faȳr*, A. S. *fæger*, fair. † Icel. *fagr*; Dan. Swed. *fager*, Goth. *fagrs*, fit, O. H. G. *fagar*. Teut. type **fagrov*. Cf. Gk. *πῆρυρον*, I fasten. Brugm. i. §§ 200, 701.

Fair (2), a holiday. (F.—L.) M. E. *feire*.—A. F. *feire* (F. *foire*).—L. *feria*, a holiday, later, a fair; commoner as pl. *feria*, for **fēs-ia*, feast-days; allied to **Feast**. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Fairy. (F.—L.) M. E. *faerie*, *faȳrye*, enchantment. [The mod. use of the word is new; *fairy*=enchantment, the old word for 'elf' being *faȳ*.]—O. F. *faerie*, enchantment.—O. F. *fae*, a fay; see **Fay**.

Faith. (F.—L.) M. E. *feith*; also *sey*. Slightly altered from O. F. *feid*, *fei*, faith.—L. *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith; allied to *fidere*, to trust. Cf. Gk. *πίστις*, faith. (✓BHEIDH.) Allied to **Bide**. Brugm. i. § 202.

Falchion, a sword. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *fauchon*.—O. F. *fauchon*.—Ital. *falcione* (ci pron. as *ch*).—Late L. *falcio-*

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nem, acc. of *falcio*, a bent sword. — L. *falci-*, decl. stem of *falx*, a sickle. Allied to *flectere*, to bend.

falcon. (F.—L.) M.E. *faucon*. — O. F. *faucon*, *faulcon*. — Late L. *falcōnem*, acc. of *falco*, a falcon, so named from its hooked claws. — L. *falc-*, stem of *falx*, a sickle.

Faldstool, a folding-stool. (Low L. — O. H. G.) Low L. *faldistolium*. — O. H. G. *fald-an*, to fold; *stuel* (G. *stuhl*), a stool. Cf. F. *fautueil*. See **Fold**.

Fall, to drop down. (E.) M.E. *fallen*. O. Merc. *fallan*; A. S. *feallan*. + Du. *val-len*, Icel. *falla*, Dan. *falde* (for *falle*), Swed. *falla*, G. *fallen*. Teut. **fallan-*. Cf. Lith. *paliti*, to fall; and perhaps L. *fallere*, to deceive, *falli*, to err. Brugm. i. § 757. Der. *be-fall*, from A. S. *be-feallan*, to fall out, happen; *fell* (1).

Fallacy. (F.—L.) Formed by adding -y to M. E. *fallace*, a fallacy, deceit. — F. *fallace*. — L. *fallācia*, deceit. — L. *fallāc-*, stem of *fallax*, deceitful. — L. *fallere*, to deceive. See above.

fallible. (L.) L. *fallibilis*, liable to err. — L. *falli*, to err; *fallere*, to deceive.

Fallow (1), orig. 'harrowed'; of land. (E.) A. S. *felging*, fallow-land. — A. S. *fealh*, a harrow. Cf. E. Fries. *felgen*, to fallow land; O. H. G. *felgā*, a harrow.

Fallow (2), used with reference to colour. (E.) O. Merc. *salu*; A. S. *fealu*, *fealo*, pale red, yellowish. + Du. *vaal*, Icel. *fólr*, pale, G. *fahl*, pale, also *falb*; Lith. *palvas*; cf. also L. *pallidus*, Gk. *πολύς*, gray, Skt. *palita*, gray. See **Pale**.

False. (F.—L.) M.E. *fals*. — O. F. *fals* (F. *faux*). — L. *falsus*, false; pp. of *fallere*, to deceive.

Falter, to totter, stammer. (E.?) M. E. *faltren*, to totter; frequentative from a base *falt-*. Of obscure origin. Perhaps connected with Icel. refl. vb. *faltra-sk*, to be cumbered, to be puzzled.

Fame, report. (F.—L.) F. *fame*. — L. *fāma*, report. — L. *fārī*, to speak; see **Fate**.

Family. (F.—L.) F. *famille*. — L. *familia*, a household. — L. *famulus*, a servant, Oscan *famel*; cf. Oscan *faamat*, he dwells. Der. *famili-ar* (L. *familiāris*).

Famine. (F.—L.) F. *famine*. — Late L. **famina*, unrecorded, but plainly an extension from L. *famēs*, hunger. Der. *fam-ish*, formed (by analogy with *lan-*

FARCE

guish, &c.) from L. *fam-ēs*, hunger; cf. O. F. *afamer*, to die of hunger.

Fan, an instrument for blowing. (L.) A. S. *fann*. — Late L. *vannus*, L. *uannus*, a fan (whence also F. *van*); see **Van** (2). Brugm. i. § 357.

Fanatic, religiously insane. (F.—L.) F. *fanatique*. — L. *fānāticus*, (1) belonging to a temple, (2) inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic. — L. *fānum*, a temple; see **Fane**.

Fancy. (F.—L.—Gk.). Short for M. E. *fantasie*. — O. F. *fantasie*. — Late L. *phantasia*. — Gk. *φαντασία*, a making visible (hence, imagination). — Gk. *φαντάζειν*, to display; see **Phantom**.

Fandango, a Spanish dance. (Span.) Span. *fandango*, 'a dance used in the W. Indies'; Pineda (1740).

Fane, a temple. (L.) L. *fānum*, a temple; shortened from an earlier form **fasnom*; cf. Oscan *fisnam*, a temple; allied to L. *fēstus*, *fēria*. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Fanfare, a flourish of trumpets. (F.—Span.?) F. *fanfare*. Prob. of imitative origin, or borrowed from Span. *fanfarria*, bluster, vaunting, which is of similar formation. Der. *fanfarr-on-ade*, bluster.

Fang, a talon, claw. (E.) A. S. *fang*; lit. a seizing. — A. S. **fōhan*, to seize, only used in the contracted form *fōn*, pt. t. *fēng*, pp. *gefangen*; the pp. form having alone survived, evolving an infin. mood in dialects. + Du. *vangen*, to catch; Icel. *fā* (cf. *fang*, sb., a catch of fish), Dan. *faae*, Swed. *få*, Goth. *fāhan*, G. *fangen*, to catch, *fang*, sb., a catch, also a fang. Allied to L. *pangere*; Brugm. i. § 421.

Fantastic. (Gk.) Gk. *φανταστικός*, able to represent or shew. — Gk. *φαντάζειν*, to display. See **Fancy**.

Fantasy, older form of **Fancy**, q. v.
Faquir, **Fakir**, an Oriental religious mendicant. (F.—Arab.) F. *faquir*, *fakir*. — Arab. *faqīr*, one of a religious order of mendicants; lit. 'poor, indigent'; Richardson's Dict. p. 1006.

Far. (E.) M. E. *fer*. A. S. *feor*. + Du. *ver*, Icel. *fjarri*, Swed. *fierran*, adv., Dan. *fiern*, G. *fern*; Goth. *fairra*, adv. Allied to Gk. *πέραν*, beyond; Skt. *paras*, beyond, *para-*, far. (✓PER.) The comp. *farther* [for M. E. *ferrer* (i. e. *far-er*)] is due to confusion with *further*, comp. of **Forth**.

Farce. (F.—L.) The orig. sense is 'stuffing'; hence, a jest inserted into a comedy. — F. *farce*, stuffing, a farce. — F.

FARDEL

farcir, to stuff. = L. *farcire*, to stuff. + Gk. *φάρσσειν* (for **φάρσ-yeiv*), to shut in.

Fardel, a pack, bundle. (F. — Arab.) M. E. *fardel*. — O. F. *fardel* (F. *fardeau*). Dimin. of O. F. *farde*, a burden. Prob. from Arab. *fardah*, a package (Devic). Perhaps borrowed through Spanish; cf. Span. *fardel*, *fardo*, a bundle.

Fare, to travel, speed. (E.) A. S. *faran*, to go, travel. + Du. *varen*, Icel. Swed. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, G. *fahren*, Goth. *faran*, to go; Teut. **faran-* (pt. t. **för*). Cf. Gk. *νοπέουαι*, I travel; L. *experior*, I pass through, Skt. *pr*, to bring over. (✓PER.) Der. *fare-well*, i.e. may you speed well; *thorough-fare*, a passage through; *wel-fare*, successful practice or journey.

Farina, ground corn. (L.) L. *farina*, meal. — L. *far*, a kind of grain; allied to Barley. Der. *farinaceous*, from L. *farinaceus*. Brugm. i. § 180.

farrago. (L.) L. *farrāgo*, mixed food for cattle, a medley. — L. *far* (gen. *farr-is*), grain (above).

Farm. (L.) M. E. *ferme*. [Cf. A. S. *feorm*, a feast, food, property, use.] — Late L. *firma*, a feast, farm, tribute; fem. of L. *firmitas*, durable. (From the *fixed* rent; also food, from its *support*.) See *Firm*.

Farrier. (F. — L.) Formerly *ferrier*, a worker in iron. — O. F. *ferrier* (the same). — L. *ferrārius*, a blacksmith. — L. *ferrum*, iron.

Farrow, to litter pigs. (E.) From the sb. *farrow*, a litter of pigs. — A. S. *feorh*, a pig; pl. *feorhas*. + M. H. G. *varch*, a pig; G. *ferk-el*; L. *porcus*; see *Pork*.

Farther; see *Far*.

Farthing, fourth part of a penny. (E.) M. E. *ferthing*. A. S. *fēþing*, *fēorðing*, older form *fēorþing*. — A. S. *fēorð-a*, fourth; with dimin. suffix *-ing* or *-l-ing*. Allied to A. S. *fower*, four.

Farthingale, **Fardingale**, a hooped petticoat. (F. — Span. — L.) M. F. *verdugalle*, 'a vardingall'; Cot. — Span. *verdugado*, a farthingale, lit. 'provided with hoops.' — Span. *verdugo*, young shoot of a tree, rod, hoop. — Span. *verde*, green. — L. *viridis*, green. See *Verdant*.

Fascinate. (L.) From pp. of L. *fascināre*, to enchant. — L. *fascinum*, a spell.

Fascine, a bundle of rods. (F. — L.) F. *fascine*. — L. *fascina*, a bundle of twigs. — L. *fascis*, a bundle.

FATIGUE

Fashion. (F. — L.) O. F. *faceon*, *fachon*, make, shape. — L. *factiōnem*, acc. of *factio*, a making; see *Faction*.

Fast (1), firm. (E.) A. S. *fast*. + Du. *vast*, Dan. Swed. *fast*, Icel. *fast*, G. *fest*; Armen. *hast*. Der. *fast* (2), *fast* (3). Brugm. ii. § 79.

fast (2), to abstain from food. (E.) A. S. *fæstan*, orig. to make fast, observe, be strict; from *fast* (above). + Du. *vasten*, Dan. *faste*, Swed. and Icel. *fasta*, G. *fasten*; Goth. *fastan*, to observe, fast.

fast (3), quick. (Scand.) A peculiar use of *fast* (1) above; this use is Scand. Cf. Icel. *drekka fast*, to drink hard, *sofa fast*, to be fast asleep, *fast* i verkum, hard at work, *fylgja fast*, to follow fast, &c. It means firm, close, urgent, quick.

fasten. (E.) A. S. *fastnian*, to make fast or firm. — A. S. *fast*, firm.

fastness. (E.) M. E. *festnes*, *fastness*, orig. 'strength.' — A. S. *fastness*, the firmament, a fastness; orig. that which is firm. — A. S. *fast*, firm.

Fastidious. (L.) L. *fastidiosus*, disdainful. — L. *fastidium*, loathing; perhaps for **fastutidium* (Vanček). — L. *fastu-s*, arrogance; *tadium*, disgust; so that *fastidium* = arrogant disgust.

Fastness; see *Fast*.

Fat (1), gross. (E.) M. E. *fatt*, *fet*, *fat*. A. S. *fätt*, orig. a pp., contr. from **fēted*, fattened, enriched. + O. H. G. *feizit* (G. *feist*), pp. of a Teut. vb. **faitjan*, formed from Teut. adj. **faitos*, which is represented by Icel. *feitr* (Swed. *fet*, Dan. *fed*), fat. Cf. Gk. *niov*, Skt. *pīvan*, fat.

Fat (2), a vat; see *Vat*.

Fate, destiny. (F. — L.) M. E. *fate*. — O. F. *fat*, *fate* (not common). — L. *fatum*, what is spoken; neut. of pp. of *fari*, to speak. + Gk. *φῶται*, I say. Perhaps allied to *Boon* (1). Brugm. i. § 187. (✓BHA.)

Father. (E.) M. E. *fader*. A. S. *fæder*. The pron. with *th* is due to dialectal influences. + Icel. *faðir*, Du. *vader*, Dan. Swed. *fader*, Goth. *fader*, G. *vater*, L. *pater*, Gk. *πατήρ*, O. Irish *athir*, Pers. *pīdar*, Skt. *pītr*. Idg. type **pater*.

Fathom. (E.) M. E. *fadme*. A. S. *fæðm*, the space reached by the extended arms, a grasp, embrace. + Du. *vadem*, Icel. *faðmr*, a fathom, Dan. *favn*, Swed. *famn*, an embrace, G. *faden*. Allied to *Patent*.

Fatigue, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *fatigue*; from *fatiguer*, to weary. — L. *fatigāre*, to weary.

FATUOUS

Fatuous. (L.) L. *fatuus*, silly, feeble; with suffix *-ous*. Der. *in-fatuate*, from pp. of L. *infatuare*, to make a fool of.

Fauces. (L.) L. *faucēs*, pl., the upper part of the throat.

Faucet, a spigot, vent. (F. - L.?) F. *fausset*, a faucet; *faulset*, Cot. Origin unknown; but cf. M. F. *faulser*, to falsify, forge; also *faulser un escu*, to pierce a shield; hence, to pierce. - L. *falsāre*, to falsify. - L. *falsus*, false.

Fault. (F. - L.) Formerly *faut*. M. E. *faute*. - O. F. *faute*, a fault. (Span. and Ital. *falla*, a defect.) - Folk-L. **fallita*, a defect, fem. of **fallitus*, new pp. of *fallere*, to deceive; cf. F. *faillir*. See **Fall**, **Fallible**, **False**. Hence also O. F. *fauter*, Span. *fallar*, Ital. *faltare*, to be lacking.

Faun, a rural (Roman) deity. (L.) L. *faunus*. - L. *faūre*, to be propitious (?)

Fauteuil, an arm-chair. (F. - Low L. - O. H. G.) F. *fauteuil*, O. F. *fauldeueil* (Cot.). - Low L. *faldistōlum*, a faldstool; see **Faldstool**.

Favour, sb. (F. - L.) O. F. *favour*. - L. *faūrem*, acc. of *fauor*, favour. - L. *faūre*, to befriend, orig. 'to venerate.'

favourite. (F. - Ital. - L.) M. F. *favorit*; cf. F. *favori*, pp. of O. F. *favorir*, to favour. But the final *t* is really due to borrowing from Ital. *favorito*, pp. and sb.; orig. pp. of *favorire*, to favour. - Ital. *favore*, favour. - L. *faūrem* (above).

Fawn (1), to cringe to, rejoice servilely over. (E.) A. S. *fahnian*, *fagnian*, to rejoice; variants of *ſagenian*, to fawn, from *ſagen*, fain, glad. † Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice, welcome one; allied to *ſeginn*, fain. See **Fain**.

Fawn (2), a young deer. (F. - L.) O. F. *fan*, *faon*, earlier *ſeōn*, a fawn; answering to a Late L. form **ſeōnem* (not found), acc. of **ſeō*, a young one. - L. *ſētus*, *ſetus*, offspring. See **Fetus**.

Fay, a fairy. (F. - L.) F. *ſte*, O. F. *ſae*, a fay. Cf. Port. *fada*, Ital. *fata*, a fay. - Late L. *fāta*, a fate, goddess of destiny, a fay. - L. *fāta*, pl. of L. *fātum*, fate. See **Fate**. Der. *fai-ry*.

Fidelity, true service. (F. - L.) O. F. *ſealte*, *ſealteit*, fidelity. - L. *ſidelitatem*, acc. of *ſidelitas*, fidelity. - L. *ſidelis*, faithful; from *ſides*, faith.

Fear. (E.) M. E. *ſecr*. A. S. *ſær*, a sudden peril, danger, fear. Orig. used of

FEEBLE

the peril of travelling. - A. S. *ſær*, 3rd stem of *ſaran*, to go, travel. † Icel. *ſär*, harm, G. *gefahr*, Du. *gevaar*, danger. Cf. L. *periculum*, danger.

Feasible, easy to be done. (F. - L.) [Also *ſeisable*.] - M. F. *ſeisable*, *ſeisable*, 'feasible, doable'; Cot. - O. F. *ſais*-, as in *ſais-ant*, pres. pt. of *ſaire*, to do. - L. *ſacere*, to do. See **Fact**.

Feast. (F. - L.) M. E. *ſeſte*. - O. F. *ſeſte* (F. *ſſte*). - Late L. *ſeſta*, fem. sb. - L. *ſeſta*, lit. festivals, pl. of *ſeſtum*. See **Fest**.

Feat, a deed well done. (F. - L.) M. E. *ſeet*, *ſete*. - A. F. *ſet*; O. F. *ſait*. - L. *ſactum*, a deed; see **Fact**.

Feather. (E.) M. E. *ſether*. A. S. *ſeðer*. † Du. *veder*, Dan. *ſiader*, Swed. *ſjäder*, Icel. *ſjöbr*, G. *feder*; L. *penna* (for **pet-sna*), Skt. *patra-*, Gk. *πτερόν*, a wing. See **Pen**. (✓**PET**.)

Feature, make, form. (F. - L.) M. E. *ſeture*. - A. F. *ſeture*; O. F. *ſaiture*, fashion. - L. *ſactura*, work, formation. - L. *ſactus*, pp. of *ſacere*, to make.

Febrile, relating to fever. (F. - L.) F. *ſebrile*. - L. *ſebris*. - L. *ſebris*, fever.

February. (L.) L. *ſebruarius*, the month of expiation. - L. *ſebrua*, neut. pl., a festival of expiation on Feb. 15. - L. *ſebruum*, purification; *ſebruare*, to expiate. Of Sabine origin.

Feckless, ineffective. Also *ſectless*; short for *effect-less*; see **Effect**.

Feculent, foul. (F. - L.) F. *ſeſculent*. - L. *ſeſculentus*, full of dregs. - L. *ſeſcēs*, dregs. See **Fæces**.

Fecundity. (F. - L.) M. F. *ſeconditē* (Cot.). - L. acc. *ſeconditatem*, fruitfulness. - L. *ſecondus*, fruitful; allied to *ſētus*, offspring. See **Fetus**.

Federal. (F. - L.) F. *ſeðeral*. Formed, with suffix *-al*, from L. *ſeder* (for **ſades*), stem of *ſedus*, a treaty. Akin to *ſides*, faith.

Fee, a lordship, a payment. (F. - O. H. G.?) A. F. *ſee*, O. F. *ſiu* (F. *ſief*), a fee, ſief. - Late L. *ſevum*, a ſief (Ducange). Prob. from O. H. G. *ſehu*, property. † Du. *vee*, Icel. *ſe*, Dan. *ſe*, Swed. *ſä*, Goth. *ſaihu*, L. *pecus*; Skt. *paçu-*, cattle. (✓**PEK**.) So also A. S. *ſeoh*, cattle, whence M. E. *ſee*, cattle, property, now obsolete. ¶ We also find Late L. *ſeudum*; see **Feudal**.

Feeble. (F. - L.) M. E. *ſeble*. - A. F. *ſeble*, M. F. *ſoible*, O. F. *ſeible* (Godefroy);

FEED

cf. Ital. *fièvre* (< *fièvre*), feeble [since Ital. *fi* < *fe*]. — L. *fiēbilis*, doleful; hence, weak. — L. *fiere*, to weep. Brugm. ii. § 590.

Feed, to take food, give food. (E.) M.E. *feiden*. A.S. *fedan*; for **fōdjan*; with vowel-change from *ō* to *ē*. — A.S. *fōda*, food. + Du. *voeden*, Icel. *fæða*, Swed. *fōda*, Dan. *fōde*, O. H. G. *fuotan*, Goth. *fōdjan*; Teut. type **fōdjan*-. See **Food**.

Feel. (E.) M.E. *feelen*. A.S. *fēlan*. + Du. *voelen*, G. *fühlen*. Teut. **fōljan*-. from Teut. base *fal*- (and grade, *fōl*-), whence also Icel. *falma*, to grope, A.S. *folm*, palm of the hand (L. *palmā*). Allied to **Palm** (1).

Feere, Feaze, Pheeze. (E.) Properly 'to put to flight, drive away, chase away, harass, worry'; often misexplained by 'whip.' M.E. *feesen*; O. Merc. *fēsian*, A.S. *fysian*, to drive away quickly, chase. Cf. Norw. *fysa* (= Icel. **feysa*), Swed. *fösa*, to drive. From Teut. base **faus*- (sense unknown). ¶ Distinct from A.S. *fysan*, to hurry, from *fūs*, prompt.

Feign. (F. — L.) M.E. *feinen*. — O.F. *feign*-, as in *feign-ant*, pres. pt. of *feindre*. — L. *fingere*, to form, feign. See **Figure**. Der. *feint* (from F. pp. *feint*).

Feldspar, a kind of mineral. (G.) Corrupted from G. *feldspath*, lit. field-spar.

Felicity. (F. — L.) O.F. *felicité*. — L. acc. *felicitatem*. — L. *fēlici*-, decl. stem of *fēlix*, happy, fruitful; allied to **Feline**.

Feline. (L.) L. *fēlinus*, belonging to cats. — L. *fēles*, a cat; perhaps allied to Gk. *θηλυς*, female.

Fell (1), to cause to fall. (E.) O. Merc. *fellan*, A.S. *fyllan*, causal of O. Merc. *fallan*, A.S. *feallan*, to fall. So also Du. *vellen*, Dan. *fælde*, Swed. *fälla*, Icel. *fella*, G. *fällen*; all causal forms. Teut. type **falljan*-, causal of *fallan*-, to fall. See **Fall**.

Fell (2), a skin. (E.) M.E. *fel*. A.S. *fel*, *fell* + Du. *vel*, Icel. *fell*, Goth. *-fill*, M. H. G. *vel*; L. *pellis*, Gk. *πέλας*, skin. Doublet, *pell*; cf. *fil-m*.

Fell (3), cruel, dire. (F. — Late L. — L. ?) M.E. *fel*. — O.F. *fel*, cruel (cf. Ital. *fello*, cruel). — Late L. *fello*, *felo*, a malefactor, felon, traitor. Perhaps from L. *fel*, gall (N.E.D.); cf. Du. dial. *fel*, sharp, biting, acrid (Molema). See **Felon**.

Fell (4), a hill. (Scand.) M.E. *fel*. — Icel. *ffjall*, *fell*, a hill; Dan. *field*, Swed.

FERN

ffjall, a fell. Allied to G. *fels*, a rock (Kluge).

Fellah, a peasant. (Arab.) Pl. *fellahin*. — Arab. *fellāh*, *fallāh*, a farmer, peasant. — Arab. root *falaḥa*, to plough, till.

Felloe; see **Felly**.

Fellow, a partner. (Scand.) M.E. *felawe*. — Icel. *fēlagi*, a partner in a 'fēlag'. — Icel. *fēlag*, companionship; lit. a laying together of property. — Icel. *fē*, property; *lag*, a laying together, a law; see **Law**. The Icel. *fē* is cognate with A.S. *feoh*, cattle, property, L. *pecus*, cattle.

Felly, Felloe, part of a wheel-rim. (E.) M.E. *felwe*. A.S. *felg*, *felga*, a felly. + Du. *velg*, Dan. *følge*, G. *felge*.

Felon, a wicked person. (F. — Late L. — L. ?) M.E. *felun*. — O.F. *felon*, a traitor. — Late L. *fēlonem*, acc. of *felo*, *fello*, a traitor, rebel. See **Fell** (3).

Felt. (E.) M.E. *felt*. A.S. *felt*. + Du. *vilt*, Low G., Swed., Dan. *felt*, G. *filz*. Teut. type **feltos*, n.; allied to G. *falsen*, to groove, join together. Der. *filter*, *feuter*.

Felucca, a ship. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *feluca*. — Arab. *fulk*, a ship. (See **Devic**.)

Female. (F. — L.) For *fenell*, by confusion with *male*. M.E. *femelle*. — O.F. *femelle*. — L. *fēmella*, a young woman; dimin. of *fēmīna*, a woman (below).

feminine. (F. — L.) O.F. *feminin*. — L. *femininus*, womanly. — L. *fēmīna*, a woman. Cf. *fēlare*, to suckle; Gk. *θηλυς*, female, *θηλή*, the breast; Skt. *dhātṛī*, a nurse.

Femoral, belonging to the thigh. (L.) L. *femorālis*; adj. from *femor*-, stem of *femur*, thigh.

Fen, a bog. (E.) M.E. *fen*. A.S. *fenn*. + Du. *veen*, Icel. *fen*, Goth. *fani*, mud. Teut. type **fanjom*, n.

Fence; short for *defence*; see **Defend**.

Fend; short for *Defend*, q. v.

Fender; short for *defender*.

Fennel, a plant. (L.) M.E. *fenel*. A.S. *finol*, *finugle*. — L. *faeniculum*, fennel; double dimin. of *faenum*, hay.

Fenugreek, a plant. (F. — L.) F. *fenugrec*. — L. *faenum Græcum*, lit. Greek hay.

Feoof; see **Fief**.

Ferment. (L.) L. *fermentum* (short for **ferui-mentum*), leaven. — L. *feruere*, to boil. See **Fervent**.

Fern. (F.) A.S. *fearn*. + Du. *varen*; G. *farn*(kraut); Skt. *parṇa*-, a wing,

FEROCITY

feather, leaf, plant, the orig. sense being 'feather.' Brugm. i. § 973. Cf. also Lith. *papartis*, Russ. *paporot(e)*, Irish *raith*, W. *rhedyn*, fern; Gk. *πτερος*, fern, *πτερόν*, a wing, feather.

Ferocity. (F.—L.) M. F. *ferocité*.—L. acc. *ferocitatem*, fierceness.—L. *feroci-*, decl. stem of *ferox*, fierce.—L. *ferus*, fierce, wild. Brugm. i. § 319.

Ferreous. (L.) L. *ferreus*, made of iron; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *ferrum*, iron.

ferruginous. (L.) L. *ferrugin-us*, same as *ferrugineus*, rusty; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *ferrugin-*, stem of *ferrugo*, rust of iron.—L. *ferrum*, iron.

Ferret (1), an animal. (F.—Low L.—L.?) O. F. *fuiret*, a ferret.—Late L. *fūr-tus*, *fūrectus*, a ferret. Also *fūrō*; said to be the same as Late L. *fūrō*, a thief, from L. *fūr*, a thief. Cf. Gk. *φύρ*, a thief; from the strong ō-grade of *φύειν*, to bear, carry off.

Ferret (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital.—L.) From Ital. *fioretti*, 'little flowers, flourishings; also foret or ferret silke,' Florio. Pl. of *fioretto*, dimin. of *fiore*, a flower.—L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flūs*, a flower; see **Flower**. Cf. F. *fleur*, ferret; from *fleur*, flower.

Ferruginous; see **Ferreous**.

Ferrule, a metal ring at the end of a stick. (F.—L.) Corrupted spelling (due to confusion with *ferrum*, iron) of the older form *virrol*; XVI cent.—O. F. *virol* (F. *virole*), a ferrule; Late L. *virola*, the same. From L. *uiriola*, a little bracelet; dimin. of **uiria*, an armband, only found in pl. *uiria*. (Diez.) Doubtful.

Ferry, vb. (E.) M. E. *ferien*. A. S. *ferian*, to convey across; causal of A. S. *faran*, to go. † Icel. *ferja*, to carry; causal of *fara*, to go; Goth. *farjan*, to travel by ship. See **Fare**. (N. E. D.)

Fertile. (F.—L.) F. *fertile*.—L. *fertilis*, fertile.—L. *ferre*, to bear. See **Bear** (1).

Ferule, a rod or bat for punishing children. (L.) Formerly *ferula*.—L. *ferula*, a rod; orig. the plant 'giant-sennel.'

Fervent, hot, zealous. (F.—L.) O. F. *servent*.—L. *servent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *servire*, to boil. Allied to O. Irish *berbaim*, I boil. Der. *fervour*, from O. F. *fervour*<L. acc. *servuorem*, heat; *serviul*, from L. *servidus*.

Fess, a horizontal band in heraldry.

FETTER

(F.—L.) O. F. *fesse* (Roquefort); mod. F. *fasse*, a fess.—L. *fascia*, a girth; allied to *fascis*, a bundle; see **Fascine**.

Festal. (F.—L.) O. F. *festal*. Formed (with F. suffix *-al*<L. *-alis*) from L. *festum*, a feast, orig. neut. of *festus*, festive, joyful. Allied to **Fair** (2) and **Fane**.

festival. (F.—Late L.—L.) Properly an adj.—O. F. *festival*, festive.—Late L. *festivālis*.—L. *festivus* (below).

festive. (L.) L. *festivus*, belonging to a feast.—L. *festum*, a feast.

Fester, a sore. (F.—L.) O. F. *festre*, also spelt *fistle*, an ulcer; whence *festrir*, to fester (Godefroy).—L. *fistula*, a running sore. See **Fistula**.

Festival, Festive; see **Festal**.

Festoon. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *feston*, a garland, festoon.—Ital. *festone*, a garland. Usually derived from L. *festum*, a feast.

Fetch. (E.) M. E. *fecchen*, pt. t. *fehle*, *fachte*. A. S. *feccan*, to fetch, Gen. xviii. 4; Luke xii. 20. Prob. *fecce*(*e*)*n* is a later form of *setian*, to fetch (Anglia, vi. 177). Allied to A. S. *fæt*, a pace, step, journey; Icel. *fet*, a step, foot-measure; and to L. *pēs* (gen. *ped-is*), a foot. ¶ Cf. A. S. *gefeccan*, O. E. T., p. 178. Der. *fetch*, sb., a stratagem.

Fête. (F.—L.) Mod. F. *fête*, the same as O. F. *feste*; see **Feast**.

Fetich, Fetish, an object of superstitious dread. (F.—Port.—L.) F. *fétiche*.—Port. *feitico*, sorcery, lit. artificial; also, a name given by the Port. to the roughly made idols of Africa.—L. *factitius*, artificial.—L. *fact-us*, pp. of *facere*, to make.

Fetid. (F.—L.) O. F. *fetide*.—L. *fétidus*, *fétidus*, stinking.—L. *fetere*, to stink.

Fetlock. (Scand.) As if the 'lock' or tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern-joint. Cf. Low G. *fetlock* (Lübben); M. H. G. *visseloch* (Kluge). The syllable *-lock* is due to a double suffix, but was thought to refer to Icel. *lokkr*, A. S. *loc*, a lock of hair. *Fet-* is prob. allied to Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, *fets*, a pacer (used of horses); and to Icel. *fötr*, a foot; cf. G. *fessel*, pastern; and see **Fetch**, **Foot**. (Kluge, s. v. *Fuss*.)

Fetter. a shackle. (E.) M. E. *feter*. A. S. *fetor*, a shackle for the foot; from **fet-*, &-grade of *föt*, foot. † Du. *veter*, Icel. *fjöturr*; cf. L. *ped-ica* and *com-pēs*, Gk. *πῆδη*, a fetter. Der. *fetter*, vb.

FETUS .

Fetus, offspring. (L.) *L. fetus*, a bringing forth, offspring. = *L. *fuere*, an obsolete verb, to generate, produce; allied to *fu-i*, I was; see **Future**, **Be**. Brugm. i. § 361, ii. § 587.

Feu, a fief; a variant of **Fee**.

Feud (1), hatred, perpetual hostility. (F. — O. H. G.) *M. E. fede, feid*. Modified in spelling in some unexplained way, perhaps by the influence of *foe*. — O. F. *feide, faide, fede*, perpetual hostility. — O. H. G. *fēhida* (G. *fēhde*), enmity; cognate with A. S. *fāhð*, enmity, from A. S. *fāh*, hostile. See **Foe**.

Feud (2), a fief. (Low L. — F. — O. H. G.) Low L. *feudum*, a Latinised form allied to O. F. *feu*, also spelt *fief*; see **Fee**, **Fief**. (The intrusive *d* is unexplained.) **Der.** *feud-al*, adj.

Feuter, to lay spear in rest. (F. — Teut.) From *M. E. feuter*, a rest for a spear. — O. F. *feutre*, older *feltre*, a piece of felt, also a rest (prob. at first felted) for the lance. Cp. Ital. *feltro*, felt. Of Teut. origin; from Low G. *felt*, felt. See **Felt**.

Feuterer, a dog-keeper. (F. — Low L. — C.) In Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1; see Nares. Older spelling *veuter*, for *veutr-er*. — O. F. *veutre*, mod. F. *vautre*, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff. — Low Lat. acc. *veltrum*; for L. *vertagus, vertagra, vertraga*, a greyhound. Said to be Celtic. Perhaps from Celtic *ver-*, intensive prefix, and *trag-*, to run; see **Fick**, ii. 136, 283.

Fever, a kind of disease. (L.) *M. E. feuer (fever)*. A. S. *fēfer, fēfor*; see **Matt**. viii. 15; A. F. *fevre*. — L. *febris*, fever.

feverfew, a plant. (L.) A. S. *fēferfuge*; A. F. *feverfue*. — Late L. *febrisfuga*, for L. *febrisfugia*, 'fever-dispelling.' — L. *febris*, fever; *fugāre*, to put to flight.

Few (E.) *M. E. fewe*. A. S. pl. *fēawe*. + Icel. *fār*, Dan. *faa*, Swed. *få*; Goth. *fawai*, pl.; cf. L. *paucus*, Gk. *παυρος*, small.

Fey, doomed to die. (E.) A. S. *sāge*, doomed to die. + Icel. *feigr*, Du. *veeg*; G. *feige*, cowardly; Swed. *feg*, Dan. *feig*, cowardly.

Fez, a red Turkish cap, without a brim. (F. — Morocco.) F. and Turk. *fez*, a cap; so called because made at Fez, in Morocco.

Fiasco, lit. 'a bottle.' (Ital.) Ital. *far fiasco*, to make a bottle, also, to fail,

FIELDFARE

break down. See **Flask**. (Origin of phrase unknown.)

Fiat, a decree. (L.) *L. fiat*, let it be done. — L. *fio*, I become; used as pass. of *facere*, to do, but really allied to *fui*, I was. Cf. A. S. *bēa*, I am. Brugm. i. § 282.

Fib. (Low G.) Allied to *fob*, *sub off*, to delude (Shak.); cf. G. *foppen*, to banter (formerly, to lie); Westphal. *fip-ken*, a small lie, fib (Woeste).

Fibre. (F. — L.) F. *fibre*. — L. *fibra*, a thread.

Fickle. (E.) *M. E. fikel*. A. S. *ficol*; from **fician*, to deceive, in comp. *be-fician*, to deceive; cf. *fic*, sb., fraud, *fācne*, deceitful; *fācen*, fraud.

Fiction. (F. — L.) F. *fiction*. — L. *fictionem*, acc. of *fictio*, a feigning. — L. *fictus*, pp. of *ingere*, to feign. See **Figure**.

Fiddle, a violin. (L.) *M. E. fithel*; A. S. *fīdele*: cf. Icel. *fīðla*, Dan. *fiddel*, Du. *vedel*, G. *fiedel*. Apparently borrowed from Late L. *uitula, uidula*, a viol; see **Viol**.

Fidelity. (F. — L.) *M. F. fidelitē*. — L. *fidelitatem*, acc. of *fidelitās*, faithfulness. — L. *fideli*, stem of *fidelis*, faithful. — L. *fides*, faith. See **Faith**.

Fidget. (Scand.) A dimin. form of *fidge*, to be continually moving up and down, like *fike* in North of England, *M. E. fiken*, to fidget, to hasten. Cf. Icel. *fika*, to climb up nimbly, as a spider; Swed. *fika*, to hunt after, Norw. *fika*, to take trouble, *fika etter*, to hasten after, pursue.

Fiducial, shewing trust. (L.) From Late L. *fiduciālis*, adj. — L. *fiducia*, trust. — L. *fidere*, to trust.

Fie. (F. — L.) *M. E. fy*. — F. *fi*. — L. *fi*. Cf. Icel. *fý*, Dan. *fy*, Swed. *fy*, G. *pfui*, Lat. *phu*, *phy*, Skt. *phut*, expressions of disgust.

Fief, land held of a superior. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *fief*, formerly spelt *fiu* (Roland). See **Foe**. **Der.** *feoff*, vb., to put in legal possession; from A. F. *feoffer*, to endow with a *feof* or *fief*. Also *seoffec*, A. F. *seoffē*, pp. of *seoffer*.

Field. (E.) *M. E. feld*. A. S. *feld*. + Du. *veld*. G. *feld* (whence Dan. *felt*, Swed. *fält*). Allied to A. S. *folde*, earth, land. Teut. type **felthus*. Cf. Russ. *polē*, a field; Skt. *pr̥thivī*, earth. Brugm. i. § 502.

fieldfare, a bird. (E.) A. S. *feldfare* [miswritten *feldware*], lit. 'field-traveller'; see **Fare**.

Fiend. (E.) M.E. *fend*. A.S. *fiond*, *fiond*, lit. 'a hating one, an enemy, the enemy; orig. pres. pt. of *fæg(e)an*, to hate. + Du. *vijand*, Dan. Swed. *fiende*; Icel. *ffjandi*, pres. pt. of *ffja*, to hate; Goth. *fiands*, from *ffjan*, to hate; G. *feind*. Cf. Skt. *piy*, to hate (Fick). See **Foe**.

Fierce. (F.-L.) M.E. *fers*. = O.F. *fers*, *fiers*, old nom. of O.F. *fer*, *fier*, *fierce* (F. *fier*, proud). = L. *ferus*, wild.

Fife. (F.-O.H.G.-L.) F. *fiſre*. = O.H.G. *pfifa*, G. *pfiefe*, a pipe. = O.H.G. *pfisen*, to blow, whistle. = Late L. *pipäre*, to pipe; L. *pipäre*, to chirp (as a bird). See **Pipe**.

Fig. (F.-Prov.-L.) F. *figue*. = Prov. *figa*. = Folk-L. **fica*, used for L. *figus*, a fig. (Cf. O.F. *ſie*, a fig; immediately from *ſica*.)

Fight. (E.) M.E. *fihten*, *ſehten*, vb. O. Merc. *ſehtan*, to fight; *ſehta*, a fight. + Du. *vechten*, G. *ſechten*, to fight (whence Dan. *ſegte*, Swed. *fakta*). Teut. **ſehtan*.

Figment. (L.) L. *ſigmentum*, an invention. = L. *ſig-*, base of *ſingere*, to feign (pp. *ſic-tus*, for **ſig-tus*).

figure. (F.-L.) F. *figure*. = L. *figura*, a thing made. = L. *ſingere* (base *ſig-*), to make, fashion, feign. + Goth. *deigan*, to knead, Skt. *dih*, to smear. (✓DHEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 589. Der. *dis-figure*, *pre-figure*, *trans-figure*.

Filament. (F.-L.) F. *filament*. = Late L. *ſilamentum*, thin thread. = Late L. *ſiläre*, to wind thread. = L. *ſilum*, thread; see **File** (1).

Filbert. fruit of hazel. (F.-O.H.G.) Formerly *philiberd* (Gower); short for *Philiberd* or *Philibert nut*, from the proper name *Philibert*; (S. Philibert's day is Aug. 22); North F. *noix de filbert* (Moisy). = O.H.G. *ſilu-berht*, very bright; from *ſilu* (G. *viel*), greatly, *berht*, bright. ¶ Called in Germany *Lambertsnuß*, i. e. nut from Lombardy (Weigand).

Filch. (E.) Etym. unknown; possibly related to M.E. *ſelen*, to conceal. Cf. Icel. *ſela*, to hide, bury; Goth. *ſilhan*, to hide.

File (1), string, line, order. (F.-L.) Partly from O.F. *ſile*, a file, from *ſiler*, to thread; from Late L. *ſiläre* (see **Filament**); partly from F. *ſil*, thread, from L. *ſilum*, a thread.

File (2), a steel rasp. (E.) O. Merc. *ſil*; A.S. *ſeol*. + Du. *viſl*, O.H.G. *ſihala*, G. *ſeile*; as if from a base **ſen-*. The Icel. form is *þel*, as if from a base **then-*.

File (3), to defile. (E.) A.S. *ſylan*, to make foul; for **ſilian*. = A.S. *ſül*, foul. See **Defile** (1) and **Foul**.

Filial. (L.) From L. *ſili-us*, a son, *ſilia*, daughter; orig. infant: cf. L. *ſeläre*, to suck. Cf. **Feminine**. (✓DHE.)

Filibuster. a freebooter. (Span. - Du.) Span. *ſilibuſter*, a mere corruption of Du. *vrijbuiter*, a freebooter. = Du. *vrijbuiten*, to rob, plunder. = Du. *vrij*, free; *buit*, booty, plunder. See **Booty**.

Filigrée. (F.-Ital.-L.) Formerly *ſiligrane*; XVII cent. = F. *ſiligrane*. = Ital. *ſiligrana*, filigrée-work, fine wrought work. = Ital. *ſilo*, a thread or row, *ſiläre*, to spin; *grano*, grain or texture; so called because the chief texture of it was wrought in silver wire. From L. *ſilum*, thread; *grānum*, grain. ¶ The Span. *ſiligrana* is merely borrowed from Italian (Monlau).

Fill. vb. (E.) A.S. *ſyllan*; formed from *ſul*, i. e. full, by vowel-change from *u* to *y*. + Du. *vullen*, Icel. *ſylla*, Dan. *ſylde*, Swed. *ſylla*, Goth. *ſulljan*, G. *ſüllen*.

Fillet. (F.-L.) M.E. *ſilet*. = O.F. *ſilet*, dimin. of *ſil*, a thread. = L. *ſilum*, a thread. See **File** (1).

Filibeg, Philibeg, a kilt. (Gaelic.) Gael. *ſeileadh-beag*, the modern kilt. = Gael. *ſeileadh*, *ſeile*, a kilt, prob. from L. *uclum*, a veil (Macbain); and *beag*, little, small. Cf. W. *bach*, little.

Filip, to strike with the finger-nail, when jerked from the thumb. (E.) Another form of *ſlip*; see **Flippant**.

Fills, used for *thills*. (E.) See **Thill**.

Filly, a female foal. (Scand.) Icel. *ſyſja*, a filly, allied to *ſoli*, a foal, cf. Dan. Swed. *ſöl*, G. *ſüllen*. See **Foal**.

Film, a thin skin. (E.) A.S. *ſilmen* (*ſylmen*), neut., membrane (O. Fries. *ſilmene*, f., skin). For W. Teut. **ſilmin-jo-*, from **ſelmen*, *-mon-*, as in A.S. *ægerſelma*, skin of an egg. Extended from the base *ſel-* in A.S. *ſel*, skin, Goth. *ſill*, skin. See **Fell** (2).

Filter, to strain. (F.-O. Low G.) F. *ſiltrer*, orig. to strain through felt. = F. *ſiltre*, a strainer, orig. felt (Littre). = Low G. *ſilt*, felt; see **Felt**.

Filth, foul matter. (E.) A.S. *ſſlþ*. = A.S. *ſül*, foul (by vowel-change of *ü* to *y*). So also O. Sax. *ſülithā*, filth, from *ſül*, foul. See **Foul**.

Fin. (E.) A.S. *ſinn*, a fin. + Du. *vin*, Swed. *ſena*, Dan. *ſinne*; L. *pinna*. See **Pin**.

FINAL

Final. (F. — L.) O.F. *final*. — L. *finalis*, final. — L. *finis*, end.

Finance, revenue. (F. — L.) O.F. *finance*. — Late L. *finantia*, payment. — Late L. *fināre*, to pay a fine. — Late L. *finis*, a settled payment, a *finish* or end, i. e. final arrangement; L. *finis*, end.

Finch, a bird. (E.) M.E. *finch*. A.S. *finc*. + Du. *vinck*. Dan. *finke*, Swed. and G. *fink*. Cf. W. *pinc*, a chaffinch; Gk. *στύγος*, *στύγα*, a finch; prov. E. *spink*. Der. *chaf-finch*, q. v., *bull-finch*, &c.

Find. (E.) A.S. *findan*. + Du. *vinden*, Dan. *finde*, Swed. and Icel. *finna* (= *finha*), Goth. *finthan*, G. *finden*. Teut. **fenth-an*; Idg. base **pent*, whence O. Irish *ét-aim*, I find. Perhaps allied to L. *petere*, to seek after; see **Petition**. Brugm. ii. § 634.

Fine (1), exquisite, thin. (F. — L.) O.F. *fin*, witty, perfect. — Late L. *finus*, fine; used in place of L. *finitus*, well rounded or ended, said of a sentence (Brachet), orig. pp. of *finire*, to end. — L. *finis*, end. ¶ *Finus* is a back-formation from *finire*.

fine (2), a tax. (Law L.) Law L. *finis*, a fine, a final arrangement; L. *finis*, end. See **Finance** (above).

Finger. (E.) A.S. *finger*. + Du. *vinger*, Icel. *fingr*, Dan. Swed. G. *finger*, Goth. *figgrs* (= *fingers*). Teut. type **fin-grōz*; orig. sense unknown.

Finial. (L.) A coined word; from L. *finis*, end. Cf. *final*.

finical. (F. — L.) A coined word; extended from **Fine** (1) above.

finish, vb. (F. — L.) M.E. *finischen*. — O.F. *finiss*, base of pres. pt. of *finir*, to finish. — L. *finire*, to end. — L. *finis*, end.

finite, limited. (L.) L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire* (above).

Fjord, a sea-loch, deep inlet of the sea. (Scand.) Norw. *fjord*, Dan. *fjord*, *fjord*; Icel. *fiörðr*. See **Frith**.

Fir, a tree. (Scand.) M.E. *fir*; answering to a mutated form due to A.S. *furh*, which occurs in *furhwudu*, a pine-tree; but prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *fyriskögr*, a fir-wood (written *fyriskögr*); from Icel. *fura*, a fir; cf. Dan. *fyr*, Swed. *fura* + G. *föhre*, W. *pyr*. Cognate with L. *quercus*, an oak; and O. Lombardic *fercha*, *æsculus*.

Fire. (E.) A.S. *fyr*. + Du. *vuur*, Icel. *fýr*, Dan. and Swed. *fyr*, G. *feuer*, M.H.G.

FIST

viur, O.H.G. *fuir*. Teut. type **fū-ir*. Cognate with Gk. *ῥῆψ*. Cf. Skt. *pāvaka* (from *pā*), purifying, also fire. (✓PÜ.)

Firk, to conduct, drive, beat. (E.) A.S. *fercian*, to conduct, support. Prob. from A.S. *fær*, a journey; allied to **Fare**.

Firkin, the fourth part of a barrel. (M. Du.) M.E. *ferdekin*. From Du. *vierde*, fourth; with suffix *-kin* (as in *kil-der-kin*) answering to the M. Du. double dimin. suffix *-k-in* (G. *-chen* in *mädchen*). *Vierde* is from Du. *vier*, four; see **Four**.

Firm (1), adj. (F. — L.) M.E. *ferme*. — O.F. and F. *ferme*. — L. *firmus*, steadfast. Der. *farm*.

firm (2), a partnership. (Span. — L.) The older sense was 'signature' of the house or (as we call it) the firm. — Span. *firma*, a signature. — Span. *firmar*, to confirm, sign. — L. *firmare*, to make firm. — L. *firmus*, firm (above).

firmament, celestial sphere. (F. — L.) O.F. *firmament*. — L. *fīrmamentum*, a support; also, expanse of the sky (Vulgate). — L. *fīrmāre*, to strengthen; from *firmus*, firm.

Firman, a mandate. (Pers.) Pers. *fermān*, a mandate, order; O. Pers. *framāna* (Horn); cf. Skt. *pramāṇa*, a decision, from *pra*, before (Gk. *πρό*) and *mā*, to measure.

First. (E.) A.S. *fyrst*, the superl. of *fore*, with vowel-change of *u* (A.S. *o*) to *y*. + Icel. *fyrstr*; Dan. *første*; Swed. *första*. Teut. type **furstoz*, superl. from the base **fur*-; see **Fore**.

Firth; see **Frith**.

Fiscal, pertaining to the revenue. (F. — L.) O.F. *fiscal*. — Late L. *fiscālis*. — L. *fiscus*, a basket of rushes, also a purse.

Fish. (E.) A.S. *fisc*. + Du. *visch*, Icel. *fiskr*, Dan. and Swed. *fisk*, G. *fisch*; Goth. *fisks*. Teut. type **fiskoz*. Cognate with L. *piscis*, Irish and Gael. *iasg*, O. Ir. *iasc* (with loss of initial *p*).

Fissure. (F. — L.) O.F. *fissure*. — L. *fissūra*. — L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, to cleave. + Skt. *bhid*, to cleave; A.S. *bītan*, to bite. (✓BHEID.) And see **Vent** (1). Brugm. i. § 567.

Fist. (E.) M.E. *fist*, *fest*, *fust*. A.S. *fyst*. + Du. *vuist*, G. *faust*, O.H.G. *füst*. Teut. **füstiz*. ¶ If the orig. Teut. form was **fuhnstiz*, it may be identified with Russ. *piaste*, fist, O. Slav. *pesti*; from an Idg. base **pnksti*-, which is allied to **Five**.

FISTULA

Fistula, a deep, narrow abscess. (L.) From the shape; L. *fistula*, a pipe.

Fit (1), to suit; as adj., apt. (Scand.) M. E. *fiten*, to arrange. — Icel. and Norw. *fitja*, to knit together; Swed. dial. *fitja*, to bind together; cf. G. *fitzen*, to bind into skeins, from *fitse*, a skein. From Icel. *fit*, a hem, also 'web' of a bird's foot; cf. M. Dan. *fidde*, to knit; Dan. *fid*, a skein. Perhaps allied to **Fit** (2). ¶ Influenced as to sense by M. E. *fete*, well done; from O. F. *fait*, Lat. *factus*; see **Feat**.

Fit (2), a part of a poem, attack of illness. (E.) M. E. *fit*. A. S. *fitt*, (1) a song, (2) a struggle; which perhaps are the same word. Cf. **Fit** (1).

Fitch, the same as **Vetch**, q. v.

Fitchet, **Fitchew**, a pole-cat. (F. — M. Du.) *Fitchew* is from Picard *ficheux*, M. F. *fissau*, a polecat; older form, *fissel*. — M. Du. *fisse*, a polecat; from the smell. Cf. Icel. *fisa*, to make a smell.

Fitz, son. (A. F. — L.) Formerly *fiz* (with *z* as *ts*). — A. F. *fiz* (with *z* as *ts*); also O. F. *filz*, *filz*. — L. *filitus*, a son.

Five. (E.) M. E. *fiif*; sometimes *fue*, as a plural. A. S. *fiif* (for **fimf*). † Du. *vijf*, Dan. Swed. *fem*, Icel. *fimm*, Goth. *fimf*, G. *fünf*; W. *pump*, O. Ir. *coic*, L. *quinque*, Lith. *penki*, Gk. *πέντε* (Æol. *πέμπε*), Skt. *pañcha*. Idg. type **penge*. Der. *fif-th*, A. S. *fifla*; *fifteen*, A. S. *fiftene*; *fif-ty*, A. S. *fiftig*.

Fix. (F. — L.) O. F. *fix*, fixed. — L. *fixus*, fixed; pp. of *figere*, to fix.

Fixx. (Scand.) Imitative; cf. Icel. *fisa*, Dan. *fise*, with the sense of L. *pedere*.

Flabby; weakened form of *flappy*; see **Flap**. Cf. Low G. *flabbe*, a hanging lip; *flabbsig*, flabby (Danneil).

Flaccid. (F. — L.) F. *flaccide*. — L. *flaccidus*, limp. — L. *flaccus*, flabby.

Flag (1), to droop, grow weary. (E.) Weakened form of *flack*, to hang loosely; M. E. *flakken*, to flap about. From the base *flac* of A. S. *flac-or*, flying, roving. † Icel. *flakka*, to rove; *flaka*, to flap; *flökra*, *flöggra*, Dan. *flagre*, to flutter; G. *flackern*, to flutter. All from the imitative base *flak*, allied to *flap*, *flicker*. And partly from O. F. *flaquir*, to be limp; from O. F. *flaque*, limp, L. *flaccus*.

flag (2), an ensign. (Scand.?) Dan. *flag*, Swed. *flagg*, a flag; from base of Icel. *flöggra*, to flutter (above).

flag (3), a reed; the same word as *flag* (2); from its waving in the wind.

FLAMINGO

Flag (4), **Flagstone**, a paving-stone. (Scand.) Icel. *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone. This might give E. dial. *flaw* (see **Flaw**), but cf. Icel. *flagna*, to flake off, Dan. dial. *flag-torr*, Sc. *flag*, a cut turf. A weakened form of **Flake**.

Flagellate. (L.) From pp. of L. *flagellare*, to scourge. — L. *flagellum*, dimin. of *flagrum*, a scourge. See **Flail**.

Flageolet, a sort of flute. (F. — Prov.) M. F. *flageolet*, dimin. of *flageol*, with the same sense. — Prov. *flajols*, *flaujols*, a flageolet; which cannot represent a Late L. **flautiolus*, a little flute, as suggested by Diez.

Flagitious. (L.) L. *flagitiös-us*, shameful; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *flagitium*, a disgraceful act; cf. L. *flagitare*, to act with violence. Perhaps allied to **Flagrant**.

Flagon. (F. — Late L.) O. F. *flacon*, another form of *flacon*. — Late L. *flascōnem*, acc. of *flasco*, a flask. — Late L. *flasca*, a flask. See **Flask**.

Flagrant, glaring, as a fault. (F. — L.) O. F. *flagrant*, properly burning. — L. *flagrant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *flagrāre*, to burn. † Gk. *φλέγειν*, to burn; Sk. *bhrāj*. (✓BHLEG.) Brugm. i. § 539 (2).

Flail. (L.) M. E. *flēl*, *flēl*, *flēil*. [Later, *flayel* (from O. F. *flail* > F. *fléau*).] From L. *flagellum*, a whip, in Late L., a flail; dimin. of *flagrum*, a scourge. See **Flagellate**.

Flake, a thin slice. (Scand.) Norw. *flak*, a slice, an ice-flake; cf. Icel. *flakna*, *flagna*, to flake off, Swed. *flaga*, a flake. Perhaps allied to **Flay**.

Flambeau. (F. — L.) F. *flambeau*, a torch; dimin. of O. F. *flambe* (below).

flame, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *flame*, *flamme*; also *flambe*. — L. *flamma* (**flagma*?), a flame; perhaps from the base *flag*, to burn. See **Flagrant**.

Flamen. (L.) L. *flāmen*, a priest of Rome. Prob. for **flag-men*, he who burns the sacrifice; cf. *flagrare*, to burn. Or else allied to Goth. *blōtan*, to sacrifice.

Flamingo. (Span. — Prov. — L.) Span. *flamenco*, a flamingo; but said to be a Provençal word; the Prov. form is *flamenc*, where the suffix *-enc* is supposed to be an adaptation of the Teut. suffix *-ing*. The F. form is *flamant*, lit. 'flaming,' but it seems to have been confused with F. *Flamand*, a *Fleming*, whence the peculiar form of the Prov. form may have arisen; Palsgrave has 'Flemmyng, *flamant*.'

FLANGE

Still, the etymology is certainly from L. *flamma*, a flame; from the flame-like colour of the bird.

Flange, a projecting rim. (F.—Teut.) The same as prov. E. *flanch*, a projection; cf. *flanch* in heraldry, an ordinary on each side (or *flanke*) of the shield.—O. F. *flanche* (A. F. *flanke*), fem. sb. allied to F. *flanc*, side. See below.

flank, the side. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *flanc*.—F. *flanc*, side.—O. H. G. *hlancha*, *lanka*, hip, bend, loin; cf. Mid. Du. 'de *Lancke*, the flanks; Hexham. Allied to A. S. *hlanc*, slender; see **Lank**. (Disputed; but probable; see Kluge, s. v. *Gelenk*.)

Flannel. (W.) Prov. E. *flannen*, a better form.—W. *gwlanen*, flannel, from *gwlan*, wool. Allied to **Wool**.

Flap, to beat with the wings. (E.) M. E. *flappen*, to beat; not in A. S. E. Fries. *flappen*. Imitative; like *slack*, to beat; see **Flag** (1).—Du. *flappen*, to flap. Der. *flabby* (flappy); *flap*, sb.

Flare; see below.

Flash, to blaze. (E.) M. E. *flaschen*, to dash; cf. Swed. dial. *flasa*, to burn violently; Icel. *flasa*, to rush, *flas*, a swift rushing.

flare. (Scand.) Norweg. *flara*, to blaze; apparently a variant of Swed. dial. *flasa* (above).

Flask. (Late L.?) A. S. *flasce*, *flaxe*; we also find Icel. *flaska*, Dan. *flaske*, Swed. *flaska*, G. *flasche*; but it is hardly a Teut. word.—Late L. *flasca*, a flask; cf. also W. *flasg*, Gael. *flasg* (from E.). Remoter origin uncertain. See **Flagon**.

Flat. (Scand.) M. E. *flat*.—Icel. *flatr*, Swed. *flat*, Dan. *flad*.

Flatter. (F.—Teut.; or E.) M. E. *flateren*, a frequentative form. Either, with suffix *-er*, from O. F. *flat-er*, mod. F. *flater*, to flatter; or formed from an E. base *flat-*, of imitative origin; cf. M. Du. *flattēren*, to flatter (Hexham) from O. F. *flater*, which is from Icel. *flat-r*, flat; from the notion of making smooth. Cf. the base *flak-*, seen in M. Swed. *fleckra*, to flatter, Swed. dial. *fleka*, to caress; also M. E. *flakken*, to move to and fro, and G. *flach*, flat; see **Flag** (1). The sb. *flattery* is plainly adapted from O. F. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie*.

Flatulent, windy. (F.—L.) M. F. *flatulent*.—Late L. *flatulentus*.—L. *flatus*, breath.—L. *flāre*, to blow; see **Blow** (1).

FLEDGE

Flaunt, to display ostentatiously. (Unknown.) It seems to have been particularly used of the display of fluttering plumes, &c. Of unknown origin; most words in *-aunt* are French. Somewhat similar is Swed. dial. *flankt*, flutteringly, loosely, from *flanka*, to waver; perhaps allied to *flakka*, to waver, answering to M. E. *flakken*; see **Flag** (1).

Flavour. (F.—L.) The form seems to have been influenced by that of the word *savour*. O. Lowl. Sc. *flewoure*, *flewer*.—O. F. *fleur*, *fleur*, *flaur*, smell. Cf. Ital. *fiatore*, a bad odour; answering to Late L. acc. **flātorēm*.—L. *flātus*, pp. of *flāre*, to blow. (Körting, § 3316.)

Flaw, a crack. (Scand.) M. E. *flawe*.—Swed. *flaga*, a crack, flaw, also a flake; see **Flake**. Cf. prov. E. *flaw*, a flake (as of snow); also, a gust of wind, like Du. *vlaag*.

Flawn, a kind of custard. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *flaun*.—F. *flan*, O. F. *flaon*, a flawn; (cf. Span. *flaon*, Ital. *fiadone*).—O. H. G. *flado*, a broad flat cake; G. *fladen*. Allied to Gr. *πλᾶνός*, broad.

Flax, a plant. (E.) A. S. *flæx*.—Du. *vlax*, G. *flachs*. Perhaps allied to Goth. *flah-ta*, a plaiting, Gk. *πλέκ-ειν*, to weave.

Flay, to strip off skin. (E.) M. E. *flaen*. A. S. *flæan*, to flay.—Icel. *flā*, pt. t. *flō*, pp. *flęgnn*. Teut. type **flahan-* (pt. t. **flāh*), to strike. Cognate with Lith. *plakù*, I strike; cf. Lat. *plāga*, a stroke. See **Plague**. Brugm. i. § 569.

Flea. (E.) M. E. *flee*, pl. *fleen*. A. S. *flēah*, a flea.—Du. *vloot*, Icel. *flō*, G. *floh*. Teut. base **flauh-*, or perhaps **flauh-*, allied to the verb to *flee*. See **Flee**.

Fleam, a kind of lancet. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *fieme*, F. *flamme*, a fleam; Hamilton.—Late L. *flēioma*, a lancet (Vocab. 400. 11); shortened from Late L. *flebotomum*, *phlebotomum*, a lancet.—Gk. *φλεβοτόμον*, a lancet.—Gk. *φλέβο-*, decl. stem of *φλέψ*, a vein; *τομ-*, o-grade of *τέμνειν*, to cut. Hence also M. H. G. *fledeme*, G. *fiete*, Du. *vlizm*, a fleam.

Fleck, a spot. (Scand.) M. E. *flek*.—Icel. *flekkr*, a spot; *flekka*, to stain; Swed. *fläck*, a spot.—Du. *vlek*, G. *fleck*.

Flection; see **Flexible**.

Fledge, to be furnished with feathers. (E.) The pp. *fledged* is now used in the place of M. E. *flegge*, adj., ready to fly. *Flegge* is a Kentish form of M. E. *flygge*, ready to fly. From A. S. **flycge*; found

FLEE

in the compound *unflyge*, as in 'inplumes, unfligge,' Academy, 2 June, 1894 (Napier). E. Fries. *flügge*. + Du. *vlug* (M. Du. *vlugge*); O. H. G. *flucchi*. Teut. type **flugoz*, adj.; from **flug*-, weak grade of **flugan*-, to fly. See Fly.

Flee, to escape. (E.) M. E. *fleen*, pt. t. *fleh*, *steih*. [The M. E. pt. t. also appears as *fledde*, whence mod. E. *fled*, of Scand. origin.] A. S. *fleon* (pt. t. *fleah*). + O. Sax. *fliohan*, G. *flehen*; also Icel. *flyja* (pt. t. *flá*, also *flyða*); Swed. *fly* (pt. t. *flydde*); Goth. *thliuhan*. Teut. type **thleuhan*- (pt. t. *thlauh*); so that *fl* was orig. *thl*, and there was no orig. connexion with the verb to fly, which has from an early date been confused with it.

Fleece. (E.) M. E. *flees*. A. S. *fleas*, earlier *flias*; also *flyr*. + Du. *vlies*, M. H. G. *vlins*; cf. G. *fiess*; also G. *flaus*, a woollen coat, M. H. G. *vlús*, a sheep-skin. Teut. stems **fleusi*-, **fleuso*-, *flúso*-, possibly allied to L. *plū-ma*. See Plume.

Fleer, to mock. (Scand.) M. E. *ferien*. - Norw. *fira*, to titter, giggle; also spelt *fissa*; Dan. dial. *flire*, to jeer; Swed. *fissa*, to titter.

Fleet (1), a number of ships. (E.) M. E. *flete*, *fleote*. A. S. *fleot*, a ship; or (collectively) a number of ships. - A. S. *fleotan*, to float. + O. Sax. *flotan*, Du. *vlieten*, to flow; O. H. G. *flotran*, to float, flow, G. *fließen*, to flow; Icel. *flyta*, Swed. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*. Teut. **flutan*- (pt. t. *flaut*, pp. *flutanor*); Idg. base **pleud*-, as in Lith. *plūdis*, a float of a fishing-net. (✓PLEU.) Cf. Gk. *πλέειν*, to sail, Skt. *plu*, *pru*, to swim, float, flow.

fleet (2), a creek. (E.) A. S. *fleot*, a creek, a place where water flows; *fleote*, a stream. - A. S. *fleotan*, to float, swim; see Fleet (1). Cf. O. Fries. *flet*, stream.

fleet (3), swift. (E.) Cf. A. S. *fleotig*, swift; Icel. *flyðr*, swift. From the verb; see Fleet (1).

fleet (4), vb., to move swiftly. (E.) From A. S. *fleotan*; see Fleet (1).

Flesh. (E.) M. E. *flesch*. A. S. *flæsc*, flesh. + Icel. *flesk*, bacon; Dan. *flesk*, Swed. *fläsk*, bacon; Du. *vleesch*; G. *fleisch*. Teut. type **flaiskoz*, n.

Flour-de-lis, flower of the lily. (F. - L.) O. F. *fleur de lis*. Here *lis* = Late L. *lilium*, corrupt form of L. *lilium*, a lily; see Flower and Lily.

Flexible. (F. - L.) M. F. *flexible*. - L.

FLIPPANT

flexibilis, easily bent. - L. *flexus*, pp. of *flexere*, to bend. Der. *in-flexible*.

flexion, a bending. (L.) Better *flexion*; from L. acc. *flexionem*, a bending. - L. *flexus*, pp. of *flexere*. So also *flex-or*, *flex-ure*. (Cf. F. *flexion*.)

Flick, a light blow. (E.) Imitative; cf. *flap*. E. Fries. *flik*, a flick; *flik-flakken*, to strike lightly.

Flicker, to flutter. (E.) M. E. *flikeren*. - A. S. *flicorian*, to flutter. Imitative; a weakened form of *flacker*, frequent. of M. E. *flakken*, to flap about. Cf. A. S. *flacor*, adj., flying; G. *flackern*, to flutter. See Flag (1).

Flight, act of flying. (E.) A. S. *flyht*, allied to *flyge*, flight. + Swed. *flykt*, G. *flucht*, Du. *vlucht*. Teut. **fluht*-, from *flug*-, weak grade of **flugan*-, to fly. See Fly.

Flimsy, weak, slight. (E.) Modern; first recorded in 1702 (Kersey). Prob. imitative, and suggested by *film*; note E. Fries. *flēm*, *flim*, a film; Dan. dial. *flems*, *fims*, a skim on milk. 'For the ending, cf. *tipsy*, *bumpy*; also *limpsy*, given by Webster as a U. S. synonym of *flimsy*'; N. E. D.

Flinch. (F. - Teut. ?) XVI cent. - O. F. *flenchir*, *flainchir*, *fléchir*, to turn aside, bend. Of unknown origin; perhaps from O. H. G. **hlencan*, answering to G. *lenken*, to turn, bend. The G. *lenken* is from O. H. G. *hlanca*, the side (Kluge); see Flank, Flange. ¶ The initial *fl* would then be accounted for precisely as in the case of *flank*, viz. from O. H. G. *hl*. Cf. Link (1).

Fling. (Scand.) Cf. Swed. *flänga*, to use violent action, romp, race about; *i fläng*, at full speed (taking one's fling); M. Swed. *flenga*, to strike; Icel. *flengja*, to whip; Dan. *flenge*, to slash; *i fleng*, indiscriminately. These forms presuppose a strong verb **flinga*, which the E. form perhaps represents.

Flint. (E.) A. S. *flint*. + Dan. *flint*; Swed. *flinta*. Perhaps cognate with Gk. *πλίνθος*, a brick. Brugm. i. §§ 575, 704.

Flip (1), vb., to fillip, jerk lightly. (E.) Of imitative origin, like *stick*. Cf. Flap.

Flip (2), a mixture of beer and spirit with sugar, heated. (E.) Prob. from *flap*, to beat up. Moisy (Dict. of Norman patois) spells it *philippe*, as if from F. *Philippe*; but wrongly.

Flippant. (Scand.) *Flippant* is for

FLIRT

flippand, the North. M. E. pres. pt.; *flippand* = prattling, saucy. Or else, the suffix *-ant* imitates the French (heraldic) suffix in *rampant*, &c. Cf. prov. E. *flip*, nimble, flippant; from the base *flip*-, as in Icel. *flipa*, to prattle; Swed. dial. *fläpa*, to talk nonsense; cf. Swed. dial. *flip*, the lip.

Flirt. (E.) Often written *flurt*, meaning to mock, gibe, scorn; the oldest sense of *flirt* was to jerk lightly away. Of imitative origin; cf. *flip*, *flick*. So also E. Fries. *flirr*, *flirt*, a light blow; *flirtje*, a giddy girl.

Flit, to remove from place to place. (Scand.) M. E. *flitten*.—Icel. *flytja*, to cause to flit; Swed. *flytta*, to flit, remove; Dan. *flytte*; causal of Icel. *flytja*, Swed. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*, to float. See **Fleet** (1), **Float**.

Flitch, side of bacon. (E.) M. E. *flitche*. A. S. *flitce*.—Icel. *flikki*, a flitch; *flik*, a flap, tatter. Perhaps allied to G. *flück*, a patch; and to E. *Fleck*.

Float, to swim on a liquid surface. (E.) M. E. *floten*, *flotien*. A. S. *flotian*. —Icel. *flota*, Du. *vloeten*. Teut. **flutōjan*-, wk. vb.; from **flut*-, weak grade of **fleutan*-, to float, whence mod. E. *fleet*. See **Fleet** (1). ¶ Confused with F. *flotter* (O. F. *floter*), to float, from the same Teut. base **flut*-.

Flock (1), a company of sheep, &c. (E.) M. E. *flok*. A. S. *flocc*.—Icel. *flokkr*, Dan. *flok*, Swed. *flock*.

Flock (2), a lock of wool. (F.—L.) O. F. *floc*.—L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.

Floe, a flake of ice. (Dan.) Dan. *flage*; as in *iis-flage*, an ice-flake, lit. 'ice-flake.' Cf. Norw. *isflak*, *isflök*, the same. See **Flake**.

Flog, to beat. (L.?) A late word; and (in 1676) a cant term. Cf. *flack*; or probably suggested by *flagellate*, q. v. Cf. Low G. *flogger*, a flail, variant of G. *flegel*, a flail, from Late L. *flagellum*, a flail; see **Flail**.

Flood. (E.) A. S. *flōd*, a flood; from *flōwan*, to flow.—Du. *vloed*, Icel. *flōð*, Swed. Dan. *flood*, Goth. *flōdus*, a river, G. *fluth*. Teut. **flō-buz*, act of flowing, also a flood; from Teut. base **flō*-, see **Flow**.

Floor. (E.) A. S. *flōr*.—Du. *vloer*, G. *flur*. Teut. **flōrus*; cognate with W. *llawr*, Bret. *leur*, Irish *lár*. Idg. **plārus*, a floor; from **plā*-, to spread out, whence also L. *plānus*, plain. See **Plain**.

Floral, pertaining to flowers. (L.) L.

FLOUNDER

flōrālis, belonging to *Flōra*, goddess of flowers.—L. *flōr*-, as the stem of *flōs*, a flower; cf. *flōrēre*, to flourish, allied to **Blow** (2) and **Bloom**.

florid. (L.) L. *flōridus*, lit. abounding with flowers; hence, rosy.—L. *flōri*-, decl. stem of *flōs*, a flower (above).

florin, a coin. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *flōren* (about A. D. 1303).—O. F. *florin*, a florin.—Ital. *florino* (= *florino*), a coin of Florence, so called because it bore a lily, the symbol of that town.—Ital. *fiore*, a flower.—L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flōs*, a flower.

floscule. (L.) L. *flōsculus*, a little flower; double dimin. of *flōs*.

Floss, rough silk; as in *floss-silk*. (F.—L.) From M. F. *flosche*; Cot. has: 'soye *flosche*, sleeve silke.' [So also Ital. *floscio*, Venetian *flossa*, soft, weak; *floscia seta*, floss-silk.] An adj. formation from O. F. *flocher*, to form into 'flocks' or tufts.—F. *floc*; see **Flock** (2).

Flotilla. (Span.—Teut.) Span. *flotilla*, a little fleet; dimin. of *flota*, a fleet, cognate with O. F. *flote*, a fleet of ships, a crowd of people. This O. F. *flote* (fem.), F. *flotte* (whence G. *flotte*) is from a Teut. source; cf. Du. *vloot*, Icel. *floti*, a fleet, A. S. *flota*, a ship. From the base **flut*-, see **Float**. Cf. M. E. *flote*, a fleet. (Körting, § 3349.)

flotsam, goods lost in shipwreck, and floating on the waves. (Law F.—E.) An A. F. law-term, formerly *flotson* (Blount). A. F. *floteson*; O. F. *flotaison*, a flooding of fields (Godefroy).—Low L. type **flot-tātionem*, from **flottāre*, to float, to flood (F. *flotter*). From the Teut. base **flut*- (as above). Cf. **Jetsam**.

Flounce (1), to plunge about. (E.) Cf. Swed. dial. and M. Swed. *flunsa*, to plunge. Of imitative origin.

Flounce (2), a plaited border on a dress. (F.—L.?) Changed from M. E. *frounce*, a plait.—O. F. *frouser*, *frouner*, to gather, plait, wrinkle; *frouser le front*, to knit or wrinkle the forehead. Prob. from Late L. **frontiāre*, not found, but regularly formed from *fronti*-, decl. stem of *frons*, forehead; see **Front**. (Körting, § 3477.)

Flounder (1), to flounce about. (E.) XVI cent. An imitative word; perhaps suggested by *flounce* (1) and *flood*. Cf. Du. *flodderen*, to dangle, flap, splash through mire; Swed. *fladdra*, to flutter.

Flounder (2), a fish. (F.—Scand.)

FLOUR

A. F. *floundre*. — O. F. *flondre* (in Normandy). — Swed. *flundra*, Dan. *flynder*, Icel. *flybra*; E. Fries. *flunder*.

Flour, finer part of meal. (F. — L.) Short for 'flower of wheat.' — F. *fleur*, short for *fleur de farine*, flour; see **Flower** below (which is a doublet).

flourish, vb. (F. — L.) M. E. *florishen*. — O. F. *floriss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *florir*, to flourish. — Folk-L. *flörere*, for L. *flörere*, to blossom; cf. L. *flörescere*, inceptive form of *flörere*. See **Floral**.

Flout, to mock. (F.) Prob. from M. E. *flouten*, to play the flute. Similarly, M. Du. *fluyten* (Du. *fluiten*), to play the flute, also had once the meaning 'to mock, jeer'; Oudemans. See **Flute**.

Flow, to stream. (E.) M. E. *flowen*; A. S. *flōwan*, pt. t. *flōw*; cf. Du. *vloeijsen*, to flow; Icel. *flóa*, to flood. Teut. base **flō-*; cognate with Gk. *ᾠάω*, to float. See **Flood**.

Flower, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *flour*. — O. F. *flour* (F. *fleur*). — L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flōs*, a flower. See **Floral**.

Fluctuate, to waver. (L.) From pp. of *fluctuāre*, to float about. — L. *fluctus*, a wave. — L. *fluctus*, old pp. of *fluere*, to flow.

Flue (1), a chimney-pipe. (F. — L. ?) Of doubtful origin. [*Flue*, in Phaer's Virgil, x. 209, is prob. a misprint for *flute*.] Prob. from M. E. *fluen*, to flow, as the pipe conducts the flow of the smoke; 'To flue, *fluere*,' Cath. Angl. — F. *fluor*, 'to flow, glide'; Cot. — L. *fluere*, to flow.

Flue (2), light, floating down. (E. ?) Cf. prov. E. *fluff*, flue. Perhaps a derivative of the verb **Fly** (cf. A. S. pt. t. pl. *flug-on*). We find Low G. *flog*, E. Fries. *flüg*, *flog*, flue; cf. G. *flug*, flight.

Fluent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *fluere*, to flow.

fluid. (F. — L.) O. F. *fluide*. — L. *fluidus*, flowing. — L. *fluere*, to flow.

Fluke (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. *floke*, *fuke*. A. S. *flōc*, a kind of plaice. † Icel. *flōki*, a kind of halibut. Lit. 'flat' fish. The base **flōc-* is the strong grade of Teut. **flac-*, as seen in G. *flach*, flat.

Fluke (2), part of an anchor. (E. ?) Also spelt *flook*. Perhaps 'the flat' end; and the same word as *fuke* (1). Apparently distinct from G. *flunke*, the hook of an anchor.

Flummery, a light food. (W.) W. *lymru*, *lymrwud*, flummery, sour oat-

FLY

meal boiled and jellied. Cf. W. *lymus*, sharp, tart.

Flunkie, a footman. (F. — O. H. G.) Modern. Lowl. Sc. *flunkie*, a servant in livery. Apparently from F. *flanqueur*, a scout (see *Flanker* in N. E. D.). — F. *flanquer*, 'to flank, to be at one's elbow for a help at need'; Cot. — F. *flanc*, side; see **Flank**.

Fluor, **Fluor-spar**, a mineral. (L.) The L. *fluor* (lit. a flowing) was formerly in use as a term in alchemy and chemistry. — L. *fluere*, to flow.

Flurry, hurry. (E.) Swift has *flurry*, a gust of wind. From *flurr*, to whirl (N. E. D.). Imitative; cf. Swed. dial. *flurig*, disordered (as hair); *flur*, disordered hair, whim; Norweg. *flurutt*, shaggy, disordered. And cf. E. *flutter*.

Flush (1), to inundate. (E.) Apparently of imitative origin; cf. *flush*, to fly up quickly (N. E. D.). Perhaps influenced by F. *flux*, 'a flowing, a flux; also, a *flush* at cards'; Cot. See **Flux**. Cf. *flusch*, a pool of water (G. Douglas); M. Du. *fluy-sen*, to gush or break out violently (Hexham); Dan. dial. *fluse*, to gush out.

Flush (2), to blush, to reddening. (E.) XVIII cent. Perhaps the same as **Flush** (1), but much influenced by **Flash**. Cf. Swed. dial. *flossa*, to burn, flare; Norweg. *flossa*, passion, vehemence. And see **Fluster**.

Flush (3), level. (E. ?) This is a derived sense; it meant in full flow, abundantly full; hence, level. From **Flush** (1).

Fluster, to heat with drinking, confuse. (Scand.) Icel. *flaustra*, to be flustered; *flaustr*, fluster, hurry; cf. E. Fries. *flōstern*, *flustern*, to rustle (as wind). Cf. **Flush** (2) and **Flash**.

Flute, a musical pipe. (F.) M. E. *floute*, *floute*. — O. F. *flaute*, *fleute*, *flahute*, *flchute*, a flute (mod. F. *flûte*). Prov. *flauta*. Of uncertain origin. The *f* may have been suggested by L. *flāre*, to blow.

Flutter, to flap the wings. (E.) M. E. *floteren*, to fluctuate. A. S. *flotorian*, to float about; cf. A. S. *flot*, the sea; *flota*, a ship. — A. S. *flot*, stem of *flot-en*, pp. of *flotan*, to float. Cf. E. Fries. *fluttern*.

Flux. (F. — L.) O. F. *flux*, a flux. — L. *fluxum*, acc. of *fluere*, a flowing; from the pp. of *fluere*, to flow.

Fly (1), to float in air. (E.) M. E. *flezen*, *flizen*. A. S. *flōgan*; pt. t. *flāh*; pp. *flōgen*. † Du. *vliegen*, Icel. *fljuga*, Dan.

FLY

flye, Swed. *flyga*, G. *fliegen*. Teut. type **flugan-*. Cf. L. *pluma*, a feather. (✓) **PLEUGH**.) Not allied to **Flee**. **Der.** *fly*, an insect, A. S. *flȝge*, *flȝge*; G. *fliege*.

Fly (2), a vehicle. (E.) A name given to a kind of four-wheeled vehicle drawn by men at Brighton, in 1816. Called *fly-coach* in 1818 (Scott, *Heart Midl.* ch. 1). From *fly*, vb. See above.

Foal. (E.) M. E. *fole*, A. S. *folā*. + Du. *veulen*, Icel. *foli*, Dan. *fole*, Swed. *fåle*, Goth. *fula*, G. *föhlen*. Teut. **fulon-*. Cognate with L. *pullus*, young of an animal; Gk. *πῶλος*.

Foam. (E.) M. E. *fome*. A. S. *fām*. + Prov. G. *faim*; O. H. G. *foim*. Teut. **faimo-*. Cognate with Russ. *piena*, foam; Skt. *phēna*, foam; and prob. with Lat. *spūma* (for **spoima*), foam, and Lat. *pūmex*, pumice. Allied to **Spume**.

Fob, watch-pocket. (O. Low G.) An O. Low G. word, only preserved in the cognate H. G. (Prussian) *fuppe*, a pocket; for which see Bremen Wört. i. 437.

Focus, a point where light-rays meet. (L.) L. *focus*, a hearth; hence, a centre of fire.

Fodder, food for cattle. (E.) M. E. *fodder*, A. S. *fōdor*, *fōddor*; extended form of *fōda*, food. + Du. *voeder*, Icel. *fōðr*, Dan. Swed. *foder*, G. *futter*. Teut. type **fōdrom*, neut. Allied to **Food**, q. v.

Foe. (E.) M. E. *foo*. A. S. *fāh*, adj. hostile. Teut. type **faihos*; Idg. **poigos* (whence Irish *oech*, a foe, with loss of *p*). From the weak grade **piq-* we have Gk. *πικρός*, bitter, Lith. *piktas*, unkind. Brugm. i. § 646.

Fœtus; see **Fetus**.

Fog. (E.) In several senses; M. E. *fogge* is 'coarse grass'; hence *foggy*, mossy, boggy, murky (whence perhaps the sb. *fog*, a mist). Origin unknown; cf. Dan. *fog*, as in *snee-fog*, a blinding fall of snow, *fyge*, to drift (as snow); but there is no clear connexion.

Foible, a weak point in character. (F.—L.) O. F. *foible*, F. *faible*, weak, feeble; see **Feeble**.

Foil (1), to defeat. (F.—L.) M. E. *foylen*, to trample under foot.—O. F. *fouler*, to trample on, also to oppress, foil, over-charge extremely (Cot.).—Late L. *fullāre*, *folāre*, to full cloth; see **Full** (3). **Der.** *foil*, a blunt sword, for practice in *foiling*, i. e. parrying; *foil*, a defeat.

Foil (2), a set-off, as in setting a gem.

FOLLOW

(F.—L.) M. F. *feuille*, a leaf, 'also the foyle of precious stones,' Cot.; Norman *foille*, fem.; cf. Ital. *foglia*, Span. *hoja*, a leaf.—L. *folia*, pl. of *folium*, a leaf; afterwards used as a fem. sing. See **Foliage**. Also O. F. *fueil*, *foil*, m.; from L. *folium*.

Foin, to thrust with a sword. (F.—L.) Obsolete. Lit. 'to thrust with an eel-spear or trident.'—O. F. *foine*, *foisme*, an eel-spear.—L. *fuscina*, a trident, the weapon used by a *retiarius*, or gladiator with a net.

Foison, plenty. (F.—L.) O. F. *foison*, abundance.—Folk-L. *fūsōnem*, for L. *fūsōnem*, acc. of *fūsio*, a pouring out, hence profusion.—L. *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, to pour. See **Fuse**.

Foist, to palm or put off, to intrude surreptitiously. (Du.) XVI cent.—Du. *vuisten*, to take in the fist or hand; see N. E. D. (Low G. *vūsten*, to take in the hand); hence, to 'palm' a die, to cheat.—Du. *vuist*, fist; see **Fist**.

Fold (1), to double together. (E.) M. E. *folden*, O. Merc. *faldan*, A. S. *fealdan* (pt. t. *feold*), to fold. + Dan. *folde*, Swed. *fälla* (= *falda*), Icel. *falda*, Goth. *falthan*. G. *fallen*. Teut. type **falthan-*. Allied to Gk. *δι-πλάσιος*, doubled; *πλάσσειν*, to form, mould. See **Plaster**. **Der.** *fold*, sb., a plait; -*fold*, suffix, as in *two-fold*, &c.

Fold (2), a pen for sheep. (E.) A. S. *fald*, also *falod*, *falud*. Not connected with *fold* (1), but with Dan. *fold*, a sheep-pen; Du. *vaalt*, a dung-pit; Low G. *faal*.

Foliage, a cluster of leaves. (F.—L.) Modified from M. F. *feuilleage*, from M. F. *feuille*, a leaf.—L. *folia*, pl. of *folium*, a leaf; used as fem. sing. + Gk. *φύλλον*, leaf. Cf. **Foil** (2).

folio. (L.) From the L. phr. *in foliō*, where *foliō* is the abl. of *folium*, a leaf, sheet.

Folk, a crowd of people. (E.) A. S. *folc*. + Icel. *folk*, Dan. Swed. *folk*; Du. G. *volk*. Teut. type **folkom*, neut. ¶ Lithuan. *pulkas*, a crowd, Russ. *polk*, an army, were probably borrowed (at an early date) from Teutonic.

Follicle, seed-vessel. (F.—L.) F. *follicule*, little bag.—L. *folliculus*, double dimin. of *follis*, a bag.

Follow. (E.) M. E. *folwen*. A. S. *folgian*, also *fylgan*, weak verb, to follow. + O. Fries. *folgja*, *fulka*, O. Sax. *folgēn*, Du. *volgen*; Icel. *fylgja*, Dan. *følge*, Swed.

FOLLY

følja; G. *folgen*. We also find A. S. *ful-gangan*, (pt. t. *ful-ðode*), with the same sense, but derived from A. S. *ful*, full, and *gangan*, to go; and, in like manner, O. H. G. *follegān*. Hence the orig. sense was, perhaps, 'to go in full numbers,' to go in a crowd, to accompany; and it is a derivative of Teut. **fullos*, full. See **Full**. Cf. A. S. *fylstan*, to assist, *fultum*, assistance; also from A. S. *full*.

Folly. (F.—L.) M. E. *folye*. — O. F. *folie*, folly. — O. F. *fol*, foolish. See **Fool** (1).

Foment. (F.—L.) M. F. *fomentier*. — L. *fōmentāre*. — L. *fōmentum*, short for **fouimentum*, a warm application, lotion. — L. *fouēre*, to warm.

Fond, foolish. (E.) M. E. *fond*, more commonly *foun-ed*, pp. of *founen*, to be weak, to act as a fool; from the M. E. sb. *fon*, *fonne*, a fool. The sb. answers to O. Fries. *famne*, *fonne*, Fries. *fone* (see Hettema), E. Fries. *fone*, *fōn*, a maid, girl, weakling, simpleton (see Koolman). All allied to A. S. *fāmne*, a virgin. **Der.** *fond-le*, vb.

Font (1), basin of water. (L.) A. S. *font*. — L. *fontem*, acc. of *fons*, a fount. See **Fount**.

Font (2), **Fount**, an assortment of types. (F.—L.) F. *fonte*, a casting of metals. — F. *fondre*, to melt. See **Found** (2).

Food. (E.) M. E. *fode*. A. S. *fōda*, what one eats. The A. S. *fōd* is the strong grade of the base **fad*, corresponding to Gk. *φαρ* in *φαρ-ίσθαι*, to feed. From the Idg. root *pā*-, to feed, whence L. *pānis*, bread, *pā-bulum*, food, and *pā-scere*, to feed. See **Pasture**. **Der.** *fodder*; *feed*.

Fool (1), a jester. (F.—L.) M. E. *fōl*, sb. and adj. O. F. *fol* (F. *fou*), a fool. — L. *follem*, acc. of *follis*, a wind-bag; pl. *folles*, puffed cheeks, whence the term was easily transferred to a vain or foolish person; as in Late L. *follis*, a fool. **Der.** *be-fool*.

fool (2), a dish of crushed fruit, &c. (F.—L.) From **Fool** (1); named like *trifle*. Florio has: '*Mantiglia*, a kind of clouted creame, called a *foole* or a *trifle* in English.'

fools-cap, paper so called from the water-mark on it.

Foot. (E.) M. E. *fof*, *foot*, pl. *fet*, *feet*. A. S. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*. + Du. *voet*, Icel. *fōtr*, Dan. *fod*, Swed. *fof*, Goth. *fōtus*, G. *fuss*. Teut. type **fōt* (consonant-stem), corresponding to Idg. type **pōd*, with the variants **ped*, **pod*. Cf. L. *pēs*, foot (gen.

FORBEAR

ped-is); Gk. *πούς* (Æolic *πός*), foot (gen. *ποδ-ός*), *πῆς* (= *πῆδος*), on foot; Skt. *pād*, a foot (gen. *pad-as*). Cf. **Fetter**, **Fetlock**, **Fetch**. Brugm. i. § 578.

Footy, paltry, mean. (E.) A variant of *foughty*, musty (N. E. D.). Orig. 'damp'; from A. S. *fūht*, damp, with suffix *-y*. + Du. *vochtig*, damp; Swed. *fuktig*, Dan. *fugtig*. Cf. G. *feucht*, O. H. G. *fūhti*, *fūht*. From a Teut. type **fūhtuz*, damp; from Teut. base **feuk*, as in Icel. *fjūka*, to drift as snow or dust, whence also Norw. *fuk*, vapour (Franck).

Fop, a coxcomb. (E.) M. E. *fop*, a fool. Cf. Du. *foppen*, to prate, cheat; *fopper*, a wag; *fopperij*, cheating (= E. *foppery*). Cf. *fob off*, to delude (Johnson).

For (1), prep. and conj. (E.) Orig. a prep. A. S. *for*, *fore*, before, for; see **Fore**. + Du. *voor*, Icel. *fyrir*, Dan. *for*, Swed. *för*, G. *für*. Cf. L. *prō*, for; Gk. *πρό*, before, *παρά*, near.

For (2), **prefix**. (E.) **For** has usually an intensive force, or preserves something of the sense of *from*, to which it is related. (Quite distinct from *fore*, though ultimately allied to it.) A. S. *for*; Icel. *for*, Dan. *for*, Swed. *för*, Du. *ver*, G. *ver*, Goth. *fra*, fair, Skt. *parā*. The Skt. *parā* is an old instrumental sing. of *para*, far; perhaps the orig. sense was 'away' or 'forth.' **Der.** *for-bear*, *for-bid*, *for-send*, *for-go* (misspelt *for-go*), *for-get*, *for-give*, *for-lorn*, *for-sake*, *for-swear*; see **Bear**, **Bid**, &c.

For (3), **prefix**. (F.—L.) Only in *for-close* (misspelt *foreclose*), *for-feit*, which see.

Forage, fodder, chiefly obtained by pil-lage. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) M. E. *forage*, *fourage*. — O. F. *fourage*. — O. F. *forrer*, to forage. — O. F. *forre* (F. *fourre*), fodder. — Low L. *fōdrum*, fodder. — Teut. type **fōdrum*, fodder; see **Fodder**.

Foraminated, perforated. (L.) From L. *forāmin*-, stem of *forāmen*, a small hole. — L. *forāre*, to bore; see **Bore**.

Foray, **Forray**, a raid for foraging. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) *Foray*, *forray* are old Lowl. Scotch spellings, with the sense of 'foraging expedition.' Apparently coined from the M. E. *forrier*, *forreyer*, a forager. — O. F. *forrier*, a forager; from O. F. *forrer*, to forage; see **Forage**.

Forbear (1), vb. (E.) From **For** (2) and **Bear**. A. S. *forberan*.

Forbear (2), sb., an ancestor. (E.)

FORBID

M. E. forbear (Wallace). For *fore-be-er*, one who is before. See **Fore** and **Be**.

Forbid (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Bid** (2). A. S. *forbēdan*. + Du. *verbieden*, Goth. *faurbiudan*, G. *verbielen*.

Force (1), strength. (F.-L.) M. E. *force*, *fors*. = O. F. *force*. = Late L. *fortia*, strength. = L. *fortis*, decl. stem of *fortis*, strong; O. L. *fortis*. Allied to **Borough**. Brugm. i. §§ 566, 756. Cf. **Fort**.

Force (2), to stuff fowls; see **Farce**.

Foss (3), **Foss**, waterfall. (Scand.) Dan. *fos*, Swed. *fors*, Icel. *fors*, *foss*, a waterfall.

Forceps, pincers. (L.) L. *forceps*, orig. used for holding hot iron; for **formiceps* (Vaniček). = L. *formus*, hot; *capere*, to hold.

Ford (E.) M. E. *ford*; also *forth*. A. S. *ford*, a ford, passage. + G. *furt*. Teut. type **furdus*. From Idg. **por*, weak grade of ✓*PER*, to go; see **Fare**. Allied to L. *portus*, a harbour, O. Welsh (p)rit, Welsh *rhyd*, a ford, and to *frith*; see **Frith** and **Pore**. Brugm. ii. § 108.

Fore, in front, coming first. (E.) A. S. *fore*, for, before, prep.; *fore*, *foran*, before, adv. + Du. *voor*, G. *vor*, Goth. *faura*; cf. Icel. *fyrir*, Dan. *for*, Swed. *för*. Allied to Gk. *προς*, before; Skt. *puras*, before, in front, Skt. *purā*, formerly. Also to **For-** (1), prefix, q. v. Der. *fore-arm*, *-bode*, *-cast*, *-castle*, *-date*, *-father*, *-finger*, *-foot*, *-front*, *-go* (in the sense 'to go before only'), *-ground*, *-hand*, *-head*, *-judge*, *-know*, *-land*, *-lock*, *-man*, *-noon*, *-ordain*, *-part*, *-rank*, *-run*, *-see*, *-ship*, *-shorten*, *-show*, *-sight*, *-stall* (A. S. *fore-steall*, sb. lit. 'a position in front'), *-taste*, *-tell*, *-thought*, *-token*, *-tooth*, *-top*, *-warn*; all easily understood.

Foreclose, to preclude, exclude. (F.-L.) Better spelt *forclose*. = O. F. *forclos*, pp. of *forclore*, to exclude, shut out. = O. F. *for*, from L. *foris*, outside; and *clorre*, to shut, from L. *claudere*. See **Forfeit** and **Close**.

Forego, to relinquish; see **Forgo**.

Foreign (F.-L.) The *g* is wrongly inserted. M. E. *foraine*, *foreyne*. = O. F. *forain*, alien, strange. = Folk-L. **forānus*; for Late L. *forāneus*, adj., from L. *forās*, out of doors, adv. with acc. pl. form, allied to L. *forēs*, doors; cf. L. *forum*, a market-place, and *E. door*.

Forejudge (1), to prejudge. From **Fore** and **Judge**.

FORJUDGE

Forejudge (2); see **Forjudge**.

Foremost, most in front. (E.) A double superl., the old superl. form being misunderstood. For M. E. *formest*, through secondary influence of *most*. = A. S. *formest*, by-form of the regular *fyrmost* (< **furmistos*), through the influence of A. S. *forma*, which is cognate with Goth. *fruma*, first, Gk. *πρῶτος*, *πρῶτος*, first. Further allied to Gk. *πρό*, before. Brugm. i. § 518.

Forensic, belonging to law-courts. (L.) Coined from L. *forens-is*, belonging to the forum. = L. *forum*, market-place, meeting-place; orig. a vestibule or doorway. Allied to L. *forēs*, doors, and *E. door*.

Forest. (F.-L.) O. F. *forest*. = Late L. *forestis*, free space of hunting-ground; *foresta*, a wood (medieval writers oppose the *forestis*, open hunting-ground, to the *parcus*, enclosed park). = L. *foris*, out of doors; adv. allied to L. *forēs*, doors. Der. *forest-er*, also *forster*, *foster*.

Forfeit, a thing forfeited or lost by misdeed. (F.-L.) M. E. *forfete*; whence *forfeten*, vb. = A. F. *forfeit*, O. F. *forfait*, a crime punishable by fine, a fine; also a pp. of O. F. *forfaire*, *forsfaire*, to trespass. = Late L. *forisfactum*, a trespass, fine; orig. pp. (neut.) of *forisfacere*, to trespass, lit. 'to do beyond'. = L. *foris facere*, to do or act beyond or abroad; from *foris*, out of doors; and *facere*, to do. See **Foreclose**.

Forfend, **Forefend**, to avert. (Hybrid; E. and F.) M. E. *forfenden*. An extraordinary compound of *E. for-*, prefix, with *fend*, a familiar abbreviation of *defend*. See **For-** (2) and **Defend**; also **Fend**, **Fence**.

Forge. (F.-L.) O. F. *forge*, a workshop. = Folk-L. **faurga*, for **faurega* (Schwan); for L. *fabrica*, a workshop. See **Fabric**. Der. *forge*, vb.

Forget. (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Get**. A. S. *forgetan* (E. E. T.), *forgitan*. + Du. *vergeten*, G. *vergessen*.

Forgive. (E.) From **For** (2) and **Give**. A. S. *forgefan*. + Du. *vergeven*, G. *vergeben*; Goth. *fragiban*, to grant.

Forgo, **Forego**, to give up. (E.) Better *forgo*. A. S. *forgān*, to pass over. From **For-** (2) and **Go**.

Forjudge, to deprive of by a judgement. (F.-L.) O. F. *forjugier*. = Low L. *forisjudicare*. = L. *foris*, outside; and *iudi-*

FORK

cāre, to judge. See **Forfeit** and **Judge**.

Fork (L.) A. S. *forca*. — L. *furca*, a fork. Der. *bi-furcated*.

Forlorn, quite lost. (E.) M. E. *forlorn*. A. S. *forloren*, pp. of *forlēosan*, to lose utterly; from *for-*, prefix, and *lēosan*, to lose; see **For-** (2) and **Lose**. So also Dan. *forloren*, Du. and G. *verloren*, similarly derived.

Form. (F.—L.) O. F. *forme*. — L. *forma*, shape. Brugm. ii. § 72. (✓DHER.) ¶ O. F. *forme* also means 'a bench,' like E. *form*. Der. *form-ula*.

Former, more in front. (E.) Not early; XII cent.; a false formation, to suit M. E. *formest*, i. e. foremost; see **Foremost**. Formed by adding *-er* to the base *form-* of A. S. *form-a*, first, really a superl. form, where *-m-* is an Idg. superl. suffix. Cf. L. *prī-mus*, first.

Formic, pertaining to ants. (L.) For *formic-ic*; from L. *formica*, an ant.

Formidable, causing fear. (F.—L.) F. *formidable*. — L. *formidabilis*, terrible. — L. *formidare*, to dread; *formido*, fear.

Formula, a prescribed form. (L.) L. *formula*, dimin. of *forma*, a form. See **Form**.

Fornicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *fornicāri*, to commit lewdness, seek a brothel. — L. *fornic-*, base of *fornix*, a vault, arch, brothel. Perhaps allied to **Furnace**; cf. O. L. *formus*, L. *furnus*, an oven (of vaulted shape).

Forsake. (E.) M. E. *forsaken*. A. S. *forsacan*, to neglect, orig. to contend against, or oppose; from *for-*, prefix, and *sacan*, to contend, whence the E. sb. *sake*. See **For-** (2) and **Sake**. So also Swed. *försaka*, Dan. *forsage*, Du. *verzaken*.

Forsooth. (E.) M. E. *for sothe*, for a truth. A. S. *for sōðe*; where *for* = *for*, and *sōðe* is dat. of *sōð*, truth; see **Sooth**.

Forswear. (E.) From **For-** (2) and **Swear**. A. S. *forswerian*.

Fort. (F.—L.) O. F. *fort*, sb., a fort; a peculiar use of F. *fort*, adj., strong. — L. acc. *fort-em*, from nom. *fortis*, strong. See **Foroe**.

Fortalice, small fort. (F.—L.) O. F. *fortelece*; Late L. *fortalitia*; see **Fortress** (below).

forte, loud. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *forte*. — L. acc. *fort-em*, strong (above).

fortify. (F.—L.) O. F. *fortifier*, to make strong. — L. *fortificāre*. — L. *forti-*

FOTHER

decl. stem of *fortis*, strong; *-ficiāre*, for *facere*, to make.

fortitude. (F.—L.) F. *fortitude*. — L. *fortitudo*, strength. — L. *forti-s*, strong; with suffix *-tudo*.

Forth, forward. (E.) M. E. *forth*. A. S. *forþ*, adv.; related to *fore*, before; see **Fore**. + Du. *voort*, from *voor*; G. *fort*, M. H. G. *vort*, from *vor*; cf. Goth. *faurthis*, further, from *faur-a*, before. Teut. type **furþo-*; Idg. type **per-to-*. See **Further**.

Fortify, Fortitude; see **Fort**.

Fortnight, two weeks. (E.) M. E. *fourtenight*; also *fourten night*. — M. E. *fourten*, i. e. fourteen; *night*, old pl., i. e. nights. A. S. *fowertyne niht*. So also *sennight* = seven night.

Fortress. (F.—L.) M. E. *fortresse*. — O. F. *forteresce*, *fortelece*. — Late L. *fortalitia*, a small fort. — Late L. *fortis* (*domus*), a fort; L. *fortis*, strong. See **Fort**, **Fortalice**.

Fortune. (F.—L.) O. F. *fortune*. — L. *fortūna*, chance. — L. *fortū-*, allied to *forti-*, decl. stem of *fors*, chance; orig. 'that which is brought,' or 'an event'; from *ferre*, to bring; see **Fertile**.

fortuitous. (L.) L. *fortuit-us*, casual; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *fortū-* (as above).

Forty; see **Four**.

Forward. (E.) M. E. *forward*. A. S. *foreweard*, adj. — A. S. *fore*, before; *weard*, suffix; see **Toward**. Der. *forward-s*, M. E. *forwardes*, where *-es* is the suffix of gen. case, used adverbially. And see **Further**.

Fosse. (F.—L.) F. *fosse*. — L. *fossa*, a ditch. — L. *fossa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, to dig. Brugm. i. § 166.

fossil, petrified remains obtained by digging. (F.—L.) M. F. *fossile*, 'that may be digged'; Cot. — L. *fossilis*, dug up. — L. *foss-us*, pp. of *fodere* (above).

Fosset, a spigot; see **Faucet**.

Forster, to nourish. (E.) A. S. *fōstriān*, vb. — A. S. *fōstōr*, nourishment; Teut. type **fōstrom*, for **fōd-trom*, neut.; allied to *fōda*, food. + Icel. *fōstr*, nursing, whence *fōstra*, to nurse; Swed. *fōstra*, Dan. *fōstre*, to rear, bring up.

Fother, a load, heavy mass. (E.) A. S. *fōðer*. + M. Du. *voeder*, Du. *voer*; O. H. G. *fuodar*, G. *fuder*. Teut. type **fōþ-rom*, n. From **fōþ-*, strong grade of **fap-*; see **Fathom**.

FOUL

Foul, (E.) M. E. *foul*. A. S. *fūl*. + Du. *vuil*, Icel. *full*, Dan. *fuul*, Swed. *ful*, Goth. *fuls*, G. *faul*. Teut. type **fū-loz*; cf. Icel. *fū-inn*, rotten. Akin to Putrid. (✓PÜ.) Brugm. i. § 113.

foumart, a polecat. (E.) M. E. *fulmart*, *fulmard*; comp. of M. E. *ful*, foul (as above), and A. S. *meard*, a marten. See Marten.

Found (1), to lay the foundation of. (F.-L.) M. E. *founden*. - O. F. *fonder*. - L. *fundāre*, to found. - L. *fundus*, a bottom, foundation. See Fund. Der. *found-ation*.

Found (2), to cast metals. (F.-L.) O. F. *fondre*. - L. *fundere*, to pour, cast metals. (✓GHEU.) See Fuse (1). Der. *found-ry*, F. *fond-erie*.

Founder, to go to the bottom. (F.-L.) M. E. *foundren*, said of a horse falling. - O. F. *fondrer*, chiefly in comp. *afondrer* (obsolete), *effondrer*, to fall in (still in use); orig. to sink in. - F. *fond*, bottom. - L. *fundus*, bottom. See Found (1).

Foundling, a deserted child. (E.) M. E. *fundling*; formed with suffix *-ling* from A. S. *fund*, weak grade of *findan*, to find. + Du. *vondeling*. See Find.

Fount (1), a spring. (F.-L.) Formed, by analogy with *mount*, from F. *font*. - L. *fontem*, acc. of *fons*, a fountain. Der. *fount-ain*, O. F. *fontaine*, Late L. *fontāna*.

Fount (2), **Font**, an assortment of types. (F.-L.) O. F. *fonte*, a casting of metals. - O. F. *fondre*, to cast. - L. *fundere*, to pour, cast metals. See Found (2).

Four, (E.) M. E. *fewur*, *fower*, *four*. A. S. *fewer*. + Icel. *fiðvir*, Dan. *fire*, Swed. *fyra*, Du. *vier*, Goth. *fidwor*, G. *vier*; also W. *pedwar*, Gael. *ceithir*, O. Irish *ceithir*, L. *quatuor*, Gk. *τέτταρες*, *τέσσαρες*, *σιόυες*, Russ. *chetvero*, Lith. *peturi*, Pers. *chekār*, Skt. *chatvāras*. Idg. type, **getwer-*. Der. *four-th*, A. S. *feorþa*; *four-teen*, A. S. *feowertiene*; *for-ty*, A. S. *feowertig*.

Fowl, (E.) M. E. *foul*, A. S. *fugol*, a bird. + Du. *vogel*, Icel. *fugl*, Dan. *fugl*, Swed. *fogel*, Goth. *fugls*, G. *vogel*. Teut. type **fuglos*, masc.; prob. for **fuglos*, by dissimilation; the form *fuglas*, pl. occurs in Matt. xiii. 32 (Rushworth gloss), and cf. the adj. *fugol*, flying. From **fug-*, weak grade of Teut. **flegu-an-*, to fly. See Fugleman and Fly. Brugm. i. § 491.

FRAME

Fox, (E.) A. S. *fox*. + Du. *vos*, G. *fuchs*. Teut. type **fuh-s-*, masc. We also find Icel. *foa*, Goth. *fauhō*, fem. a vixen; Teut. type **fuhā*. A connexion with Skt. *puchchha-*, 'tail', is doubtful. Der. *vix-en*. q. v.

foxglove, (E.) A. S. *foxes glōfa*, i. e. fox's glove; a fanciful name. Cf. Norw. *revbjälla*, a foxglove; lit. 'fox-bell.'

Foy, a parting entertainment, by or to a wayfarer. (Du.-F.) From Du. *fooi* (in Hexham, *foy*, 'a banquet given by one at parting from his friends'). - F. *foi*, lit. faith, from L. acc. *fidem*; cf. Late L. *fidēs*, in the sense of 'payment.' (So Franck.) But rather from F. *voie*, a way; L. *uia*. Cf. Voyage.

Fracas, (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *fracas*, a crash. - F. *fracasser*, to shatter. - Ital. *fraccasare*, to break in pieces. - Ital. *fra*, prep., among, and *cassāre*, to break: (imitated from L. *interrumpere*). Ital. *fra* is from L. *infra*, below. *Cassare* = L. *quassāre*, to shatter; see Quash.

Fraction, (F.-L.) F. *fraction*. - L. acc. *fractionem*, a breaking. - L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break. Cognate with break; see Break.

fracture, (F.-L.) O. F. *fracture*. - L. *fractūra*, a breach. - L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break.

Fractionous, peevish. (E.; and F.-L.) A prov. E. word, as if from North. E. *fratch*, to squabble, chide; the same as M. E. *frachen*, to creak as a cart. But it also occurs (in 1705) in the sense of *refractory*, being formed from *fraction*, in the sense of 'dissension,' a sense now obsolete; see N. E. D. See Fraction.

Fragile, (F.-L.) F. *fragile*. - L. *fragilis*, easily broken. - L. *frag*, base of *frangere*, to break. See Fraction. Doublet, *frail*.

fragment, (F.-L.) F. *fragment*. - L. *fragmentum*, a broken piece. - L. *frag*, base of *frangere*; with suffix *-mentum*.

Fragrant, (F.-L.) F. *fragrant*. - L. *frāgrāntem*, acc. of *frāgrans*, pres. pt. of *frāgrāre*, to emit an odour.

Frail, (F.-L.) M. E. *freel*, *freyl*. - O. F. *fraile*, brittle. - L. *fragilem*, acc. of *fragilis*; see Fragile.

Frame, to construct. (E.) M. E. *framien*; also *fremien*. A. S. *framian*, to be profitable, avail; cf. also *fremien*, *fremman*, to promote, effect, do, lit. to further. - A. S. *fram*, strong, good, lit.

FRAMPOLD

forward; cf. *fram*, prep., from, away; see **From**. + Icel. *frama*, *fremja*, to further, from *framr*, adj., forward, *fram*, adv., forward, allied to *frá*, from. Cf. G. *fromm*, good. Der. *frame*, sb.

Frampold, quarrelsome. (Low G.) Obsolete. Also *framgald*, *frampall*. Allied to prov. E. *rantipole*, a romping child. Cf. E. Fries. *frante-pot*, *wrante-pot*, a peevish man; M. Du. *wranten*, to chide, Dan. *wranle*, to be peevish, *wranten*, peevish. Cf. also Dan. *wrampel*, warped; Low G. *wrampachtigh*, morose (Lübben); E. Fries. *franten*, *wranten*, to be cross. Note also Sc. *frample*, to disorder, and E. *frump*. The second element is prob. from E. *poll*, head.

Franc, a French coin. (F.-G.) M. E. *frank*.—O. F. *franc*; said to be short for *Francorum Rex* (on a coin of 1360). See **Frank**.

franchise. (F.-G.) M. E. *franchise*.—O. F. *franchise*, privileged liberty. —O. F. *franchis*-, stem of pres. pt. of *franchir*, to free.—O. F. *franc*, free; see **Frank**. Der. *dis-franchise*, *en-franchise*.

Frangible. (L.) Late L. *frangibilis*, breakable; a coined word.—L. *frangere*, to break. See **Fraction**.

Franion, a dissolute person. (F.-L.) O. F. *fraignant*, one who infringes (law); pres. pt. of *fraindre*, to break, hence to infringe.—L. *frangere*, to break. See **Fragile**.

Frank, free. (F.—Low L.—O. H. G.) O. F. *franc*.—Low L. *francus*, free; orig. a Frank.—O. H. G. *franko*, a Frank; perhaps named from a weapon; cf. A. S. *franca*, a javelin. The *Franks* were a Germanic people.

frankalmoign, the name of the tenure by which most church-lands are held. (F.—O. H. G. and L.—Gk.) Lit. 'free alms.'—F. *franc*, free; Anglo-F. *almoine*—O. F. *almosne*, alms. See **Frank** and **Almoner**.

frankincense. (F.—G. and L.) O. F. *franc encens*, pure incense; see **Frank** (above) and **Incense**.

franklin, a freeholder. (F.—G.) M. E. *frankeleyn*.—A. F. *fraunkelāyn*, Langtoft, ii. 212; Low L. *francalānus*, *franchilānus*.—Low L. *francus*, free; see **Frank** (above). The suffix is possibly from O. H. G. *-linc* (=E. *-ling* as in *dar-ling*); precisely as in *chamberlain*.

Frantic. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *frene-*

FRECKLE

tik, shorter form *frentik*.—O. F. *frenatique*.—L. *phrenēticus*, *phreniticus*, mad.—Gk. *ophevutikos*, mad, suffering from *ophevutis*, frenzy. See **Frenzy**.

Fraternal. (F.—L.) O. F. *fraternel*.—Late L. *fraternālis*, the same as L. *frāternus*, brotherly.—L. *frāter*, cognate with E. *Brother*.

fraternity. (F.—L.) O. F. *fraternitee*.—L. acc. *frāternitātem*, brotherhood.—L. *frāternus*, brotherly.—L. *frāter*, brother. Der. *con-fraternity*.

fratricide (1), murderer of a brother. (F.—L.) O. F. *fratricide*.—L. *frātrīcida*, a brother-slayer.—L. *frātri*-, stem of *frāter*, brother; *-cida*, a slayer, from *cadere*, to kill; see **Cæsura**.

fratricide (2), murder of a brother. (F.—L.) O. F. *fratrecide* (Littre).—L. *frātrīcidium*, the killing of a brother.—L. *frātri*-, stem of *frāter*, brother; *-cidium*, a slaying, from *cadere*, to kill.

Fraud. (F.—L.) O. F. *fraude*.—L. *fraudem*, acc. of *frāus*, deceit, guile.

Fraught, to lade a ship. (Low G. or Friesic.) We now use *fraught* only as a pp. M. E. *frahten*, *fragten*, only in the pp. *fraught*. Cf. Swed. *frakta*, to freight or freight, from *frakt*, a cargo; Dan. *fragte*, from *fragt*, a cargo; E. Fries. *fracht*, *fragt*, (1) a cargo, (2) charge for transport; also Du. *bevrachten*, from *vracht*; G. *frachten*, from *fracht*. See further under **Freight**.

Fray (1), an affray. (F.—L.) Short for *affray*, or *effray*, orig. 'terror,' as shewn by the use of *fray* in the sense of terror, Bruce, xv. 255. See **Affray**.

fray (2), to terrify. (F.—L.) Short for *affray*; see **Affray**.

Fray (3), to wear away by rubbing. (F.—L.) O. F. *freier* (also *froier*), to rub (Godefroy).—L. *fricāre*, to rub.

Freak (1), a whim, caprice. (E.) A quick movement; from M. E. *frek*, quick, vigorous.—A. S. *frecc*, bold, rash; whence *frician*, to move briskly. + Icel. *frekr*, voracious; Swed. *fräck*, impudent, Dan. *fræk*, audacious; G. *frech*, saucy, O. H. G. *frēh*, greedy; Goth. *faihu-friks*, covetous.

Freak (2), to streak. (E.) A coined word; to streak capriciously (Milton); from **Freak** (1).

Freckle, a small spot. (Scand.) We find both *freckell* and *frecken* or *frakin*.—Icel. *freknur*, pl., freckles; Swed. *fräkne*, Dan. *fregne*, a freckle. Cf. **Fleck**.

FREE

Free. (E.) M. E. *frē*. A. S. *frēo*. + Du. *vrij*; Goth. *freis*; G. *frei*. Teut. type **frijos*; allied to Skt. *priya*-, beloved, agreeable; also to E. **Friend**. Orig. sense 'dear, beloved'; hence applied to those of the household who were children, not slaves; cf. L. *liberī*, free, also 'children.' Der. *freedom*. A. S. *frēodōm*; *free-stone*, transl. of F. *pierre franche*.

Free-booter, a rover, pirate. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *vrijbuit*, a free-booter, robber. = Du. *vrijbuiten*, to rob; *vrijbuit*, plunder, lit. 'free booty.' Du. *vrij* = E. *free*. And see **Booty**, p. 56.

Freeze. (E.) M. E. *fresen*. A. S. *frēosan*; pp. *frōren*. + Icel. *frjósa*, Swed. *frysa*, Dan. *fryse*, Du. *vriezen*, G. *frieren*. Teut. type **fresan*-. L. *prūvere*, to itch, originally to burn (cf. *prūna*, hoarfrost), Skt. *plōsha-*, a burning. Brugm. i. § 562; ii. § 657. (✓PREU.)

Freight, a cargo. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *freȳte*; later *freȳght*; an altered spelling of F. *fret*, the freight of a ship, the *gh* being inserted by (a true) connexion with *fraught*, q. v. — F. *fret*, 'the freight or freight of a ship, also, the hire that's paid for a ship;' Cot. — O. H. G. *frēht*, 'earnings, hire.' This O. H. G. *frēht* is thought to be the same as G. *fracht*, a cargo; and *frēht* has been supposed to represent a Teut. type **fra-aihtis*; from *fra-*, prefix (see **Fret**), and **aihtis* > A. S. *āht*, acquisition (from *āgan*, to own). See **Own**.

Frensy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *frenesye*. — O. F. *frenisie*. — L. *phrenēsis*. — Late Gk. *φρενισ*, for Gk. *φρενις*, inflammation of the brain. — Gk. *φρεν-*, base of *φρεν*, midriff, heart, senses. See **Frantio**.

Frequent. (F. — L.) M. F. *frequent*. — L. *frequentem*, acc. of *frequens*, crowded, frequent; pres. part. of a lost verb **frequere*, to cram, allied to *farcire*, to cram; see **Farcē**. Brugm. ii. § 713.

Fresco. (Ital. — O. H. G.) A painting on fresh plaster. — Ital. *fresco*, cool, fresh. — O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*). See below.

fresh. (E.; and F. — Teut.) M. E. *fresh*; also *fersh*, representing A. S. *fresc*. The form *fresh* is from O. F. *fres*, *freis* (fem. *fresche*); cf. mod. F. *fraîs*, fresh. — O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*), fresh. Teut. type **friskos*. Allied to Lith. *prėskas*, sweet, unsoured, i. e. unleavened (applied to bread); Russ. *priesnuii*, fresh.

Fret (1), to eat away. (E.) A. S. *fretan*, for Teut. **fra-elan*, to devour

FRIEND

entirely. + Goth. *fra-itan*, to devour entirely, from *fra-*, entirely, and *itan*, to eat; Du. *vreten*, G. *fressen* (= *ver-essen*). See **For-** (2) and **Eat**.

Fret (2), to ornament, variegate. (F. — L.; and E.) M. E. *fretten*, to adorn with interlaced work. — O. F. *freter*, to strengthen (as with iron), also to adorn; also spelt *ferter*. — O. F. *frete*, a ferrule (Cot.), also a *fret* (in heraldry); see **Fret** (3). Probably influenced by M. E. *fretien*, A. S. *fratwan*, to adorn; from *fratwe*, ornament.

Fret (3), a kind of grating. (F. — L.) Common in heraldry. — O. F. *frete*, a ferrule; *frettes*, pl., an iron grating (Diez); *fretter*, to hoop; *fretti*, pretty (in heraldry). [Cf. Span. *fretes*, frets (in heraldry); allied to Ital. *ferriata*, an iron grating.] — F. *fer*, iron. — L. *ferrum*, iron.

fret (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F. — L.) *Frets* are bars across the neck of the instrument; probably the same word as *fret* (3). See **N. E. D.**

Friable, easily crumbled. (F. — L.) M. F. *friable*. — L. *friabilis*. — L. *friāre*, to rub, crumble.

Friar. (F. — L.) M. E. *frere*. — O. F. *frere*, *freire*, lit. a brother. — L. *frāterem*, acc. of *frāter*, a brother. See **Brother**.

Fribble, to trifle. (F. — L.) Of imitative origin; but prob. suggested by obsolete *frivol*, adj. frivolous, M. E. *frevol*. — F. *frivole*. — L. *friuolus*; see **Frivolous**.

Fricassee, a dish of fowls cut up. (F.) F. *fricassée*, a fricassee; fem. of pp. of *fricasser*, to fricassee, also, to squander money. A fricassee is made of chickens, &c. cut up into small pieces. Of unknown origin. Some have suggested L. *frigere*, to roast, or L. *fricāre*, to rub (Körting).

Friction. (F. — L.) F. *friction*. — L. acc. *frictionem*, a rubbing. — L. *frictus*, contr. pp. of *fricāre*, to rub; allied to *friāre*, to rub; see **Friable**.

Friday. (E.) A. S. *frīge-dæg*, translating L. *diēs Veneris*; where *frīge* is gen. of *Frīg*, the wife of Woden. Teut. type **frijā*, fem. of **frijos*, dear, beloved, also 'free'; Skt. *priyā*, wife, loved one. See **Free**, **Friend**.

Friend. (E.) M. E. *frend*. A. S. *frēond*, orig. 'loving,' pres. pt. of *frēogan*, to love. + Icel. *frændi*, Dan. *frænde*, Swed. *frände*, only in the sense of 'kinsman'; also Du. *vriend*, G. *freund*; Goth. *frjōndi*, a friend, pres. pt. of *frijōn*, to love. Cf.

FRIEZE

Skt. *pri*, to love. Allied to **Free**. Brugm. i. § 567. Der. *friend-ship*, A. S. *frond-scipe*.

Frieze (1), a coarse woollen cloth. (F. — Du.?) M. F. *frize*, *frise*, 'frise'; Cot. Perhaps due to *drap de frise*, i. e. cloth of Friesland; with which Cotgrave identifies it. — Du. *Vriesland*, Friesland, *Vries*, a Frieslander, belonging to Friesland. So also *cheval de Frise*, a horse of Friesland; whence *chevaux de Frise*, spikes to resist cavalry, a jesting term. ¶ Hence O. F. *friser*, to cover with a nap, to curl hair, to *frisse*. See Körtling.

Frieze (2), part of the entablature of a column. (F.) M. F. *frize*, 'the broad and flat band that's next below the cornish [cornice], or between it and the architrave'; Cot. Span. *friso*, a frieze; allied to Ital. *fregio*, a fringe, lace, border, ornament. The Ital. *fregio* represents L. *Phrygium* (*opus*), Phrygian work.

Frigate. (F. — Ital.) M. F. *frigate*, 'a frigate'; Cot. — Ital. *fregata*, a frigate. Origin uncertain.

Fright. (E.) M. E. *fryght*. O. Northumb. *fryhto*, A. S. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*, fright, allied to *forht*, timid. + O. Sax. *forhtia*, Dan. *frygt*, Swed. *frukta*, G. *furcht*, Goth. *faurhte*, fright; allied to O. Sax. *forht*, O. H. G. *foracht*, Goth. *faurhts*, fearful.

Frigid. (L.) L. *frigidus*, cold, adj. — L. *frigere*, to be cold. — L. *frigus*, cold, sb. + Gk. *ψυχος*, cold. Brugm. i. § 875.

Frill, a ruffle on a shirt. (F.?) [*Frill*, vb., was a term in hawking; a hawk that shivered, from feeling *chilly*, was said to *frill*. — O. F. *friller*, to shiver with cold. Hence some have deduced the sense of a hawk ruffling his feathers; but for this there is no authority. The sb. answers, in sense, to O. F. *fresel*, *freisel*, a ruffle, frill; cf. mod. F. *fraise*, a frill. It is remarkable that both F. *fraise* and E. *frill* mean 'the mesentery of a calf.'] Perhaps from M. F. *vrille*; Cot. has: 'vrilles, hook-like edges, or ends of leaves, . . . scrolls.' F. *vrille* also means a gimlet, a tendril; prob. from Dan. *vrilde*, to twist, from *vride*, to writhe; see **Writhe**.

Fringe, a border of loose threads. (F. — L.) M. E. *fringe*. — O. F. *frange* (Palsgrave), oldest form of F. *frange*, fringe; the Wallachian form is *frimbie*, for **fimbrie* (by metathesis). — L. *fimbria*, fringe; allied to *fibra*, a fibre; see **Fibre**.

Frippery, worn-out clothes, trash.

FRIZ

(F. — L.) Stuff sold by a *fripier*. — M. F. *fripier*, 'a fripier, or broker, trimmer up of old garments, and a seller of them so mended'; Cot. — O. F. *frepe* (also *ferpe*, *felpa*), frayed out fringe, old clothes. Prob. from L. *fibra*, fibre (Körtling).

Frisk, to skip about. (F. — Tent.) From the adj. *frisk*, brisk. — M. F. *frisque*, 'friske, blithe, briskie'; Cot.; O. F. *frique*. — O. H. G. *frech*, greedy, M. H. G. *vruch*, bold, lively. Cf. A. S. *frece*, bold. See **Freak** (1).

Frith (1), an enclosure, forest, wood. (E.) Obsolescent; M. E. *frith*, peace, also enclosure, park. Cf. W. *ffridd*, park, forest, which is borrowed from M. E. — A. S. *frith*, peace; *frithu*, peace, security, asylum. Cf. Icel. *frithr*, Dan. Swed. *fred*, Du. *vrede*, G. *friede*, peace. Tent. type **frithus*; from **fri-*, base of **fri-jos*, free. See **Free**. ¶ The M. E. *frith* is also 'wooded country.' This is prob. a different word; A. S. *gefyrrhðe* (Birch, iii. 120).

Frith (2), **Firth**, an estuary. (Scand.) M. E. *firth*. — Icel. *ffjörðr*, a firth, bay; Dan. *fjord*, Swed. *fjärd*, the same. Allied to Ford. Brugm. ii. 108.

Fritillary, a plant. (L.) So named because the chequered markings on the corolla were in some way associated with a *fritillus*. — L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.

Fritter (1), a kind of pancake. (F. — L.) M. E. *frytoure*, *fritoure*. [Cf. F. *friteau*, 'a fritter,' Cot.] — O. F. *friture*, a frying, dish of fried fish. — O. F. *frit*, fried. — L. *frictus*, pp. of *frigere*, to fry.

Fritter (2), a fragment; Shak. (F. — L.) O. F. *frature*. — L. *fractura*, a fracture. See **Fracture**.

Fritter away, to diminish, waste. (F. — L.) A derivative from *fritter* (2), a fragment; whence *fritter*, vb., to cut up into fragments. See above.

Frivolous, trifling. (L.) From L. *frivolus*, silly; with suffix *-ous*. The orig. sense seems to have been 'rubbed away'; hence *frivola* meant broken potsherds, &c. — L. *friare*, *friare*, to rub; see **Friable**.

Friz, **Frizz**, to curl, render rough. (F. — Du.?) M. F. *frizer*, 'to frizle, criske, curl'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *frisar*, to frizzle, raise the nap on frieze, from *frisa*, frieze.] Similarly the F. *friser* is from *frise*, *frize*, frieze; see **Frieze** (1). Der. *friz-le*, frequent. form, in common use; cf. O. Fries. *frisle*, *fresle*, a lock of hair.

FREE

Free. (E.) M. E. *frē*. A. S. *frēo*. + Du. *vrīj*; Goth. *freis*; G. *frei*. Teut. type **frījos*; allied to Skt. *prīya*, beloved, agreeable; also to E. **Friend**. Orig. sense 'dear, beloved'; hence applied to those of the household who were children, not slaves; cf. L. *liberī*, free, also 'children.' Der. *freedom*. A. S. *frēodōm*; *free-stone*, transl. of F. *pietre franche*.

Free-booter, a rover, pirate. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *vrijbuit*, a free-booter, robber. = Du. *vrijbuiten*, to rob; *vrijbuit*, plunder, lit. 'free booty.' Du. *vrij* = E. *free*. And see **Booty**, p. 56.

Freeze. (E.) M. E. *fresen*. A. S. *frēosan*; pp. *frōren*. + Icel. *frjōsa*, Swed. *frysa*, Dan. *fryse*, Du. *vrīzen*, G. *frieren*. Teut. type **frēusan*-. L. *prūrīre*, to itch, originally to burn (cf. *pruīna*, hoarfrost), Skt. *plōsha-*, a burning. Brugm. i. § 562; ii. § 657. (✓PREU.)

Freight, a cargo. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *freȳte*; later *freȳght*; an altered spelling of F. *fret*, the freight of a ship, the *gh* being inserted by (a true) connexion with *fraught*, q. v. — F. *fret*, 'the freight or freight of a ship, also, the hire that's paid for a ship;' Cot. — O. H. G. *frēht*, 'earnings, hire.' This O. H. G. *frēht* is thought to be the same as G. *fracht*, a cargo; and *frēht* has been supposed to represent a Teut. type **fra-aihtis*; from *fra-*, prefix (see **Fret**), and **aihtis* > A. S. *āht*, acquisition (from *āgan*, to own). See **Own**.

Frensy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *frenesye*. — O. F. *frenisie*. — L. *phrenēsis*. — Late Gk. *φρενῆσις*, for Gk. *φρενῆσις*, inflammation of the brain. — Gk. *φρεν-*, base of *φρεν-*, midriff, heart, senses. See **Frantio**.

Frequent. (F. — L.) M. F. *frequent*. — L. *frequentem*, acc. of *frequens*, crowded, frequent; pres. part. of a lost verb **frequētre*, to cram, allied to *farcire*, to cram; see **Faroe**. Brugm. ii. § 713.

Fresco. (Ital. — O. H. G.) A painting on fresh plaster. — Ital. *fresco*, cool, fresh. — O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*). See below.

fresh. (E.; and F. — Teut.) M. E. *fresh*; also *fersh*, representing A. S. *fersc*. The form *fresh* is from O. F. *fres*, *freis* (fem. *fresche*); cf. mod. F. *fraîs*, fresh. — O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*), fresh. Teut. type **friskos*. Allied to Lith. *prīskas*, sweet, unsoured, i. e. unleavened (applied to bread); Russ. *prīsnuii*, fresh.

Fret (1), to eat away. (E.) A. S. *frētan*, for Teut. **fra-ētan*, to devour

FRIEND

entirely. + Goth. *fra-itan*, to devour entirely, from *fra-*, entirely, and *itan*, to eat; Du. *vreten*, G. *fressen* (= *ver-essen*). See **For-** (2) and **Eat**.

Fret (2), to ornament, variegate. (F. — L.; and E.) M. E. *fretten*, to adorn with interlaced work. — O. F. *freter*, to strengthen (as with iron), also to adorn; also spelt *ferter*. — O. F. *frete*, a ferrule (Cot.), also a *fret* (in heraldry); see **Fret** (3). Probably influenced by M. E. *fretien*, A. S. *fratwan*, to adorn; from *fratwe*, ornament.

Fret (3), a kind of grating. (F. — L.) Common in heraldry. — O. F. *frete*, a ferrule; *frettes*, pl., an iron grating (Diez); *fretter*, to hoop; *frettit*, fretty (in heraldry). [Cf. Span. *fretes*, frets (in heraldry); allied to Ital. *ferriata*, an iron grating.] — F. *fer*, iron. — L. *ferrum*, iron.

fret (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F. — L.) *Frets* are bars across the neck of the instrument; probably the same word as *fret* (3). See **N. E. D.**

Friable, easily crumbled. (F. — L.) M. F. *friable*. — L. *friabilis*. — L. *friāre*, to rub, crumble.

Friar. (F. — L.) M. E. *frere*. — O. F. *frere*, *freire*, lit. a brother. — L. *frāterem*, acc. of *frāter*, a brother. See **Brother**.

Fribble, to trifle. (F. — L.) Of imitative origin; but prob. suggested by obsolete *frivol*, adj. frivolous, M. E. *frevol*. — F. *frivoile*. — L. *friuolus*; see **Frivolous**.

Fricassee, a dish of fowls cut up. (F.) F. *fricassée*, a fricassee; fem. of pp. of *fricasser*, to fricassee, also, to squander money. A fricassee is made of chickens, &c. cut up into small pieces. Of unknown origin. Some have suggested L. *frigere*, to roast, or L. *fricāre*, to rub (Körting).

Friction. (F. — L.) F. *friction*. — L. acc. *frictionem*, a rubbing. — L. *frictus*, contr. pp. of *fricāre*, to rub; allied to *friāre*, to rub; see **Friable**.

Friday. (E.) A. S. *frīge-dag*, translating L. *dies Veneris*; where *frīge* is gen. of *Frīg*, the wife of Woden. Teut. type **frījā*, fem. of **frījos*, dear, beloved, also 'free'; Skt. *prīyā*, wife, loved one. See **Free**, **Friend**.

Friend. (E.) M. E. *frend*. A. S. *frēond*, orig. 'loving,' pres. pt. of *frēogan*, to love. + Icel. *frandi*, Dan. *frände*, Swed. *frände*, only in the sense of 'kinsman'; also Du. *vrīend*, G. *freund*; Goth. *frījōnds*, a friend, pres. pt. of *frījōn*, to love. Cf.

FRIEZE

Skt. *prī*, to love. Allied to **Free**. Brugm. i. § 567. Der. *friend-ship*, A. S. *frēond-scipe*.

Frieze (1), a coarse woollen cloth. (F. — Du.?) M. F. *frieze*, *frieze*, 'frieze'; Cot. Perhaps due to *drap de frieze*, i. e. cloth of Friesland; with which Cotgrave identifies it. — Du. *Vriesland*, Friesland, *Vries*, a Frieslander, belonging to Friesland. So also *cheval de Frise*, a horse of Friesland; whence *chevaux de Frise*, spikes to resist cavalry, a jesting term. ¶ Hence O. F. *friser*, to cover with a nap, to curl hair, to *friss*. See **Körting**.

Frieze (2), part of the entablature of a column. (F.) M. F. *frieze*, 'the broad and flat band that's next below the cornish [cornice], or between it and the architrave'; Cot. Span. *friso*, a frieze; allied to Ital. *fregio*, a fringe, lace, border, ornament. The Ital. *fregio* represents L. *Phrygium* (*opus*), Phrygian work.

Frigate. (F. — Ital.) M. F. *frigate*, 'a frigate'; Cot. — Ital. *fregata*, a frigate. Origin uncertain.

Fright. (E.) M. E. *fryght*. O. Northumb. *fryhte*, A. S. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*, fright, allied to *forht*, timid. — O. Sax. *forhtā*, Dan. *frygt*, Swed. *fruktan*, G. *furcht*, Goth. *faurhteī*, fright; allied to O. Sax. *forht*, O. H. G. *foracht*, Goth. *faurhts*, fearful.

Frigid. (L.) L. *frigidus*, cold, adj. — L. *frigere*, to be cold. — L. *frigus*, cold, sb. — Gk. *ψύος*, cold. Brugm. i. § 875.

Frill, a ruffle on a shirt. (F.?) [*Frill*, vb., was a term in hawking; a hawk that shivered, from feeling *chilly*, was said to *frill*. — O. F. *friller*, to shiver with cold. Hence some have deduced the sense of a hawk ruffling his feathers; but for this there is no authority. The sb. answers, in sense, to O. F. *fresel*, *freisel*, a ruffle, frill; cf. mod. F. *fraise*, a frill. It is remarkable that both F. *fraise* and E. *frill* mean 'the mesentery of a calf'.] Perhaps from M. F. *vrille*; Cot. has: '*vrilles*, hook-like edges, or ends of leaves, . . . scrolls.' F. *vrille* also means a gimlet, a tendril; prob. from Dan. *vrilde*, to twist, from *vrilde*, to writhe; see **Writhe**.

Fringe, a border of loose threads. (F. — L.) M. E. *fringe*. — O. F. *frange* (Palsgrave), oldest form of F. *frange*, fringe; the Wallachian form is *frimbie*, for **fimbrie* (by metathesis). — L. *fimbria*, fringe; allied to *fibra*, a fibre; see **Fibre**.

Frippery, worn-out clothes, trash.

FRIZ

(F. — L.) Stuff sold by a *fripier*. — M. F. *fripier*, 'a fripier, or broker, trimmer up of old garments, and a seller of them so mended'; Cot. — O. F. *frepe* (also *ferpe*, *felpa*), frayed out fringe, old clothes. Prob. from L. *fibra*, fibre (Körting).

Frisk, to skip about. (F. — Teut.) From the adj. *frisk*, brisk. — M. F. *frisque*, 'friske, blithe, briake'; Cot.; O. F. *frigue*. — O. H. G. *frech*, greedy, M. H. G. *vrlich*, bold, lively. Cf. A. S. *freac*, bold. See **Freak** (1).

Frith (1), an enclosure, forest, wood. (E.) Obsolete; M. E. *frith*, peace, also enclosure, park. Cf. W. *ffridd*, park, forest, which is borrowed from M. E. — A. S. *frith*, peace; *frithu*, peace, security, asylum. Cf. Icel. *frithr*, Dan. Swed. *fred*, Du. *vrede*, G. *friede*, peace. Teut. type **frithus*; from **fri-*, base of **fri-jos*, free. See **Free**. ¶ The M. E. *frith* is also 'wooded country.' This is prob. a different word; A. S. *gefrithde* (Birch, iii. 120).

Frith (2), **Firth**, an estuary. (Scand.) M. E. *firth*. — Icel. *ffjörðr*, a firth, bay; Dan. *fjord*, Swed. *fjärd*, the same. Allied to Ford. Brugm. ii. 108.

Fritillary, a plant. (L.) So named because the chequered markings on the corolla were in some way associated with a *fritillus*. — L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.

Fritter (1), a kind of pancake. (F. — L.) M. E. *frytoure*, *fritoure*. [Cf. F. *friteau*, 'a fritter,' Cot.] — O. F. *friture*, a frying, dish of fried fish. — O. F. *frit*, fried. — L. *frictus*, pp. of *frigere*, to fry.

Fritter (2), a fragment; Shak. (F. — L.) O. F. *friture*. — L. *fractura*, a fracture. See **Fracture**.

Fritter away, to diminish, waste. (F. — L.) A derivative from *fritter* (2), a fragment; whence *fritter*, vb., to cut up into fragments. See above.

Frivolous, trifling. (L.) From L. *frivolus*, silly, with suffix *-ous*. The orig. sense seems to have been 'rubbed away'; hence *frivola* meant broken potsherds, &c. — L. *fricare*, *fricare*, to rub; see **Friable**.

Friz, **Frizz**, to curl, render rough. (F. — Du.?) M. F. *frizer*, 'to frizle, crispe, curl'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *frisar*, to frizzle, raise the nap on frieze, from *frisa*, frieze.] Similarly the F. *friser* is from *frise*, *frize*, frieze; see **Frieze** (1). Der. *friz-le*, frequent. form, in common use; cf. O. Fries. *frisle*, *friske*, a lock of hair.

FRO

Fro. (Scand.) The Scand. form of *from*.—Icel. *frá*, Dan. *fra*, *from*. See *From*.

Frock. (F.—Low L.) M. E. *frok*.—O. F. *froc*; Low L. *frocus*, a monk's frock, also spelt *flocus* (Ducange). Prob. so called because woollen; see *Flock* (2). Cf. Port. *froco*, a snow-flake, from L. *flocus*. ¶ So Diez; but Brachet derives it from O. H. G. *hroch* (G. *rock*), a coat, in which the initial *h* is unoriginal.

Frog (1), an animal. (E.) M. E. *frogge*. A. S. *frogga*, *froga*. Also A. S. *frox*, a frog. + Icel. *froskr*, Du. *vorsch*, G. *frosch*.

Frog (2), a substance in a horse's foot. (L. ?) It is shaped like a fork; perhaps a corruption of *fork*, q. v.; the F. name is *fourette*. In any case, it has been conformed to **Frog** (1).

Frolic, adj., sportive. (Du.) XVI cent. Orig. an adj.—Du. *vrolijk*, frolic, merry. + G. *fröhlich*, merry. Formed with suffix *-lijk* (= E. *like*, *-ly*) from the O. Sax. *frō* (as in *frō-liko*, adv.), O. Fries. *frō* (= G. *froh*), merry. Der. *frölic*, sb. and verb.

From, away, forth. (E.) A. S. *from*, *fram*. + Icel. *frá*, from; O. H. G. *fram*, forth; Goth. *fram*, from. Cf. also Icel. *fram*, adv. forward (Swed. *fram*, Dan. *fram*); Goth. *framis*, adv., further. Allied to *Frame*.

Frond, a branch. (L.) L. *frond*-, stem of *frōns*, a leafy branch.

Front. (F.—L.) M. E. *front*, forehead.—O. F. *front*, forehead, brow.—L. *frontem*, acc. of *frōns*, forehead, brow.

frontal, a band worn on the forehead. (F.—L.) O. F. *frontel*.—L. *frontāle*, an ornament for a horse's forehead.—L. *front*-, stem of *frōns*, forehead.

frontier. (F.—L.) O. F. *frontiere*, fem.—Late L. *frontēria*, *frontāria*, borderland.—L. *front*-, stem of *frōns*, front (hence, border).

frontispiece. (F.—L.) For *frontispice*; through the influence of *piece*.—F. *frontispice*, 'the frontispiece or fore-front of a house;'. Cot.—Late L. *frontispicium*, a front view.—L. *fronti*-, decl. stem of *frōns*; *specere*, to see; see *Species*.

frontlet. (F.—L.) O. F. *frontel-et*, dimin. of O. F. *frontel*; see *frontal* (above).

Frore, frozen. (E.) A. S. *froren*, pp. of *frēosan*, to freeze. See *Freeze*.

FRUMP

frost. (E.) M. E. *frost*, *forst*; A. S. *forst* (for *frost*). + Du. *vorst*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *frost*. Teut. types **frustoz*, m.; **frustom*, n. From **frus*-, weak grade of **freusan*-, to freeze. See *Freeze*.

Froth. (Scand.) M. E. *frothe*.—Icel. *froða*, *frauð*, Dan. *fraede* [Swed. *fradga*], froth, foam on liquids. From the Teut. verb **freuthan*-, to froth up; as in A. S. *ā-frēðan*.

Frounce, to wrinkle, curl, plait. (F.—L.) The older form of *flounce*; see *Flounce* (2).

Forward, perverse. (Scand. and E.) M. E. *froward*, commonly *fraward* (Northern). From Icel. *frá*, fro; and *ward*. Cf. A. S. *fromweard*, only in the sense 'about to depart'; but we still keep the orig. sense of from-ward, i. e. averse, perverse. (Cf. *wayward*, i. e. away-ward.) And see *Toward*.

Frown. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *frounen*.—O. F. *frongnier*, whence F. *refrogner*, to frown, look sullen. Cf. Ital. *infrigno*, frowning, Ital. dial. (Lombardic) *frignare*, to whimper, make a wry face. Of Teut. origin. From Teut. **frumjan*-, as in Swed. dial. *fryna*, Norw. *fröyna*, to make a wry face. (Körting, § 332.)

Fructify. (F.—L.) F. *fructifier*.—L. *fructificāre*, to make fruitful.—L. *fructi*-, for *fructus*, fruit; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. See *fruit*.

frugal, thrifty. (F.—L.) F. *frugal*.—L. *frugālis*, economical; lit. belonging to fruits.—L. *frūg-i*, frugal; orig. dat. of *frux* (pl. *frūgēs*), fruit of the earth. Allied to *fruit*.

fruit. (F.—L.) M. E. *fruit*.—O. F. *fruit*.—L. *fructum*, acc. of *fructus*, fruit.—L. *fructus*, pp. of *frui*, to enjoy; allied to *Brook* (1). (✓BHREUG.) Brugm. i. § 111; ii. § 532.

fruition. (F.—L.) O. F. *fruition*, enjoyment.—Late L. *fruitionem*, acc. of *fruitio*, enjoyment.—L. *fruit-us*, the same as *fructus*, pp. of *frui*, to enjoy.

frumenty, furmety, wheat boiled in milk. (F.—L.) O. F. *fromentee*, f.; 'furmenty, sodden wheat;'. Cot. Lit. made with wheat; the suffix *-le*=L. *-āta*, made with.—O. F. *froment*, wheat.—Late L. *frumentum*; L. *frumentum*, corn; allied to L. *frūgēs*, fruit.

Frump, an ill-tempered person. (E.) Of doubtful origin; but cf. *frampold*. A *frump* formerly meant a 'sneer,' or

FRUSTRATE

expression of contempt. Cf. Low. Sc. *frample*, to disorder; *frumple*, to crease; *frump*, an unseemly fold: Dan. *vrampet*, warped.

Frustrate, to render vain. (L.) From pp. of L. *frustrāri*, to render vain. — L. *frustrā*, in vain; orig. abl. fem. of obsolete adj. *frūstros* (= **frūd-tros*), deceitful. Allied to **Fraud**.

Frustum, a piece of a cone or cylinder. (L.) L. *frustum*, a piece cut off. Cf. Gk. *θραύσμα*, a fragment, from *θραύειν*, to break in pieces. Prellwitz; Brugm. i. § 853.

Fry (1), to dress food. (F.—L.) M. E. *frien*. — O. F. *frirre* — L. *frigere*, to roast. Cf. Gk. *φρύγειν*, to parch; Skt. *bhrajji*, to fry.

Fry (2), spawn of fishes. (Scand.) A. F. *fry*; M. E. *fri*, also used (like the Goth. word) in the sense of 'offspring.' — Icel. *fræ*, *frjó*, spawn, fry; Dan. Swed. *frö* + Goth. *fraiwi*, seed, offspring. Teut. type **fraiwm*, neut. Brugm. i. § 1029.

Fuchsia, a flower. (G.) Named after L. Fuchs, German botanist, ab. 1542.

Fudge. (F.) Picard *fuche!* *feuche!* an interjection of contempt (Corblet).

Fuel (F.—L.) M. E. *fewell* (Barbour). A. F. *fewaile*, O. F. *fouaille* (Low L. *foallia*), fuel. — Late L. *focālia*, pl. of *focāle*, fuel. — L. *focus*, a hearth. See **Focus**.

Fugitive. (F.—L.) O. F. *fugitif*. — L. *fugitiuus*, fleeing away. — L. *fugit-um*, supine of *fugere*, to flee. + Gk. *φεύγειν*, to flee; Skt. *bhuji*, to bend, turn aside. Allied to **Bow** (1). Der. *centri-fugal*, q. v.; *febri-fuge*, *fever-few*.

Fugleman, the leader of a file. (G.) For *fugleman*. — G. *flügelmann*, the leader of a wing or file of men. — G. *flügel*, a wing, from *flug*, flight, from *fliegen*, to fly; *mann*, a man. See **Fly**.

Fugue, a musical composition. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *fugue*. — Ital. *fuga*, a fugue, lit. a flight. — L. *fuga*, flight. See **Fugitive**.

Fulcrum, a point of support. (L.) L. *fulcrum*, a support. — L. *fulcīre*, to prop.

Fulfil (E.) M. E. *fulfillen*. A. S. *fulfyllan*, to fill full, fulfil. — A. S. *ful*, full; *fyllan*, to fill. See **Full**, **Fill**.

Fulgent, shining. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *fulgēre*, to shine. + Gk. *φλάγειν*, to burn; Skt. *bhrajji*, to shine. Der. *ef-fulgent* (*ef* = L. *ex*); *re-fulgent*.

Fuliginous, sooty. (L.) L. *fuliginō-*

FUN

sus, sooty. — L. *fuligin-*, stem of *fuligo*, soot. Cf. Skt. *dhū-li-*, dust. Allied to **Fume**. Brugm. i. § 481.

Full (1), complete. (E.) A. S. *ful*. + Du. *vol*, Icel. *fullr*, Dan. *fuld* (for *full*), Swed. *full*, Goth. *fulls*, G. *voll*. Teut. type **fullos*; Idg. type **plnos*. Cf. Lith. *pilnas*, full, filled; Russ. *polnuii*, full; O. Irish *lām* (< **plān*), full; W. *llawn*; Skt. *pūrna-*, Pers. *pur*; cf. Gk. *πλήρης*, L. *plenus*. Idg. root **pl*, **plē*, to fill. Brugm. i. §§ 393, 461. Der. *fill*, *fulfil*, *fulsome*.

Full (2), to full cloth, felt. (F.—L.) O. F. *fuler*, F. *fouler*, 'to full, or thicken cloth in a mill'; Cot. Also 'to trample on.' — Late L. *fullāre*, (1) to cleanse clothes, (2) to full. — L. *fullo*, a fuller.

fuller, a bleacher of cloth. (L.) A. S. *fullere*, a bleacher. — L. *fullo*, a fuller, bleacher. (See above.)

Fulminate, to thunder, hurl lightning. (L.) From pp. of L. *fulmināre*, to thunder. — L. *fulmin-*, for *fulmen*, a thunderbolt (= **fulg-men*). — L. *fulgere*, to shine.

Fulsome, cloying. (E.) M. E. *fulsum*, from M. E. *ful*, full; with suffix *-sum* (= E. *-some* as in *winsome*). See **Full** (1).

Fulvous, **Fulvid**, tawny. (L.) From L. *fulvus*, tawny; Late L. *fulvidus*, somewhat tawny. Cf. **Yellow**; Brugm. i. § 363.

Fumble, to grope about. (Du.) XVI cent. — Du. *sommelen*, to fumble. + Swed. *fumla* (also *famla*); Dan. *famle*. Apparently *mi* is for *lm*; cf. Icel. *fālma*, to grope about, from the sb. appearing as A. S. *folm*, the palm of the hand, allied to L. *palma*; see **Palm**.

Fume. (F.—L.) O. F. *fum*. — L. *fūmum*, acc. of *fūmus*, smoke. + Skt. *dhūma-*, smoke; Gk. *θυμός*, spirit, anger. (✓DHEU.) Allied to **Fuliginous**.

fumigate. (L.) From pp. of L. *fūmigāre*, to fumigate. — L. *fūm-*, for *fūmus*, vapour; *-igāre*, for *agere*, to drive about.

fumitory, a plant. (F.—L.) Formerly *fumiter*. — F. *fumeterre*, fumitory (for *fume de terre*). — Late L. *fūmus terre*, smoke of the earth; so named from its abundance (and perhaps its curly appearance). Cf. G. *erdrauch*, fumitory, lit. 'earth-smoke'; W. *cwd y mwg*, lit. 'bag of smoke.'

Fun, merriment. (E.) XVIII cent. It orig. meant 'a trick'; from an obs. vb. *fun*, to cheat, hoax; prob. from M. E.

FUNAMBULIST

fon, fonne, a foolish person. See **Fond**. Cf. Irish *fonn*, delight, pleasure, song; Gael. *fonn*; prob. borrowed from E.

Funambulist, a rope-dancer. (Span. -L.) Formerly *funambulo*. - Span. *funambulo*, a funambulist. - L. *fun-is*, a rope; *ambul-äre*, to walk; see **Amble**.

Function, performance, office. (F. - L.) M. F. *function* (F. *fonction*). - L. acc. *functionem*, performance. - L. *functus*, pp. of *fungi*, to perform, orig. to use. + Skt. *bhujj*, to enjoy. Brugm. ii. § 628.

Fund, a store. (F. - L.) M. F. *fond*, 'a bottom, a merchant's stock'; Cot. - L. *fundus*, bottom; cognate with E. **Bottom**.

fundament, base. (F. - L.) M. E. *fundement*. - O. F. *fondement*, foundation. - L. *fundamentum*, foundation. - L. *fund-äre*; see **Found** (1).

Funeral, relating to a burial. (F. - L.) O. F. *funeral*. - Late L. *füneralis*, adj., from L. *fünēr-* (for *fünēs-*), stem of *fünus*, a burial. Der. *funere-al*, from L. *fünere-us*, funereal.

Fungus, a spongy plant. (L.) L. *fungus*. + Gk. *σπόγγος*, a sponge; see **Sponge**.

Funnel. (F. - L.) M. E. *fonel*. Prob. from an O. F. **fonil*, preserved in Bret. *founil*, a funnel; cf. Span. *fonil*, Port. *funil*, Prov. *founil*, enf. *founilh*. - Late L. *fundibulum* (Lewis and Short); L. *infundibulum*, a funnel. - L. *infundere*, to pour in. - L. *in*, in; *fundere*, to pour.

Fur. (F. - O. Low G.) M. E. *forre*. - O. F. *forre*, *fuerre*, a sheath, case, whence the vb. *forrer*, to line with fur; Chaucer translates *forree* by 'furred,' R. R. 408. [Cf. Span. *forro*, lining for clothes, Ital. *foero*, lining, fur, scabbard.] = Goth. *foðr*, scabbard, orig. 'protection'; Icel. *foðr*, lining; allied to G. *futter*, a case, lining, fur. + Skt. *pātra(m)*, a receptacle; cf. Gk. *πάτρα*, a cover. Brugm. i. § 174.

Furbelow, a flounce. (F.) Prov. F. *furbala*, a flounce, in the dialect of Hainault (Diez); the usual form is F. Span. Ital. Port. *falbala*, a flounce. Origin unknown.

Furbish, to polish, trim. (F. - O. H. G.) O. F. *forbiss*, inceptive stem of *forbir*, to furbish, polish. = O. H. G. **furbjan*, M. H. G. *fürban*, to purify, clean, rub bright.

Furl, to roll up a sail. (F. - Arab.) Formerly spelt *furdle*, *farthel*, to roll up

FURTHEST

in a bundle. From *fardel*, a bundle; see **Fardel**. Cf. F. *fardeler*, 'to truss, to make into fardles'; Cot. [F. *ferler*, to furl, is from E.]

Furlong, 1/8th of a mile. (E.) A. S. *furlang*, orig. a furrow-long, or the length of a furrow. - A. S. *furh*, a furrow; *lang*, long.

Furlough, leave of absence. (Du. - Scand.) Orig. *vorloffe*. = Du. *verlof*, leave, furlough; the same as Dan. *forlov*, Swed. *förlof*, leave. Cf. G. *urlaub*, furlough; Dan. *orlov*. β. As to the prefix, Du. *ver-*, Dan. *for-*, Swed. *för-*, are the same as E. *for-*; whilst Dan. *or-*, G. *ur-* = Goth. *us*, out. The syllable *lof*, leave, is shortened from *löf*, the equivalent of G. *-laub-*, as seen in G. *er-laub-en*, to permit, and in A. S. *leaf*, permission. See **Leave** (2); also **Believe**, **Lief**.

Furnety; see **Frumenty**.

Furnace, an oven. (F. - L.) M. E. *forneis*. - O. F. *forneise*. - L. *fornacem*, acc. of *forname*, an oven. - L. *forname*, an oven; allied to *formus*, warm. Cf. Skt. *gharma-*, warmth, glow. See **Warm**. Brugm. i. § 146.

Furnish, to fit up, equip. (F. - O. H. G.) O. F. *fourniss-*, inceptive stem of *fournir*, to furnish, of which an older spelling is *fornir*, the same word as Prov. *fornir*, *fromir*. - O. H. G. *frumjan*, to provide, furnish; cf. O. H. G. *fruma*, utility, profit, gain; G. *fromm*, good. Allied to **Former**, **Frame**. And see **Veneer**.

Furrow. (E.) M. E. *forwe*. A. S. *furh*, a furrow. + Du. *voor*, Icel. *for*, Dan. *fure*, Swed. *fåre*; G. *furche*, a furrow. Teut. type **furh-*, f. Cf. W. *rych*, a furrow; L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows. Der. *fur-long*.

Further. (E.) Probably the comp. of *fore*, but also explained as comp. of *forth*. M. E. *furðer*. A. S. *furðra*, adj. m.; *furðor*, further, adv. + Du. *vorder*, adv., further; O. Fries. *fordera*, adj.; O. Sax. *forthora*, adj.; O. H. G. *fordar*, G. *vorder*, adj. Teut. type **furthero-* (i. e. **fur-ther-o-*) answering to Gk. *πρό-τερος*, comp. of *πρό*. ¶ In this view the comp. suffix is *-ther* (Gk. *-τερος*). Der. *further*, vb., A. S. *fyðran*, formed from *furðor* by vowel-change of *u* to *y*.

furthest, a late form, made as the superl. of *forth*, and due to regarding *further* as the comp. of the same. The true superl. of *fore* is *first*.

FURTIVE

Furtive. (F.—L.) M. F. *furtif*, fem. *furtive*.—L. *furtivus*, stolen, secret.—L. *furtum*, theft.—L. *fūrari*, to steal.—L. *fūr*, a thief. †Gk. *φάπ*, a thief, allied to *φάπνν*, to bear, carry (away). (✓BHER.) Brugm. ii. § 160 (3).

Fury. (F.—L.) F. *furie*.—L. *furia*, rage.—L. *furere*, to rage.

Furze. (E.) M. E. *furse*. A. S. *fyr*s; older form *fyrres*.

Fuscous. brown. (L.) L. *fusc-us*, brown; with suffix *-ous*.

Fuse (1), to melt by heat. (L.) A late word. Due to *fus-ible* (in Chaucer), *fus-ion*, in Sir T. Browne.—L. *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, to pour, melt. Allied to Gk. *χέειν* (for **χέφ-ειν*), Goth. *giutan*, to pour. (✓GHEU.) Der. *fus-ible* (from O. F. *fusable*); *fus-ion*. See *Gush*.

Fuse (2); see *Fusee* (1).

Fusee (1) **Fuse.** (F.—L.; or Ital.—L.) 'Fuse, fusee, a pipe filled with wild-fire, and put into the touch-hole of a bomb;' Kersey (1715). 1. *Fuse* is from Ital. *fuso*, a spindle, a shaft (of a column); also, a fuse.—L. *fusus*, a spindle. 2. *Fusee* is from F. *fusée*, a fusee, i. e. a spindle-shaped pipe; see below.

fusee (2), a spindle in a watch. (F.—L.) O. F. *fusée*, orig. a spindleful of thread.—Late L. *fūsāla*, the same; fem. of pp. of *fūsāre*, to use a spindle.—L. *fusus*, a spindle.

Fusil (1), a light musket. (F.—L.) Orig. not the musket itself, but the steel against which the flint struck. From F. *fusil*, 'a fire-steel for a tinder-box;' Cot. Also in mod. F., a fusil. [Cf. Span. *fusil*, a fusil.]—L. *focile*, a steel for kindling fire.—L. *focus*, a hearth; see *Foous*. Der. *fusil-eer*, *fusillade*.

Fusil (2), a spindle, in heraldry. (L.) A. F. *fusel* (see O. F. *fuisel* in Godefroy). Dimin. of L. *fusus*, a spindle.

Fusil (3), easily molten. (L.) L. *fusilis*, easily molten.—L. *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, to pour. See *Fuse* (1).

Fuss, haste, flurry. (E.) Probably of imitative origin, descriptive of spluttering and puffing. Cf. *suff*, i. e. to puff, and *hiss*. ¶ It cannot be connected with M. E. *fūs*, adj., eager; A. S. *fūs*, eager, prompt.

Fust (1), to become mouldy. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, iv. 4. 39. Coined from *fusty* (A. D. 1398), answering to O. F. *fusé*, 'fusty, tasting of the cask,' Cot.—O. F.

GABARDINE

fust, a cask; orig. a stock, trunk, log.—L. *fustem*, acc. of *fustis*, a cudgel.

fust (2), the shaft of a column. (F.—L.) In Kersey (1715).—O. F. *fust*, a trunk.—L. *fustum*, acc. of *fustis*, a cudgel, thick stick.

Fustian, a kind of coarse cloth. (F.—Ital.—Low L.—Egypt.) M. E. *fustane*; also *fustian*; A. F. *fustiane*, *fustain*; O. F. *fustaine*.—Ital. *fustagno*; Low L. *fustāneum*.—Arab. *fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo, in Egypt, whence the stuff first came. ¶ Introduced through Genoese commerce.

Fustigate, to cudgel. (L.) From pp. of L. *fustigare*, to cudgel.—L. *fust-*, stem of *fustis*, a cudgel; *-igare*, for *agere*, to drive, wield.

Fusty; see *Fust* (1).

Futile, vain. (F.—L.) F. *fatile*.—L. *fatilis*, *futilis*, that which easily pours forth, also vain, empty, futile. From L. **fū-*, allied to *fundere*, to pour; cf. Gk. *χέειν*. See *Fuse* (1).

Futtocks, certain timbers in a ship. (E.) 'Futtocks, the compassing timbers in a ship, that make the breadth of it;' Kersey (1715). Called *foot-stocks* in Florio, s. v. *stamine*. The first syllable is for *foot*; *futtocks* is thought to be for *foot-hooks*, and was so explained in 1644; *hook* referring to the bent shape of the timbers. Bailey gives the form *foot-hooks*.

Future, about to be. (F.—L.) O. F. *futur*, fem. *future*.—L. *futurus*, about to be; fut. part. from *fu-ī*, I was; allied to Bø. (✓BHEU.)

Fuzzball, a spongy fungus. (E.) Cf. prov. E. *fuzzy*, *fozy*, light and spongy; Low G. *fussig*, loose, weak; Du. *voos*, spongy.

Fylfot, a peculiarly formed cross. (E.) Modern; and due to a mistake. MS. Lansd. 874, leaf 190, has *fylfot*, meaning a space in a painted window at the bottom, that fills the foot. Erroneously connected with the 'gammadion.'

G.

Gabardine, Gaberdine. (Span.—Teut.) Span. *gabardina*, a coarse frock. We also find M. E. *gawbardyne*; which is from O. F. *gabardine*, *gabardine*, a loose frock. Perhaps a 'pilgrim's frock; from M. H. G. *walfart* (G. *wallfahrt*),

GABBLE

pilgrimage. — M. H. G. *wallen*, to wander; *fart*, travel, from *faran*, to go (E. *fare*).

Gabble, to prattle. (E.) Frequent. of *gab*, to prattle. Of imitative origin; cf. *jabber*. ¶ The M. E. *gabben*, to mock, is from O. F. *gaber*, to mock, which is also perhaps of imitative origin, or is allied to *gape*.

Gabion. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *gabion*, a gabion, large basket filled with earth. — Ital. *gabbione*, a gabion; augment. of *gabbia*, a cage, also spelt *gaggia*, and allied to Span. *gavia*, a cage (for madmen). — L. *causa*, a hollow place, cage, den, coop; see **Cage**.

Gable, a peak of a house-top. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *gable*. — O. F. *gable*. — Icel. *gafl*, Dan. *gavl*, Swed. *gafvel*, a gable. + A. S. *geafel*, a fork; Du. *gaffel*, a fork; G. *gabel*, a fork. Further allied to O. Irish *gabul*, a fork, gallows; W. *gafl*, the fork of the thighs. With a different gradation, we find Goth. *gibla*, pinnacle, G. *giebel*, Du. *gevel*, gable; O. H. G. *gebal*, head, Gk. κεφαλή, head (root-form **ghebh-*). See **Gaff**.

Gaby, a simpleton. (Scand.) M. Dan. *gabe*, a fool; Dan. dial. *gabemar*, a simpleton, allied to Dan. *gabe*, to gape (Dan. *nar* means 'fool'). Cf. Icel. *gapi*, a heedless man; *gapamúðr* (lit. gape-mouthed), the same; Icel. *gapa*, to gape; Norw. *gapa*, stupid.

Gad (1), a wedge of steel, goad. (Scand.) M. E. *gad*, a goad. — Icel. *gaddr*, a goad, spike, sting; cognate with Goth. *gards*, a rod, Irish *gath*, L. *hasta*, a spear.

gad (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.) In Levins. The orig. sense was to run about. — Icel. *gadda*, to goad. — Icel. *gaddr* (above). Cf. *on the gad*, on the move.

Gaff, a light fishing-spear, a sort of boom. (F.—Teut.) A ship's *gaff* is named from the forked end against the mast; the fishing-spear is hooked. — O. F. *gaffe*, a gaff, iron hook. — Low G. *gaffel*, a two-pronged hay-fork; E. Fries. *gaffel*, a fork, a ship's gaff; Du. *gaffel*, a pitchfork, ship's gaff. Allied to G. *gabel*, a fork. See **Gable**.

Gaffer, an old man, grandfather. (F.—L.; and E.) From *granser*, West E. form of *grand-father*. See **Gammer**.

Gag. (E.) M. E. *gaggen*, to suffocate. Apparently of imitative origin; cf. *gaggle*, *guggle*. Also, W. *cegio*, to choke; *ceg*, the mouth.

GALAXY

Gage (1), a pledge. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *gage*. — F. *gage*, a pledge (Low L. *uadium*). — Teut. **wadjom*, n., a pledge; as in Goth. *wadi*, A. S. *wed*, a pledge. See **Wed**; and see **Wage**. From the same source are Ital. *gaggio*, Span. and Port. *gage*, a pledge.

Gage (2), to gauge; see **Gauge**. **Gaggle**, to cackle as geese. (E.) A frequent. form from the imitative base *gag*. Cf. *cackle*, *gabble*; also Icel. *gagl*, a wild goose; *gagg*, the cry of a fox; Lith. *gagėti*, to gaggle.

Gaiety. (F.—Teut.) F. *gaieté*. — F. *gai*, gay. See **Gay**.

Gain (1), profit. (F.—Teut.) O. F. *gain*, F. *gagne*, from the verb below. [It partly displaced the M. E. *gain*, advantage, which was of Scand. origin; from Icel. *gagn*, gain, advantage; Swed. *gagn*, profit, Dan. *gavn*.]

gain (2), to win. (F.—Teut.) 'Yea, though he *gaine* and cram his purse with crunes;' and again, 'To get a *gaine* by any trade or kinde;' Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 69 and st. 66. — O. F. *gaigner*, F. *gagner*, to gain. This F. *gagner*, O. F. *gaagnier* (Ital. *guadagnare*), is from O. H. G. *weidenōn* > *weidenen*, to pasture, which was the orig. sense of the F. word; from O. H. G. *weida* (G. *weide*), pasture-ground. Cognate with G. *weide* are A. S. *wād*, Icel. *veiðr*, hunting, the chase. Cf. L. *uē-nāri*, to hunt. Der. *regain*.

Gainly; see **Ungainly**.

Gainsay, to speak against. (Scand. and E.) The prefix is Icel. *gegn*, against; cf. A. S. *gegn*, *gian*; see **Against**.

Gait, manner of walking. (Scand.) A particular use of M. E. *gate*, a way; see **Gate** (2). See also **Gantlet** (2).

Gaiter, a covering for the ankle. (F.—Teut.) F. *guêtre*, formerly *gustre* (Cot.). The spelling with *gu* shews the word to be Teutonic (*gu* < G. *w*). Origin doubtful; possibly allied to M. H. G. *wester*, a child's chrisom-cloth, lit. a covering; Goth. *wasti*, clothing; see **Vest**.

Gala. (F.—Ital.—M. H. G.) F. *gala*, borrowed from Ital. *gala*, festive attire; whence *di gala*, merrily; cf. *galante*, gay, lively. See **Gallant**.

Galaxy, the milky way. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *galaxie*. — O. F. *galaxie*. — L. *galaxiam*, acc. of *galaxias*. — Gk. γαλαξίας, milky way. — Gk. γαλακ-; for γαλακ-, stem of γάλα, milk. See **Lactéal**.

GALE

Gale (1), a strong wind. (Scand.) XVI cent. Of doubtful origin; but cf. Dan. *gal*, furious; Norweg. *ein galen storm*, a furious storm, *ei galet veer*, stormy weather. Cf. Icel. *galinn*, furious, from *gala*, to cry out. See Yell. Note F. *galerie*, a north-west wind.

Gale (2), the bog-myrtle. (E.) A. S. *gagel*. + Du. *gagel*.

Galeated, helmeted. (L.) L. *galeatus*. — L. *galea*, a helmet.

Galingale, the pungent root of a plant. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Pers.) M. E. *galingale*. — O. F. *galingal*, *garingal*. — Span. *galanga*, *galingale*. — Arab. *khalanjān*, *galingale*. — Pers. *khulānjān*, *galingale*; said to be of Chinese origin.

Galiot; see *Galliot*.

Gall (1), bile. (E.) M. E. *galle*. O. Merc. *galla*. + Du. *gal*, Icel. *gall*, Swed. *galla*, Dan. *galde* (for *galle*), G. *galle*; L. *fel*, Gk. *χολή*. Allied to **Yellow**. Cf. Russ. *jelch(e)*, gall (*j = sh*); *jeltuis*, yellow.

Gall (2), to rub a sore place. (F. — L.) M. F. *galler*; M. F. *galle*, a galling, itching. Cf. Ital. *galla*, *gala*, 'a disease called a windgalle'; Florio. Also Late L. *galla*, a soft tumour; app. the same word as L. *galla*, a gall-nut; see below. ¶ But also partly E.; cf. A. S. *gealla*, (1) gall, bile, (2) a gall on a horse. So also Du. *gal*. See above.

Gall (3), a gall-nut. (F. — L.) O. F. *galle*. — L. *galla*, a gall-nut, oak-apple.

Gallant, gay, splendid, brave. (F. — M. H. G.) O. F. *gallant*, better *galant*, with one *l*. Orig. pres. part. of O. F. *galer*, to rejoice. — O. F. *gale*, shows, mirth, festivity. (Cf. Ital. Span. Port. *gala*, festive attire.) Perhaps from M. H. G. *wallen*, O. H. G. *wallōn*, to go on pilgrimage.

Galleon, a large galley. (Span.) Span. *galeon*, a galleon. — Late L. *galea*, a galley. See *Galley*.

Galley. (F.) M. F. *gallerie*, *galerie*, a gallery to walk in. — Late L. *galeria*, a long portico, gallery. Of unknown origin; possibly from Gk. *κάλον*, wood, timber (Körting). See below.

Galley, a low-built ship. (F. — Late L. — Gk.?) M. E. *galeie*. — O. F. *galie*; Late L. *galea*, a galley; Late Gk. *γαλέα*, *γαλαία*. Orig. unknown. Körting suggests Gk. *κάλον*, wood, also sometimes a ship.

Galliard, a lively dance. (Span. — C.?) Span. *gallarda* (with *ll* as *ly*), a kind of

GALLOW

lively Spanish dance; perhaps through F.; cf. *galop gaillard*, 'the galliard'; Cot. — Span. *gallardo*, gay, lively. M. F. *gaillard* meant valiant or bold; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *galloud*, power, W. *gallad*, able, *gallu*, to be able; O. Irish *gal*, boldness (Thurneysen).

Gallias, a sort of galley. (F. — Ital. — Late L.) O. F. *galeace*. — Ital. *galeazza*, a heavy galley. — Ital. and Late L. *galea*; see *Galley*.

Galligaskins, large hose or trousers. (F. — Ital. — L.) Corruption of F. *garquesques*, *grèguesques*, 'slops, greys, gallogascons, Venitians'; Cot. — Ital. *Grechesco*, Greekish. — Ital. *Greco*, a Greek. — L. *Græcus*, Greek. The name was given to a particular kind of hose worn at Venice.

Gallinaceous. (L.) L. *gallinæ-us*, belonging to poultry; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *gallina*, a hen. — L. *gallus*, a cock.

Galliot, small galley. (F. — Late L.) O. F. *galiote*; Late L. *galeota*, small galley; dimin. of *galea*; see *Galley*.

Gallipot, a small glazed earthen pot. (F.) From *galley* and *pot*, as being brought over in *galleys*. So also *galley-tile*; cf. *galy-halfpenny*, a galley-halfpenny, coin brought over by *galley-men*, who landed wines at a place called *Galley-key* (Thames Street).

Gallon. (F.) M. E. *galon*, *galun*. — O. F. *gallon*, *jalon*, a gallon; orig. 'a large bowl'; augmentative form of the word which appears as mod. F. *jale*, a bowl. Orig. unknown.

Galloon. (F. — M. H. G.) F. *galon*, 'galoon-lace'; Cot.; cf. O. F. *galoner*, to adorn the head (with ribbons, &c.). [Also Span. *galon*, galloon.] — O. F. *gale*, Span. *gala*, festivity; see *Gallant*.

Gallop. (F. — Scand.) M. E. *galopen*; also spelt *walopen*. — O. F. *galoper*, vb.; *galop*, *walop* (Bartsch), sb. [Hence was borrowed O. H. G. *walopieren*, to gallop; so that it is not of O. H. G. origin.] — O. Norweg. **wall-hopp*, Norw. *vallhopp*, a gallop (Aasen); lit. a bounding over a field, 'field-hop'. — Norw. **wall-*, later *vall-*, Icel. *völtr*, a field, plain (cognate with E. *Wold*); and *hopp*, Dan. *hop*, a jump, skip, from *hoppa*, to jump; see *Hop* (1).

Gallow, to terrify. (E.) King Lear, iii. 2. 44. M. E. *galwen*. A. S. *galwan*, to terrify; in comp. *ageletwan*.

GALLOWAY

Galloway, a nag, pony. (Scotland.) Named from *Galloway*, Scotland.

Gallowglas, Galloglas, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) Irish *galloglach*, a servant, a galloglas. — Irish *gall*, a foreigner, an Englishman; *oglach*, a youth, servant, soldier (from *óg*, young, O. Ir. *ōac*, *ōc*, cognate with E. Young). It meant 'an English servitor,' as explained by Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 640. (See N. and Q. 6 S. x. 145.)

Gallows. (E.) M. E. *galwes*, pl. A. S. *galga*, *galga*, cross, gibbet; whence mod. E. *gallow*, the *s* being the pl. termination. — Icel. *gálgi*, Dan. Swed. *galge*, Du. *galg*, Goth. *galga*, a cross, G. *galgen*. Teut. type **galgon-*; cf. Lith. *kalga*, a pole (*š* = *zh*).

Galoches, a kind of shoe. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) F. *galoches*, answering to a Romance type **galopia*, **calopia*; formed from **calopūs*, sing. of Late L. *calopodes*, wooden shoes; we also find Late L. *calopedia* (see Brachet), a clog, wooden shoe, and *calopodium*. — Gk. *καλωπίδιον*, dimin. of *καλόπους*, *καλάπους*, a shoemaker's last. — Gk. *καλο-ν*, wood; *πούς*, a foot.

Galore, in plenty. (C.) Irish *goleor*, Gael. *gu leor*, *gu leoir*, sufficiently. Formed from Irish and Gael. *leor*, sufficient, by prefixing *go* or *gu*, lit. 'to,' but used to turn an adj. into an adverb.

Galt (1), **Gault**, clay and marl. (Scand.) Norweg. *gald*, hard ground, a place where ground is trodden hard; Icel. *guld*, hard-trodden snow.

Galt (2), a boar-pig. (Scand.) M. E. *galt*. — Icel. *göltr*, *galti*; Swed. Dan. *galt*, a hog. Cf. O. H. G. *galzā*, a sow.

Galvanism. (Ital.) Named from *Galvani* of Bologna, Italy; about A. D. 1792.

Gambado, an E. substitution for F. *gambade*; see **Gambol**.

Gambit, an opening at chess. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *gambit*. — Ital. *gambetto*, a tripping up. — Ital. *gamba*, the leg; see **Gambol**.

Gamble. (E.) A late word, put for *gamm-le* or *gam-le*, a frequent form which has taken the place of M. E. *gamenen*, to play at games. — A. S. *gamenian*, to play at games; from *gamen*, a game. See **Game**.

Gamboge. (Asiatic.) A corruption of *Cambodia*, in the Annamese territory, whence it was brought after A. D. 1600.

GANNET

Gambol, a frisk, caper. (F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly *gambold*, *gambould*, *gambaud*. — M. F. *gambade*, 'a gamboll'; Cot. — Ital. *gambata*, a kick. — Ital. *gamba*, the leg; the same as F. *jambe*, O. F. *gambe*, Late L. *gamba*, a joint of the leg. Cf. Gael. and W. *cam*, crooked, answering to O. Celt. **kambos* (fem. **kambā*), crooked; Stokes-Fick, 78.

Game. (E.) M. E. *game*, also *gamen*. A. S. *gamen*, sport. — Icel. *gaman*, Dan. *gammen*, M. Swed. *gamman*, O. H. G. *gaman*, joy, mirth. See **Gammon** (2).

Gammer, an old lady, grandmother. (F. — L.; and E.) For *grammer*, West. E. form of *grand-mother*.

Gammon (1), the preserved thigh of a hog. (F. — L.) M. E. *gambon*. A. F. *gambon* (F. *jambon*), a gammon; from O. F. *gambe*, leg. See **Gambol**.

Gammon (2), nonsense; orig. a jest. (E.) M. E. *gamen*, a game; see **Game**. And see **Backgammon**.

Gamut. (F. — Gk.; and L.) Comp. of O. F. *game*, *gamme*, and *ut*. Here *gamme* represents the Gk. γάμμα (γ), because the musical scale was represented by *a, b, c, d, e, f, g*, the last being *g* = *γ*. *Ut* is the old name for *do*, the 1st note in singing, because it began an old hymn to St. John, 'Ut queant laxis,' &c., used in learning singing. *Gamut* is the scale, from γ (g) to ut (a).

Gander. (E.) M. E. *gandre*. A. S. *gandra*, also spelt *ganra* (the *d* being, in fact, excrement). — Du. *gander*. Cf. also Low G. *gante*, a gander (see *ganta* in Pliny). Teut. type **ganron-*, m. Allied to **Gannet** and **Goose**.

Gang (1), a crew of persons. (E.) A. S. *gang*, a going, progression; but the sense was affected by the related word *genge*, a gang.

gang (2), to go. (Scand.) Icel. *ganga*, to go; cf. A. S. *gang*, a going, path, course (whence E. *gang-way*); see **Go**.

Ganglion, a tumour on a tendon. (L. — Gk.) L. *ganglion*. — Gk. γάγγλιον.

Gangrene, a mortification of the flesh. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *gangrene*. — L. *gangrana*. — Gk. γάγγραινα, an eating sore. Allied to γέρων, an old man, from γέρω, to grow old; cf. Skt. *jaras*, old age, *jaraya*, to consume (see **Prellwitz**).

Gannet, solan goose, a sea-fowl. (E.) A. S. *ganot*. — Low G. *gante*, Du. *gent*, a gander; M. H. G. *ganse*, O. H. G. *ganazo*,

GANTLET

a gander. From a base *gan-*; see **Gander**.

Gantlet (1); see **Gauntlet**.

Gantlet (2), **Gauntlet**, a military punishment. (Swed.) Formerly *gantlope*; corrupted by confusion with *gauntlet*. Again, *gantlope* is a corruption of Swed. *gailopp*, lit. 'a running down a lane'; to 'run the gantlope' is to run between two files of soldiers, who strike the offender as he passes. — Swed. *gata*, a lane, street (see **Gate** (2)); and *lopp*, a running, from *löpa*, to run, cognate with E. **Leap**.

Gaol, **Jail**, a cage, prison. (F. — L.) A. F. *gaole*, *geiole* (F. *geble*), a prison, birdcage. — Late L. *gabiola*, *caveola*, a cage, dimin. of L. *cauea*, a den, cave, cage — L. *cauus*, hollow; see **Cage**.

Gap. (Scand.) M. E. *gappe*. — Icel. and Swed. *gap*, a gap, abyss. — Icel. and Swed. *gapa*, to gape (below).

gape. (Scand.) M. E. *gapen*. — Icel. and Swed. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*. — E. Fries. and Du. *gapen*, G. *gaffen*. Cf. Skt. *jabh*, *jambh*, to gape.

Gar (1), **Garfish**, a fish. (E.) A fish with slender body and pointed head. From A. S. *gār*, a spear; cf. **Garlio**. So also *pikē*, *ged*.

Gar (2), to cause. (Scand.) Icel. *gfrua* (Noreen), Swed. *göra*, Dan. *gjöre*, to make, cause; lit. to make ready. — Icel. *gfr*, *görr*, ready; see **Yare**.

garb (1), dress. (F. — O. H. G.) In Shak. — O. F. *garbe*, a garb, good fashion. — O. H. G. *garawī*, *garwī*, dress, preparation; cf. O. H. G. *garawen*, M. H. G. *garwen*, to get ready. — O. H. G. *garo*, ready; cognate with E. *yare*; see **Gear**.

Garb (2), a sheaf, in heraldry (F. — O. H. G.) A. F. and Picard *garbe*. F. *gerbe*, a sheaf. — O. H. G. *garba* (G. *garbe*), a sheaf. Lit. 'what is grabbed' or caught up into a bundle by grasping. Cf. E. *grab*, Swed. *grabba*, to grasp; Skt. *grah*, Vedic *grabh*, to seize. Brugm. i. § 531.

garbage, refuse. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *garbage*, entrails of fowls. This agrees in form with O. F. *garbage*, *gerbage*, a tax paid in garbs or sheaves. Prob. similarly formed from O. F. *garbe*, in the sense of 'handful,' small bundle, a sense which occurs for Low L. *garba*.

Garble, to select for a purpose; hence, to corrupt an account. (F. — Span. — Arab.) Orig. to pick out, sort, sift out. — O. F. *gar-*

GARNER

beller (see N. E. D.), the same as *grabeller*, to garble or sort out spices, orig. to sift. The same as Span. *garbillar*, Ital. *garbellare*, to garble or sift wares. — Span. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve. — Pers. *gharbil*, Arab. *ghirbāl*, a sieve; Arab. *gharbalat*, sifting, searching. Rich. Dict. p. 1046.

Garboil, a commotion. (F.) M. F. *garbouil*, 'a garboil, hurlibury'; Cot. Cf. Span. *garbullo*, a crowd; Ital. *garbuglio*, a garboil, disorder. Of unknown origin. Prob. imitative. Florio has Ital. *garabullare*, to rave.

Garden. (F. — O. Frankish.) M. E. *gardin*. — A. F., O. North F. and Picard *gardin*, F. *jardin*. — O. Frank. *gardin* (O. H. G. *gartin*), gen. and dat. of *gardo*, a yard, cognate with E. **Yard**, q. v. Cf. O. H. G. *gartin-āri*, a gardener.

Garfish; see **Gar** (1).

Gargle. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) Modified from F. *gargouiller*, 'to gargle'; Cot. — F. *gargouille*, the weasand of the throat, also a gargoyle, or mouth of a spout. So also Span. *gargola*, a gargoyle; Ital. *gargossa*, the gullet. From an imitative base *garg*, as seen in L. *garg-ariuāre*, to gargle, from Gk. *γάργ-αριεῖν*, to gargle; cf. Gk. *γάργασμα*, the uvula. Hence also Ital. *gargagliare*, to murmur, *gargatta*, the throat. The parallel L. base is *gurg*; see **Gorge**, **Gurgle**.

gargoyle, a spout. (F. — L.) F. *gargouille* (above).

Garish, staring, showy. (E.) Also formerly spelt *gaurish*. Allied to M. E. *gawren*, to stare (Chaucer). Cf. M. E. *gawen*, to stare; Icel. *gā*, to heed, mark.

Garland. (F. — Teut.?) M. E. *gerlond*. — O. F. *garlande*. Cf. Span. *guirnalda*, Ital. *ghirlanda* (whence Mod. F. *guirlande*), a garland. Prob. formed with suffix *-ande*, from M. H. G. **wierelen*, frequentative of *wieren*, to adorn, from O. H. G. *wiara*, M. H. G. *wiere*, refined gold, fine ornament, crown. Cf. **Wire**.

Garlio, a plant. (E.) A. S. *gārleac*, lit. 'spear-leek.' — A. S. *gār*, a spear; *leac*, a leek, plant. See **Gore** (3) and **Leek**.

Garment. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *garnement*. — O. F. *garnement*, *garniment*, a robe (defence). — O. F. *garnir*, to protect; see **Garnish**.

Garner. (F. — L.) M. E. *garner*. — O. F. *gernier*, variant of *grenier*, a granary. — L. *grānārium*, a granary. — L. *grānum*, corn; see **Grain**.

GARNET

garnet. (F.—L.) M. E. *garnet*, also spelt *granat*.—O. F. *granate*; M. F. *grenat*, 'a precious stone called a granat or garnet,' Cot.; Late L. *grānātus*. So called from its resemblance to the seeds of the pomegranate, or *mālum grānātum*, lit. seeded apple.—L. *grānum*, a grain, seed.

Garnish. (F.—O. Low G.) Also *warnish*.—O. F. *garnis*-, *warnis*-, stem of pres. pt. of *garnir*, *warnir*, to defend oneself, fortify, garnish.—O. Frank. **warnjan*; cf. O. H. G. *warnōn*, M. H. G. *warnen*, to guard against, provide oneself with; cf. O. H. G. *warna*, foresight, care. See *Warn*.

garniture. (F.—O. Low G.) F. *garniture*, garnishment.—Low L. *garnitūra*.—Low L. *garnitus*, orig. pp. of *garnire*, to adorn, which is merely a Latinised form of O. F. *garnir* (above).

Garret. (F.—G.) M. E. *garite*.—O. F. *garite* (F. *gudrite*), place of refuge, watch-tower.—O. F. *garir*, *warir*, to preserve.—O. H. G. *warjan*, to defend. Allied to *Wary*.

Garrison. (F.—O. Low G.) Confused with M. E. *garisoun*, *warisoun*, a reward; but the true form is M. E. *garnison*, *war-nison*, defence, stores, supply.—O. F. *garnison*, store, supply.—O. F. *garnis-ant*, pres. pt. of *garnir*, to supply, garnish; see *Garnish*. And see *Warison*.

Garrote, Garrotte. (Span.—C.) Span. *garrote*, a cudgel, tying a rope tight, strangling by means of an iron collar. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-ote*, from Span. *garra*, a claw, talon, clutch, grasp.—Bret., W., and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg (Diez). See *Garter*.

Garrulous. (L.) L. *garrulus*, talkative.—L. *garrīre*, to chatter. Brugm. i. § 638.

Garter. (F.—C.) A. F. *garter*; O. F. *gartier* (North of France, Hécart), spelt *gartier* in Cotgrave (F. *jarretière*).—O. F. and Norm. *garēt* (F. *jarret*), the ham of the leg; a dimin. form.—Bret. *gar*, W. *gar*, shank of the leg; Celt. type **garris*.

Gas. (Du.) The Belgian chemist Van Helmont (died A. D. 1644) invented two terms, *gas* and *blas*; the latter did not come into use. He tells us that *gas* was suggested by the Gk. *χᾶος*. See N. E. D.

Gasconade, boasting. (Gascony.) F. *gasconnade*, boasting; said to be a vice of Gascons; at any rate named from them.

GAUGE

Gash, to hack, cut deeply. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) Formerly *garsh*, *garse*.—O. F. *garser*, to scarify, pierce with a lancet.—Late L. *caraxāre*, short for *incaraxāre*, *incharaxāre*, to pierce, incise. Cf. Late L. *garsa*, scarification, by making incisions in the skin, called in Gk. *ἐγχαράξω*; whence the Late L. vb. was formed. See *Character*.

Gasp. (E.) M. E. *gaspen*, *gaipen*. The latter answers to Icel. *geispa*, Swed. *gäspa*, to yawn (cf. Dan. *gispe*). The former represents the cognate A. S. **gāspan* (not found). Icel. *geispa* is for **geip-sa*; cf. Du. *gijpen*, to gasp; A. S. *gīpung*, a gaping.

Gastric, belonging to the belly. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *γαστρῶς*, from *γαστήρ*, the belly.

Gate (1), a door, hole, opening. (E.) M. E. *gate*, *yate*. A. S. *gæt*, *geat*, a gate, opening (whence M. E. *yate*); pl. *gatu* (whence M. E. *gate*). + Du. *gat*, a hole, opening, gap; O. Fries., O. Sax., Icel. *gat*, an opening.

Gate (2), a street. (Scand.) Common in the North; it also means 'a way.'—Icel. *gata*, Swed. *gata*, a way, path, street, lane; Dan. *gade*; cf. Goth. *gairwō*, G. *gasse*. Perhaps allied to *Gate* (1), and also to the vb. *Go*. β. *Gate* (1) answers to Teut. type **gatom*, n., but *gate* (2) to Teut. type **gairwōn*-, f. See *Gait* and *Gantlet* (2).

Gather. (E.) M. E. *gaderen*. A. S. *gaderian*, *gedrian*, to collect, get together.—A. S. *gader*-, together; also *gador*-, *geador*. + Du. *gaderen*, to collect, from (te) *gader*, together. Cf. A. S. *gæd*, a company, society (whence also A. S. *gædeling*, a comrade; *ge-gada*, a companion); Du. *gade*, a spouse, G. *gatte*, a husband; Goth. *gadiliggs*, a cousin. Perhaps allied to *Good*.

Gaud, a show, ornament. (L.) M. E. *gaude*.—L. *gaudium*, gladness, joy; hence, an ornament.—L. *gaudere*, to rejoice (base *gauid*-, as in *gausius sum*, used as pt. t.). + Gk. *γαῖεω*, to rejoice; allied to *γαίω* (= *γαι-ίω*), to rejoice; *γαῖπος*, proud. Brugm. i. § 589; ii. § 694. Der. *gaud-y*, adj.

Gauge, Gage, to measure the content of a vessel. (F.—Low L.) Spelt *gage* in Shak.—O. North F. *gauger*, F. *jauger*, 'to gage,' Cot.—O. North F. *gaugē*, F. *jauge*, 'a gage, instrument wherewith a

GAUNT

cask is measured,' Cot.; Low L. *gaugia* (A. D. 1446). Of unknown origin.

Gaunt, thin, lean. (Scand.?) An East-
Anglian word; perhaps Scand. Also spelt
gant (1691). Cf. Norweg. *gand*, a thin
stick, a tall and thin man, an overgrown
stripling (Aasen); Swed. dial. *gank*, a lean,
half-starved horse (Rietz). Doubtful.

Gauntlet. (F.—Scand.) O. F. *gantle-
let*, a double dimin. of *gant*, a glove. — O.
Swed. *wante*, a glove; Dan. *vante*, a
mitten, Icel. *vötrr* (stem *vantiu*), a glove.
Cf. Du. *want*, a mitten (prob. borrowed
from Scand.). Prob. from Wind, verb
(Noreen); cf. G. *gewand*, a garment; Low
G. *want*, cloth (Lübben).

Gauntlet; see **Gantlet** (2).

Gauze, a thin silken fabric. (F.—
Palestine.) M. F. *gaze*; Span. *gasa*. Cf.
Low L. *gassidum*, gauze; *gazitum*, wine
from Gaza. Said to be from *Gaza*, in
Palestine, whence it was first brought.

Gavelkind, a sort of tenure. (E.)
M. E. *gavelkynde*; answering to an A. S.
form **gafol-cynd*. — A. S. *gafol*, tribute,
payment; and *cynd*, kind, sort, condition.
The A. S. *gaf-ol* (whence Low L. *gabulum*)
is from Teut. **gab*, and grade of *Give*, q. v.

Gavial, the crocodile of the Ganges.
(F.—Hind.) F. *gavial* (a corrupt form).
— Hind. *ghariyāl*, a crocodile.

Gavotte, a dance. (F.) M. F. *gavotte*,
orig. a dance of the *Gavots*. *Gavot* is a
sobriquet, in Provence, of the moun-
taineers of the Alps (see Hatzfeld).

Gawk, **Gawky**, awkward. (F.—
Scand.) From E. dial. *gawk-handed*,
gaulich-handed, left-handed; *gawk*, clumsy.
Here *gawk* is short for *gaul-ick*, where
-ick is a suffix. Of F. origin; cf. Burgund.
gôle, numb with cold, said of the fingers.
— Swed. Dan. *valen*, benumbed; whence
Swed. dial. *val-händt*, Norw. *val-hendt*,
having numbed hands. ¶ Prob. not from
F. *gauche* (N. E. D.).

Gay. (F.—O. H. G.) O. F. *gai*. —
O. H. G. *wāhi*, fine, beautiful.

Gaze. (Scand.) M. E. *gazen*. — Swed.
dial. *gasa*, to gaze, stare at.

Gazelle, an animal. (F.—Span.—
Arab.) Formerly *gazel*. — O. F. *gazel*,
gazelle. — Span. *gacela*. — Arab. *ghasāl*, a
wild goat, gazelle.

Gazette. (F.—Ital.) O. F. *gazette*, an
abstract of news, issued at Venice. — Ital.
gazzetta, a gazette; the orig. sense is
either (1) a magpie, from Ital. *gazzetta*,

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a magpie, dimin. of *gazza*, a magpie,
whence it may have meant 'tittle-tattle';
or (2) a very small coin (perhaps paid for
the privilege of reading the news), from
Ital. *gazzetta*, a coin less than a farthing,
probably from Gk. γάζα, a treasury.

Gear, dress, harness, tackle. (Scand.)
M. E. *gere*. — Icel. *gervi*, *görvir*, gear,
apparel. Cf. *görr*, *geyrr*, skilled, dressed,
pp. of *göra*, to make. † A. S. *gearwe*, fem.
pl., preparation, dress, ornament; A. S.
gearo, ready; see **Yare**. And see **Gar**
(2), **Garb** (1).

Geck, a dupe. (Du.) In Tw. Nt. v.
351. — Du. *gek*, formerly *geck*, a fool, sot;
cf. G. *geck*, the same; Dan. *gjek*, fool;
Icel. *gikkir*, a pert, rude person. ¶ Not
to be confused with A. S. *gēc*, cuckoo;
nor with *gowk*; nor with *gawky*.

Gecko, a nocturnal lizard. (Malay.)
Also F. *gecko*. — Malay *gēkog*, a gecko;
so named from an imitation of its cry.

Ged, the fish called a pike. (Scand.)
Icel. *gedda*, Swed. *güdde*, Dan. *giedde*, a
ged; allied to *gaddr*, a goad; see **Gad** (1).
Named from the sharp, thin head; hence
also called *pike*.

Gelatine. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *gélatine*,
kind of jelly. — Ital. *gelatina*. — L. *gelatus*,
pp. of *geläre*, to freeze. — L. *gelu*, frost;
see **Gelid**.

Geld, to emasculate. (Scand.) M. E.
gelden. — Icel. *gelda*, Dan. *gilde*, Swed.
gälla (for *gilda*); cf. Icel. *geldr*, Swed.
gall, barren. Perhaps related to Goth.
giltha, a sickle. Cf. **Galt** (2). Der.
geld-ing, from Icel. *gelding*, the same.

Gelid, cool. (L.) L. *gelidus*. — L. *gelu*,
frost. Allied to Cool. Brugm. i. § 481.

Gem. (F.—L.) M. E. *gemme*. — F.
gemme. — L. *gemma*, a bud; also a gem,
jewel. Brugm. i. § 413 (4).

Gemini. (L.) L. *geminī*, twins; pl.
of *geminus*, double.

Gender (1), kind. (F.—L.) M. E.
gendre (with excrescent *d*). — O. F. *genre*,
kind. — L. *genere*, abl. case of *genus*, kind,
kin. ¶ The unusual deriv. from the abl.
case is due to the common phrases *genre
nātus*, *hoc genere*, *omni genere*; so also
Ital. *genere*, kind.

gender (2), to produce. (F.—L.)
M. E. *gendren*. — O. F. *gendrer* (Gode-
froy). — L. *generāre*, to beget. — L. *gener-*,
for **genes*, stem of *genus* (above). And
see **Jingender**.

Genealogy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E.

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genealogie. — O. F. *genealogie*. — L. *genealogia*. — Gk. γενεαλογία, an account of a family, pedigree (1 Tim. i. 4). — Gk. γενεά, birth (allied to γένος, see *genus*); and λογία, an account, allied to λόγος (see *Logic*).

General, relating to a genus, common. (F. — L.) O. F. *general*. — L. *generalis*, belonging to a *genus* (stem *gener-*, for **genes*); see *genus*. Hence *general*, sb., a leader; *general-issimo*, from Ital. *generalissimo*, a supreme commander, with superl. suffix *-issimo*.

generate. (L.) From pp. of L. *generare*, to produce. — L. *gener-*, decl. stem of *genus*.

generic, pertaining to a genus. (L.) Coined from L. *gener-*, decl. stem of *genus*.

generous. (F. — L.) O. F. *generous*, later *généreux*. — L. *generosus*, (properly) of noble birth. — L. *gener-*, as above.

Genesis, creation. (L. — Gk.) L. *genesis*. — Gk. γένεσις, origin, source; related to γένος, race; see *genus*.

Genet, an animal. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *genette*, 'a kind of weasel'; Cot. — Span. *gineta*. — Arab. *farneit* (Dozy).

Genial. (F. — L.) O. F. *genial*. — L. *genialis*, pleasant; adj. from *genius*; see *genius*.

Geniculate, jointed. (L.) In botany. From L. *geniculum*, a little knee, joint in a plant; double dimin. of *genū*, a knee. Allied to *Knee*.

Genie, a demon; see *Jinn*.

Genital. (F. — L.) O. F. *genital*. — L. *genitalis*, generative. — L. *genit-um*, supine of *gignere*, to beget.

genitive. (F. — L.) O. F. *genitif*. — L. *genetivus*, belonging to birth, applied in grammar to a certain case of nouns. — L. *genitum* (above).

genius, inborn faculty. (L.) L. *genius*, the tutelary spirit of any one; also wit, lit. 'inborn nature.' Allied to *genus*.

Gennet; see *Jennet*.

Genteel. (F. — L.) XVI cent.; F. *gentil*. — L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan, a gentile (afterwards applied to mean well-bred, &c.). — L. *genti-*, decl. stem of *gens*, a clan, tribe. Allied to *genus*.

Gentian, a plant. (F. — L.) O. F. *gentiane*. — L. *gentiana*; named after *Centius*, an Illyrian king, abt. B.C. 180.

Gentile. (F. — L.) O. F. *gentil*. — L. *gentilis*, gentile; see *Genteel*.

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gentle. (F. — L.) O. F. *gentil* (above).
gentry. (F. — L.) M. E. *gentrie*, high birth; shortened from M. E. *gentrise*, the same. — O. F. *genterise*, another form of *gentilise*, rank (= Late L. **gentilitia*). — L. *gentilis*; see *Genteel*.

Genuflexion, **Genuflexion**, a bending of the knee. (F. — L.) M. F. *genuflexion*. — Late L. acc. *genuflexionem*. — L. *genū*, knee; *flex-us*, pp. of *flectere*, to bend.

Genuine. (L.) L. *genuinus*, of the true *genus* or stock; allied to L. *genus* (below).

genus, kin. (L.) L. *genus* (gen. *generis*, for **geneses*), kin, race. + Gk. γένος, race; A. S. *cyn*, kin. See *Kin*. (✓GEN.) Brugm. i. § 604.

Geography. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *geographia*. — L. *geographia*. — Gk. γεωγραφία, lit. earth-description. — Gk. γεω- = γη-, a combining form of γῆ, earth; -γραφία, description, from γράφειν, to write.

geometry. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *geometrie*. — L. *geometria*. — Gk. γεωμετρία, land-measurement. — Gk. γεω- (as above); -μετρία, measurement, from μετρέω, I measure, μέτρον, a measure; see *Metre*.

georgic. (L. — Gk.) L. *georgicus*, relating to husbandry. — Gk. γεωργικός, the same. — Gk. γεωργία, tillage. — Gk. γεω- (as above); *ἐργεῖν > ἐργειν, to work. See *Work*.

Geranium, a plant. (L. — Gk.) L. *geranium*, Latinised from Gk. γεράνιον, a geranium or crane's bill (from the shape of the seed-pod). — Gk. γέρανος, a crane; allied to *Crane*.

Gerfalcon; see *Gyrfalcon*.

Germ, a seed. (F. — L.) F. *germe*. — L. *germen* (stem *germin-*), a sprout, germ. Der. *germin-ate* (from the stem).

german, **germane**, akin. (F. — L.) *Cousins-german* are cousins having the same grandfather. Formerly spelt *germain*. — M. F. *germain*. — L. *germānus*, acc. of *germānus*, closely akin. Allied to *Germ*.

Germander. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *germandrée*, germander; O. F. *germandree*, *gemandree* (Godefroy, Supp.); cf. G. *gamander*. — Late L. *gamandria*, a popular alteration of Late Gk. χαμαίνδρῆ, germander. — Gk. χαμαίνδρῆς, germander; lit. 'ground-tree,' i. e. low tree. — Gk. χαμαί, on the ground; ἄρῆς, tree.

Gerund, a part of a Latin verb. (L.)

GESTATION

L. gerundium, a gerund. = *L. gerundus*, that which is to be done or carried on; a verbal adj. from *gerere* (pp. *ges-tus*), to carry on, perform, bring. (✓GES.)

gestation, the carrying of the young in the womb. (F. - L.) *M. F. gestation*. - *L. acc. gestationem*, a carrying. - *L. gestātus*, pp. of *gestāre*, to carry, frequent. form of *gerere* (pp. *gest-us*), to bring.

gesticulate, to make gestures. (L.) From pp. of *gesticulāri*, to make mimic gestures. - *L. gesticulus*, a gesture, double dimin. of *gestus*, a gesture. - *L. gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

gesture. (L.) Late *L. gestūra*, a mode of action. - *L. gestus*, pp. of *gerere*.

Get. (Scand.) *M. E. geten*, pt. t. *gat*, pp. *geten*. - *Icel. geta*, pt. t. *gat*, pp. *getinn*. - *A. S. -getan*, pt. t. *-gat*, pp. *-geten*, to get, obtain; Goth. *-gitan*; cognate with *L. hendere* (base *hed*), in *prehendere*, to seize; Gk. *χαράσσειν* (base *χασ*), to seize; Russ. *gadate*, to conjecture. (✓GHWED.) Der. *be-get*, *for-get*. Brugm. i. § 632.

Gewgaw, a plaything, specious trifle. (F.) Formerly *gugaw*, (perhaps) answering to *M. E. giuegoue*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 196. The pron. of *M. E. giuegoue* is uncertain. Origin unknown; prob. F. One sense of *E. gewgaw* is a Jew's harp; cf. Burgundian *gawe*, a Jew's harp (Mignard). Cf. Swed. dial. *guwa*, to blow; Norw. *guwa*, *gyva* (pt. t. *gawu*).

Geyair. (Icel.) *Icel. geysir*, lit. 'gusher.' - *Icel. geysa*, to gush; allied to *gjōsa* (pt. t. *gaus*), to gush. See *Gush*.

Ghastly, terrible. (E.) *M. E. gastly*. Formed from *M. E. gasten*, *A. S. gāstan*, to terrify; allied to Goth. *usgaisjan*, to terrify. See *Aghast*. Allied words are *gasted*, terrified, *K. Lear*, ii. i. 57; *gastness*, Oth. v. i. 106. See *Ghost*.

Ghant, a landing-place, quay, way down to a river; mountain-pass. (Hind.) Hind. *ghāt*, Bengālī *ghāt*. See *Wilson*.

Ghee, boiled or clarified butter. (Hind. - Skt.) Hind. *ghī*. - Skt. *ghṛta*, clarified butter; orig. pp. of *ghṛ*, to sprinkle.

Gherkin, small cucumber. (Du. - Slav. - Low L. - Gk. - Pers.) Short for **agherkin*. - *Du. agurkje*, a gherkin (of which an older form was doubtless **agurken* (= *agurk-ken*), because *M. Du.* used the dimin. suffix *-ken* where mod. *Du.* uses *-je*; in fact, the form *augurken* is preserved in E. Friesic.). Without the final *n*, we have *Du. agorke* (Sewel). -

GIBLETS

Pol. ogurek, ogorek, ogorka, a cucumber; Bohem. *okurka*. - *M. Ital. anguria*, a cucumber (Florio); *Low L. angūrius*, a water-melon. - Byzantine Gk. *ἀγγούριον*, a water-melon. - Pers. *angārāh*, a melon, a cucumber; Rich. Dict., p. 194.

Ghost, a spirit. (E.) *M. E. gost, goost*. *A. S. gāst*. + *Du. geest*, *G. geist*. Tent. type **gaistōz*. Of uncertain origin; perhaps allied to Icel. *geisa*, to rage (like fire), and to Goth. *us-gais-jan*, to terrify. Brugm. i. § 816 (2).

Ghoul, a kind of demon. (Arab.) Pers. *ghōl*, an imaginary sylvan demon; Arab. *ghuwal*, a demon of the woods; from Arab. *ghawl*, attacking suddenly.

Giant. (F. - L. - Gk.) *M. E. giant, geant, graunt*. - *A. F. and O. F. giant, geant*. - *L. gigantem*, acc. of *gigas*. - Gk. *γίγας* (stem *γίγαντ-*), a giant. Der. *gigant-ic*, from *L. gigant-*, stem of *gigas*.

Giaour, an infidel. (Pers.) *Giaour* is an Ital. spelling usual among the Franks of the Levant (Byron). Pers. *gaur*, an infidel, a fire-worshipper; variant of Pers. *gabr*, a Gueber; see *Gueber*.

Gibberish, idle talk. (Arab.?) The hard *g* separates it from the verb *gibber*, to gabble, which is the frequentative of *jibe*, and allied to *jabber*. Fuller has *Geberish*, and Camden *Gebrish*; apparently in allusion to *Gebir*, an Arabian alchemist of the 8th century, and to the jargon of alchemy. Or it may be merely imitative.

Gibbet. (F.) *M. E. gibbet, gibet*. - *O. F. gibbet* (F. *gibet*), a gibbet. Prob. allied to *O. F. gibet*, a large stick, perhaps a dimin. of *O. F. gibe, gibbe*, a sort of stick shod with iron, an implement for stirring up earth. Or is *gib-et* a dimin. from *M. Du. wippe*, 'a gibbet,' in Hexham?

Gibbon, a kind of ape. (F.) *F. gibbon*, in Buffon; of unknown origin.

Gibbous, humped, swelling. (L.) From *L. gibbōsus*, humped (whence also *gibbose*). - *L. gibbus, gibba*, a hump, hunch; cf. *gibbus*, bent.

Gibe, Jibe, to mock. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. *E. Fries. giheln*, to mock, *Du. gijbelen*, to sneer. Note also Icel. *geipa*, to talk nonsense, Icel. *geip*, idle talk; Norw. *geipa*, to make grimaces.

Giblets, the internal edible parts of a fowl, removed before cooking. (F.) *M. E. gibelet*. - *O. F. gibelet*, which, according to Littré, answers to mod. *F.*

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gibelotte, stewed rabbit. Of unknown origin; perhaps related to *F. gibier*, game.

Giddy. (E.)^a M. E. *gidi*, *gedy*, adj.; late A. S. *gidig*, insane, answering to earlier **gydig*, which would mean 'possessed by a god'; cf. A. S. *gyden*, a goddess. From A. S. *god*.

Gier-eagle, a kind of eagle. (Du. and F.) The first syllable is from Du. *gier*, a vulture; cf. G. *geier*, M. H. G. *gir*, a vulture. Allied to G. *gier-ig*, greedy, and to E. *Yearn*.

Gift. (E.) M. E. *gift*, *yift*. = A. S. *gift*, a gift (rare); common in the pl. *gifla*, nuptials; E. Fries. *gift*. = A. S. *gifan*, to give. + Icel. *gift*, Du. *gift*, G. *-gift* (in *mit-gift*, a dowry). ¶ The hard *g* is due to Scand. influence. See *Give*. Der. *gift-ed*.

Gig, a light carriage, light boat. (Scand.) In Shak., a *gig* is a boy's top. M. E. *gigge*, apparently a whirling thing, Ch. H. Fame, iii. 852 (whence E. *whirligig*). Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *geiga*, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random. Cf. *Jig*. Prob. of imitative origin.

Gigantic; see *Giant*.

Giggle, to titter. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. *guggle*. Cf. E. Fries. *gicheln*, Low G. *giggeln* (Danneil), G. *kichern*, to giggle.

Giglet, **Giglot**, a wanton woman. (E.?) Dimin. of *gigle*, a flirt, used by Cotgrave (s. v. *gadrouillette*); from M. E. *gigge*, the same, Plowm. Tale, 759. Perhaps allied to *Gig* or *Giggle*.

Gild, to overlay with gold. (E.) M. E. *gilden*. A. S. *gyldan*, to gild; cf. A. S. *gylden*, golden. Formed (with vowel-mutation from Teut. *u* (> A. S. *o*) to *y*) from *gold*, gold. See *Gold*.

Gill (1), organ of respiration in fishes. (Scand.) M. E. *gille*. = Dan. *gielle*, Swed. *gäl*, a gill; M. Dan. *gälle*, M. Swed. *gel*.

Gill (2), a ravine; chasm. (Scand.) Also *ghyll*. = Icel. *gil*, ravine; Norw. *gil*.

Gill (3), with *g* soft, a quarter of a pint. (F. = Late L.) M. E. *gille*. = O. F. *gelle*, a sort of wine-measure, Late L. *gella*; cf. Late L. *gillo*, a wine-vessel.

Gill (4), with *g* soft, a woman's name, a pitcher, ground-ivy. (L.) Short for *Gillian*, from L. *Iuliana*, a fem. name due to L. *Iulius*; see *July*. Der. *flirt-gill* or *gill-flirt*, *jilt*.

Gillie, a boy, page. (C.) Gael. *gille*, *giolla*, Irish *giolla*, boy, lad; O. Irish *gilla*, a servant.

GINGER

Gillyflower, a flower. (F. = L. = Gk.) Formerly *gilofer*, *geraflour*. Formed (by confusion with *flower*) from M. F. *giroflée*, 'a gilloflower'; Cot. From F. *clou de girofle*, the same. = Late L. *caryophyllum*, Latinised from Gk. *καρυόφυλλον*, a clove tree, lit. 'nut-leaf'. = Gk. *κάρυον*, a nut; *φύλλον*, leaf.

Gimbals, a contrivance for suspending a ship's compass, to keep it horizontal. (F. = L.) Formerly *gimmals*; also called *gemmow* or *gemmow-ring*, a double ring, with two or more links. The forms *gemmow* and *gimmel* correspond to M. F. *gemeau*, and O. F. *gemel*, a twin. = L. *gemellus*, a twin, a dimin. form of L. *geminus*, double.

Gimlet, **Gimblet**. (F. = Teut.) M. F. *gimbelet*, 'a gimlet or piercer'; Cot.; *guimbelet*, Godefroy (F. *gibelet*); Norman dial. *guinblet*. Of M. H. G. origin; formed from a base *wind*-, to turn or wind; cf. mod. G. *wendel-bohrer*, a wimble. Note also Icel. *vindla*, to wind up, *vindill*, a wisp. See *Wimble*, of which *gimlet* is the dimin.

Gimmel-ring; see *Gimbals*.

Gimp, a kind of trimming, made of twisted silk, cotton, or wool. (F. = O. H. G.) See Bailey's Dict. vol. ii., ed. 1731. Named from a resemblance to some kind of wimple. = M. F. *guimpe*, a nun's wimple; also *guimpe* (see index to Cotgrave, s. v. *wimple*). = O. H. G. *wimpal*, a light robe, a fillet for the head; G. *wimpel*, a streamer; see *Wimple*. ¶ Prob. confused with F. *guipure*, a thread or silk lace. See *Guipure*.

Gin (1), to begin. (E.) Obsolete; often needlessly written *gin*, as though *be-* were omitted. M. E. *ginnen*. A. S. *ginnan*, to begin, commonly *on-ginnan* (pt. t. *ongann*, pp. *ongunnen*). + Goth. *ginnan*, in the comp. *du-ginnan*, to begin. Brugm. i. § 376.

Gin (2), a trap, snare. (F. = L.) M. E. *gin*, short for M. E. *engin*, a contrivance. See *Engine*.

Gin (3), a kind of spirit. (F. = L.) Short for *geneva*, corruption of M. F. *genevre*, juniper = L. acc. *iūniperum*; see *Juniper*.

Ginger, the root of a certain plant. (F. = L. = Gk. = Skt.) M. E. *ginger*, *gingeuere* (= *gingevere*). = O. F. *gingibre* (F. *gingembre*). = Late L. *gingiber*; L. *zingiber*. = Gk. *ζιγγίβερις*. = Skt. *caravāra*, ginger;

GINGERLY

lit. 'horn-shaped,' from the horns on it. — Skt. *grāga*, a horn; *vera*, a body.

Gingerly, with soft steps. (F.—L.) From the adj. **ginger*, soft, delicate (with soft *g*). Apparently adapted from O. F. *gensor*, *gensor*, more delicate, comp. of *gent*, fine, delicate, noble; orig. 'well-born.' — Folk-L. **genium*, L. *genitum*, acc. of *genitus*, born (well-born), pp. of *gignere*, to beget. (N.E.D.)

Gingham, a kind of cotton cloth. (F.—Malay.) F. *guingan*. — Malay *ging-gang*, striped cloth, gingham. — Malay and Javanese *ginggang*, striped (C. P. G. Scott).

Gingle; the same as Jingle.

Gipsy; the same as Gypsy.

Giraffe, a long-legged animal. (F.—Span. — Arab.) M. F. *giraffe* (F. *girafe*). — Span. *girafa*. — Arab. *zarāf*, *zarāfa* (f).

Gird (1), to enclose, bind round. (E.) M. E. *gurden*, *girden*. A. S. *gyrdan*, to gird. — O. Sax. *gurdian*, Du. *gorden*, Icel. *gyrða*, to gird, Dan. *giorde*, G. *gürten*. Teut. type **gurdjan-*; from **gurd-*, weak grade of Teut. **gerdan-* (pt. t. **gard*), to enclose; cf. Goth. *bigairdan*, to begird. Allied to Garth, Garden, and Yard.

Gird (2), to jest at, jibe. (E.) A peculiar use of M. E. *girden*, *gurden*, to strike, cut. To gird at = to strike at, jest at; a *gird* is a cut, sarcasm; Tam. Shrew, v. 2. 58.

Girdle. (E.) A. S. *gyrdel*, that which girds. — A. S. *gyrdan*, to gird; see **Gird** (1). — Du. *gordel*, Icel. *gyrðill*, Swed. *gördel*, G. *gürtel*.

Girl. (E.) M. E. *girle*, *gerle*, *gurle*, often used to mean 'a boy'; a child. Answering to an A. S. form **gyrel-*, Teut. **guri-*, a dimin. form from Teut. base **gur-*. Allied to N. Fries. *gör*, a girl; Lów G. *gör*, *göre*, a child. Cf. Swiss *gurre*, *gurrli*, a depreciatory term for a girl (Sanders, Ger. Dict.).

Giron, **Gyron**, in heraldry, the eighth part of a shield, made by drawing a diagonal line from the top corner to the centre, and from the centre horizontally towards the same side; a right-angled triangle. (F.—O. H. G.) F. *giron*, a giron (Littré). — O. H. G. *gērūn*, acc. of *gēro*, a lance, spear; M. H. G. *gēre*, a gore or gusset in a garment, a triangular piece. — O. H. G. *gēr*, a spear, cognate with A. S. *gār*, a spear. See **Gore** (2). (Diez, Schade.)

Girth. (Scand.) M. E. *gerth*. — Icel. *gyrð*, a girdle, girth; *gerð*, girth round

GLAIR

the waist; Dan. *giord*. — Goth. *gairda*, a girdle. Teut. type **gerdā*. See **Gird** (1). **Gist**, the pith of a matter. (F.—L.) The *gist* is the point wherein the matter lies. — O. F. *gist* (mod. F. *gist*), it lies; whence the proverb 'c'est là que *gist* le lièvre,' that is where the difficulty is, lit. 'that's where the hare lies.' From the F. verb *gesir* (now *gésir*), to lie. — L. *iacere*, to lie. (O. F. *gist* = L. *iacet*.) See **Jet** (1).

Gittern; see **Cithern**.

Give. (Scand.) M. E. *giff* (Northern), *geuen*, *yeuen* (Southern); pt. t. *gaf* (N.), *yaf* (S.), pp. *gifen* (N.), *yiven*, *youen* (S.). — Icel. *gefa*, Dan. *give*, Swed. *gifva*. — A. S. *gifan*, pt. t. *gaf*, pp. *gifen*; Du. *geuen*; Goth. *giban*, G. *geben*. Teut. type **geban-*, pt. t. **gab*. Cf. O. Irish *gab-im*, I give, I take.

Gizzard. (F.—L.) M. E. *giser* (the *d* being added). — O. F. *gisier*, *jugier*, *juisier* (F. *gésier*). — L. *gigērium*, only in pl. *gigēria* (Late L. *gizēria*), cooked entrails of poultry.

Glabrous, smooth. (L.) From L. *glaber*, smooth. Idg. stem **gladh-ro-*; see **Glad**. Brugm. i. § 589.

Glacial, icy. (F.—L.) F. *glacial*. — L. *glaciātis*, icy. — L. *glaciēs*, ice.

glacier, a mountain ice-field. (F.—L.) F. *glacier* (a Savoy word). — F. *glace*, ice. — Folk-L. *glacia*, for L. *glaciēs*, ice.

glacis, smooth slope. (F.—L.) F. *glacis*. — M. F. *glacer*, to cover with ice. — F. *glace* (above).

Glad. (E.) A. S. *glad*, shining, bright, cheerful, glad. — Du. *glad*, smooth, bright, Icel. *gladr*, bright, glad, Dan. Swed. *glad*, G. *glatt*, smooth, polished. Cf. Russ. *gladkii*, even, smooth; L. *glaber*, smooth; see **Glabrous**.

Gladden, **Gladen**, a plant; *Iris pseudacorus*. (L.) A. S. *gladene*; altered from L. *gladiolus*, a sword-lily. Dimin. of L. *gladius*, a sword; see **Gladiator**.

Glade, an open space in a wood. (E.) The orig. sense was prob. an opening for light, passage through a wood; from A. S. *glād*, bright, shining. Cf. Swed. dial. *glad-yppen*, completely open, said of a lake whence the ice has all melted away.

Gladiator, a swordsman. (L.) L. *gladiātor*. — L. *gladius*, a sword.

Glair, the white of an egg. (F.—L.) M. E. *gleyre*. — O. F. *glaire*. — L. *clāra*, fem. of *clārus*, bright; Late L. *clāra ōui*, the white of an egg.

GLAIVE

Glaive, a sword. (F. — L.) A. F. *glaiue*, a sword; O. F. *glaiue*, a sword, lance. — L. *gladium*, acc. of *gladius*, a sword.

Glamour; see **Gramarye**.

Glance, a swift dart of light, quick look; as a verb, to glide off or from, to graze, to flash. (F. — L.) The sb. is from the verb. A nasalised form (influenced by M. E. *glenten*, to glance) of O. F. *glacer*, *glacier*, to glide, slip, glance. — F. *glace*, ice; see **Glacial**. 2. M. E. *glenten* answers to the causal form of the strong verb *glinta*, to shine, still found in Swed. dialects (Rietz). See **Glint**.

Gland, a fleshy organ in the body, secreting fluid. (F. — L.) M. F. and F. *glande*, a gland; O. F. *glandre*. — L. *glandula*, a gland; dimin. of *glans* (stem *gland-*), an acorn. + Gk. *βάλανος*, an acorn. Brugm. i. § 665.

glanders, glandular swellings. (F. — L.) M. F. *glandres*, pl. = Lat. pl. acc. *glandulās*, swollen glands; from L. *glans* (above).

Glare, to shine brightly. (E.) M. E. *glaren*; cf. A. S. *glær*, amber. + Low G. *glaren*, to glow. Perhaps allied to **Glass**. Cf. Dan. *glar*, Icel. *glar*, glass (below).

Glass. (E.) A. S. *glas*. + Du. *glas*, G. *glas*; cf. Dan. *glar*, M. Swed. *glar*, Icel. *glar*, glass. Orig. sense prob. 'shining.' See above.

Glaucous, grayish blue. (L. — Gk.) L. *glaucus*; with suffix *-ous*. — Gk. *γλαυκός*, gleaming, bluish.

Glaze, to furnish with glass. (E.) M. E. *glasen*. — M. E. *glas*, glass; see **Glass**.

Gleam, a beam of light. (E.) A. S. *glēm*; Teut. type **glaimis*. + O. Sax. *glīmo*, brightness; O. H. G. *glīmo*, *gleimo*, a glow-worm (from base **gleim-*). Allied to Gk. *γλαῦρος*, warm. See **Glimmer**.

Glean. (F.) M. E. *glenen*. — O. F. *glener*, *glaner* (F. *glaner*), to glean; Low L. *glenāre* (A.D. 561); cf. Low L. *glena*, *gelina*, *gelina*, a handful. Of unknown origin. The A. S. *glīm*, a handful, whence prov. E. *yelm*, to provide handfuls of straw ready for a thatcher, will not account for the O. F. form. ¶ We also find the form to *gleame* (Levins), also spelt *glēme*.

Glebe, soil. (F. — L.) M. F. *glebe*, 'glebe, land belonging to a parsonage; Cot. — L. *gleba*, soil, a clod of earth.

Glede (1), a kite, a bird so called. (E.)

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M. E. *glede*. A. S. *glida*, a kite, lit. 'glider,' from its smooth flight. — A. S. *glid-*, weak grade of *glidan*, to glide; see **Glide**. Cf. Icel. *gleba* (the same).

Glede (2), **Gleed**, a glowing coal. (E.) A. S. *glēd* (where *ē* is from *ō*, by vowel-change). — A. S. *glōwan*, to glow; see **Glow**. Cf. Dan. Swed. *glöd*, the same.

Glee, joy, singing. (E.) A. S. *gleo*, earlier *gliu*, joy, mirth, music. + Icel. *glý*, glee, gladness; Swed. dial. *gly*, mockery. Cf. Gk. *χλεύη*, a jest. Brugm. i. § 633.

Gleek (1), a scoff, jest. See **Nares**. Prob. a particular use of **Gleek** (2).

Gleek (2), a game at cards; in which a *gleek* meant three cards *alike* (as three kings). (F. — Du.) See **Nares**. — O. F. *glie*, a game at cards; also spelt *ghelique* (Godefroy). — M. Du. *gelijck*, alike. — M. Du. *ge-*, *ghe-*, Du. *ge-*, prefix (= A. S. *ge-*, Goth. *ga-*); M. Du. *-lijck*, Du. *-lijk*, cognate with E. *like*; see **Like**. ¶ Hexham has *gelijk ofte ongelijk spelen*, to play at even or odds.

Glen, a narrow valley. (C.) Gael. and Irish *gleann*, O. Irish *glenn*; W. *glyn*, a valley, glen. Celtic type **glennus*.

Glib (1), smooth, voluble. (E.) Cf. E. Fries. *glibberig*, slippery; *glippen*, to slip. + Du. *glibberig*, slippery, *glibberen*, to slide; Du. and Low G. *glippen*, to slip away.

Glib (2), a lock of hair. (C.) Irish and Gael. *glīb*, also Ir. *clīb*, a lock of hair.

Glib (3), to castrate. (E.) The same as *lib*, with prefixed *g-* = A. S. *ge-*, a common prefix. Cognate with Du. *lubben*, to castrate, M. Du. *lubben*. See **Left**.

Glide. (E.) M. E. *gliden*, pt. t. *glod*. A. S. *glīdan*. + Du. *glijden*, Dan. *glide*, Swed. *glida*, G. *gleiten*. Teut. type **glēidan-*, pt. t. **glaid*, pp. **glīdanos*.

Glimmer, verb. (E.) M. E. *glimmeren*. + Low G. *glimmern*, frequent. of *glimmen*, to shine; Dan. *glīmre*, vb., cf. *glimmer*, sb., glitter; Swed. dial. *glimmer*, vb., *glimmer*, sb., glitter. Frequent. of Dan. *glīnme*, Swed. *glīmna*, to shine. Cf. Swed. dial. *glīm*, a glance, A. S. *gleomu* (for **glīmu*), splendour; from **glīm-*, weak grade of **gleim-*; see **Gleam**.

glimpse, a slight gleam. (E.) Formerly *glīmse*; M. E. *glīmsen*, to glimpse; formed with suffix *-s-* from **glīm* (above).

Glint, to shine, glance. (Scand.) M. E. *glenten*. — Swed. dial. *glīnta*, *glīnta*, to shine; nasalised from Icel. *glīta*, to shine.

GLISTEN

+M.H.G. *glinzen*, to glint, Swed. *glindra*. See **Glitter**.

Glisten, Glisten, to glitter. (E.) Extended from base *glis-* of M. E. *glisten*, to shine. A. S. *glisian*; whence also *glisnian*, to shine. We also find M. E. *glüseren*, *glüstren*, to glitter. Cf. Du. *glinsteren*, to glitter; Swed. dial. *glisa*.

Glitter. (E.) M. E. *glüteren*, to shine. A. S. *glitnian*, to shine; extended from A. S. *glitian*, to shine. +Icel. *glitra*, to glitter, frequent. of *glita*, to shine; Swed. *glitra*, to glitter; *glitter*, sb., a sparkle. Cf. Goth. *glit-munjan*, to glitter. From **glit-*, weak grade of **gleit-*, as in O. Sax. *glitan*, G. *gleissen*, to shine.

Gloaming, twilight. (E.) A Scot. form of *glooming*, i. e. the time of becoming dusk; A. S. *äfen-gloμμung*, gloom of eve, Hymn. Surtees, 16. 16. See **Gloom**.

Gloat, to stare, gaze with admiration. (E.) Formerly *glote* (XVI cent.). +Icel. *glotta*, to grin, smile scornfully; Swed. dial. *glotta*, *glutta*, to peep; G. *glotzen*, to stare. Cf. Russ. *gliadiet*(e), to look at.

Globe. (F.-L.) O. F. *globe*. = L. *globum*, acc. of *globus*, a ball; cf. *glomus*, a ball, clue.

Glomerate. (L.) From pp. of *glomerare*, to collect into a ball. = L. *glomer-*, for **glomes*, stem of *glomus*, a ball or clew of yarn. See **Globe**.

Gloom. (E.) A. S. *glūm*, gloom, twilight; cf. A. S. *glōμμung*, twilight (see **Gloaming**), and prov. E. *glum*, overcast. +Norw. *glyma*, an overcast sky; Low G. *glum*, turbid. See **Glum**.

Glory. (F.-L.) M. E. *glorie*. = A. F. and O. F. *glorie* (F. *gloire*). = L. *glōria*.

Gloss (1), lustre. (Scand.) Icel. *glossi*, a blaze, *glýs*, finery; Swed. dial. *glossa*, to glow; Norw. *glosa*, to glow. +M. H. G. *glosen*, to glow, *glos*, lustre; Du. *gloren* (Frack), E. Fries. *glōren*.

Gloss (2), a commentary, explanation. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *glose*. = O. F. *glose*, 'a glosse'; Cot. = L. *glōssa*, a difficult word requiring explanation. = Gk. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, a language, word needing explanation. Der. *gloss*, vb., *glose*.

glossary. (L.-Gk.) L. *glōssārium*, a glossary; formed with suffix *-ārium* from L. *glōssa*-a (above).

glossographer. (Gk.) Coined from *glōssa*, from Gk. *γλῶσσα*, a hard word; *γράφειν*, to write.

glottis. (Gk.) Gk. *γλωττίς*, the

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mouth of the windpipe. = Gk. *γλῶττα*, Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Der. *epi-glottis*.

Glove. (E.) A. S. *glōf*, a glove; cf. Icel. *glōfi*, prob. borrowed from A. S. *glōf*. Possibly from *g-* (for *ge-*), prefix; and Icel. *lōfi*, Goth. *lōfa*, the palm of the hand. Der. *fox-glove*.

Glow. (E.) M. E. *glōwen*. A. S. *glōwan*, to be ardent, to shine brightly. +Icel. *glōa*, Dan. *gløe*, to glow, stare, Swed. *glø*, to stare, Du. *gloeijen*, G. *glühen*. Brugm. i. § 156. Der. *glēde* (2).

Glower, to look frowningly. (E.) E. Fries. *glūren*. Cf. Low G. *gluren*, M. Du. *glōeren*, 'to look awry, to leave,' Hexham; Du. *gluren*. ¶ M. E. *glōren*, to stare, is allied to *glare*.

Glose, to interpret, flatter. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *glosen*, to make glosses. = M. E. *glose*, a gloss; see **Gloss** (2).

Glue. (F.-L.) O. F. *glu*. = Late L. *glūtem*, acc. of *glūs* (gen. *glūtis*), glue; allied to L. *glūten*, glue, *glūtus*, tenacious. +Gk. *γλοιός*, mud, gum. Allied to **Olay**. Brugm. i. § 639.

Glum, sullen. (E.) M. E. *glommen*, *glomben*, *gloumen*, to look gloomy. E. Fries. *glumen*, *glūmen*, to look sullen. +Low G. *gluum*, a sullen look, *glummen*, to make turbid; Norw. *glyme*, a sullen look, *glyma*, *gloma*, to look sullen. See **Gloom**.

Glume, a bract covering, in grasses. (L.) L. *glūma*, a husk, hull. = L. *glūbere*, to peel, take off the husk. See **Cleave** (1).

Glut, to swallow greedily. (F.-L.) M. E. *glotien*. = O. F. *glotir*, *gloutir*. = L. *glūtīre*, *gluttīre*, to swallow; cf. *gula*, the throat. Der. *glutton*.

Glutinous, gluey. (L.) L. *glūtīnōsus*, sticky. = L. *glūtīn-*, for *glūtīn*, glue.

Glutton. (F.-L.) M. E. *gloton*. = O. F. *gloton*. = L. *glūtīnēmi*, *glūtīnēmi*, acc., a glutton. = L. *glūtīre*, to devour.

Glycerine, a viscid fluid, of sweet taste. (F.-Gk.) F. *glycérine*; from Gk. *γλυκερός*, sweet; from Gk. *γλύκός*, sweet.

Glyptic, relating to carving in stone. (Gk.) Gk. *γλυπτικός*, carving. = Gk. *γλυπτός*, carved. = Gk. *γλύφειν*, to hollow out, engrave. See **Cleave** (1).

Gnarl, to snarl, growl. (E.) Frequentative of *gnar*, to snarl, an imitative word. Cf. A. S. *gnýrran*, to creak; E. Fries. *gnarren*, to creak, snarl. +Du. *knorren*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl, Dan. *knarre*, to

creak; Swed. *knorra*, G. *knurren*, to growl, G. *knarren*, to creak.

Gnarled, knotty, twisted. (E.) *Gnarled* is full of gnarls, where *gnar-* is a dimin. of *gnar* or *knar*, M. E. *knarre*, a knot in wood. See **Knurr**.

Gnash. (E.) M. E. *gnasten*, to gnash the teeth. E. Fries. *gnästern*, *gnästern*, to gnash. + Swed. *knastra*, to crash (between the teeth); Dan. *knaske*, to gnash; Icel. *gnastan*, sb., a gnashing, *gnesta* (pt. t. *gnast*), to crack; G. *knastern*, to crackle. Imitative; so also Dan. *knase*, to crackle; Icel. *gnista*, to gnash, E. Fries. *gnisen*.

Gnat. (E.) A. S. *gnatt*. Said to be named from the whirring of the wings; cf. Icel. *gnata*, to clash, *gnat*, clash of weapons.

Gnaw. (E.) M. E. *gnawen*, pt. t. *gnaw*, gnaw. A. S. *gnagan*, to gnaw, pt. t. *gnöh*, pp. *gnagen*. + Du. *gnagen*, Low G. *gnauen*, O. Icel. *knaga*, mod. Icel. *naga*, Dan. *gnave*, Swed. *gnaga*. Without the *g*, we have G. *nagen*; also Dan. *nage*, to gnaw, Swed. *nagga*, whence prov. E. *nag*, to worry.

Gneiss, a rock. (G.) G. *gneiss*; from its sparkling. = O. H. G. *gneistan*, to sparkle; *gneista*, a spark. + A. S. *gnäst*, Icel. *gneisti*, a spark.

Gnome, a kind of sprite. (F. - Gk.) F. *gnome*, a gnome; a word due to Paracelsus; from the notion that gnomes could reveal secret treasures. = Gk. γνῶμη, intelligence. = Gk. γνῶναι, to know. (✓GEN.)

gnomon, index of a dial. (L. - Gk.) L. *gnōmōn*. = Gk. γνῶμων, an interpreter (one who knows); the index of a dial. = Gk. γνῶναι, to know.

gnostic, one of a certain sect. (Gk.) Gk. γνωστικός, wise, good at knowing. = Gk. γνωστός, from γνῶτός, known. = Gk. γνῶναι, to know.

Gnu, a kind of antelope. (Hottentot.) Found in S. Africa. Said to belong to the Hottentot language.

Go, to move about, proceed, advance. (E.) M. E. *gon*, *goon*. A. S. *gān*. + Du. *gaan*, Dan. *gaat*, Swed. *gå*; G. *gehen*; O. H. G. *gān*, *gēn*. ¶ 'The Teut. *gai-* (= A. S. *gā-*, O. H. G. *gē-*) supplanted the Idg. *ǵi-*, to go, in Lat. *ire*, Gk. *ivai*, Skt. *i*. Since Teut. *gai-* has no old primitive noun-derivatives in Teut., and takes the place of Idg. *ǵi* (the Goth. aorist *iddja* = A. S. *ðode* still remains), and as it is inflected after the *-mi-* conjugation, the

supposition arises that Teut. **gain*, **gais*, **gait* are contracted from the verbal particle *ga-* and the inherited *im*, *iz*, *iñ* = Skt. *emi*, *iñi*, *iñi*; cf. Gk. *εἶμι*. - Kluge. But this is mere conjecture.

Goad. (E.) M. E. *gode*. A. S. *gād*. Teut. type **gaidā*, f. + Lomhardic *guida*, a gore (Duc.); from the base **gai-*, Idg. **ghai-*, whence also A. S. *gā-r*, Icel. *gei-rr*, O. Irish *gai*, a spear; see **Gore** (2).

Goal, the winning-post in a race. (E.) M. E. *gōl*, Shoreham, p. 145. Answering to A. S. **gāl*, prob. 'an impediment'; whence A. S. **gālan*, to impede. *Goal* may have meant 'stopping-place.'

Goat. (E.) M. E. *goot*. A. S. *gāt*. + Du. *geit*, Dan. *ged*, Swed. *get*, Icel. *geit*, G. *geiss*, *geisse*; Goth. *gaitis*. Teut. base **gait-*; allied to L. *hædus*.

Gobbet, a mouthful, a small piece. (F. - C.) M. E. *gobet*, a small piece. = O. F. *gobet*, a morsel of food (see Littre); allied to M. F. *gob*, a gulp (in swallowing). = O. F. *gober*, to devour. = Gael. *gob*, beak, bill, mouth; Irish *gob*, mouth, beak.

gobble (1), to devour. (F. - C.) Frequentative, with suffix *-le*, from O. F. *gob-er*, to devour; see **Gobbet**.

Gobble (2), to make a gabbling noise. (E.) Imitative; a variant of *gabble*.

Gobelin, a French tapestry. (F.) Named from Giles *Gobelin*, wool-dyer of Paris, in the 15th cent.

Goblet. (F. - L.) F. *gobelet*, 'a goblet'; Cot. Dimin. of O. F. *gobel*, a cup. = Late L. *cūpellum*, acc. of *cūpellus*, a cup; dimin. of L. *cūpa*, a vat; see **Coop**. Cf. Picard *gobe*, a great cup.

Goblin. (F. - L. - G.) O. F. *gobelin*. = Low L. *gobelinus*, a goblin; properly 'a household-god'; cf. A. S. *cof-godas*, 'penates.' = M. H. G. *kobel*, a hut; dimin. of M. H. G. *kobe*, a stall, cognate with Icel. *kofi*, a hut, A. S. *cofa*, a chamber (Kluge). See **Cove**.

Goby, a fish. (L. - Gk.) For L. *gōbius*, orig. applied to the gudgeon. = Gk. γαβίός, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench. Der. *gudgeon*.

God. (E.) A. S. *god*. + Du. *god*, Icel. *gob*, *guð*, Dan. *gud*, Swed. *gud*, Goth. *guth*, G. *gott*. Teut. type **guthom*; Idg. type **ghutom*, perhaps 'the being worshipped,' a pp. form; from Idg. root **ghu-*, to worship, as in Skt. *hu*, to sacrifice (to), whence *huta-*, one to whom sacrifice is offered. ¶ *Not* allied to *good*, adj.

GODDESS

goddess. (E.; with F. suffix.) M. E. *goddesse* (*godesse*). Made from *god* by adding the O. F. suffix *-esse* (= L. *-issa* = Gk. *-ισσα*).

godfather. (E.) M. E. *godfader*, father in baptism; from *god* and *fader*.

godhead. (E.) M. E. *godhed*, also *godhod*; the suffix answers to A. S. *hād*, office, state, dignity; see *-hood* (suffix).

Godwit. a bird. (E.) Origin unknown. Can it mean 'good creature'? A. S. *gōd wiht*, a good wight, good creature (*wiht* being often applied to animals and birds). See **Wight**.

Goffer, Gauffer, to plait or crimp lace, &c. (F.—O. Low G.) M. F. *gauf-frer*, to goffer; orig. to mark like the edges of wafers.—M. F. *gauffre*, *goffre*, a wafer; see **Wafer**.

Goggle-eyed, having rolling and staring eyes. (E.) M. E. *gogil-eyid*. 'They gogle with their eyes hither and thither'; Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, c. 1. Cf. Irish and Gael. *gogshuileach*, goggle-eyed, having wandering eyes, from *gog*, to move slightly, and *suil*, eye. But *gog* seems to be from E., and of imitative origin. Cf. prov. E. *coggle*, Bavar. *gageln*, to be unsteady.

Goitre. (F.—L.) F. *goitre*, a swelled throat; from O. F. *goitron*, the same, esp. in Savoy.—Late L. acc. type **gutturionem*, from L. *guttur*, throat.

Gold. (E.) A. S. *gold*.+Du. *goud* (for *gold*), Icel. *gull*, Swed. Dan. *guld*, G. *gold*, Goth. *gulth*. Teut. type **gul-thom*, n.; Idg. type **ghel-tom*; cf. Russ. *zoloto*, Skt. *hātaka*-, gold; also Pers. *sar*, gold, Zend *saranya*-, Skt. *hiranya*-. Named from its colour. Allied to **Yellow**. (✓GHEL.) **Der. mari-gold, gild.**

Golf, a game. (Du.) Mentioned A. D. 1457 (Jam.). The name is from that of a Du. game played with club and ball.—Du. *kolf*, a club used to strike balls with.+Low G. *kulf*, hockey-stick; Icel. *kölfr*, clapper of a bell, *kylfa*, a club; Dan. *kolbe*, butt-end of a weapon, *koltu*, bolt, shaft, arrow, Swed. *kolf*, butt-end, G. *kolbe*, club, mace, knob.

Golosh; the same as **Galooshe**.

Gondola. (Ital.—Gk.—Pers.?) Ital. *gondola*, dimin. of *gonda*, a boat.—Gk. *kóvu*, a drinking-vessel; from the shape (Diez). Said to be of Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *handū*, an earthen vessel.

Gonfanon, Gonfalon, a kind of

GOOSEBERRY

banner. (F.—M. H. G.) M. E. *gonfanon*.—O. F. *gonfanon*.—M. H. G. *gundfano*, lit. 'battle-flag'.—M. H. G. *gund*, *gunl*, battle; *fano* (G. *fahne*), a banner, flag. Here *gunt* is cognate with A. S. *gūð* (for **guntā*), battle, war; cf. Skt. *han*, to kill. *Fano* is allied to **Vane**.

Gong. (Malay.) Malay *agōng* or *gōng*, the gong, a sonorous instrument.

Good. (E.) M. E. *good*. A. S. *gōd*.+Du. *goed*, Icel. *gōðr*, Dan. Swed. *god*, Goth. *gōds*, G. *gut*. Teut. type **gōdos*; from **gōd*-, strong grade of **gad*-, 'fit'; see **Gather**. Allied to Russ. *godnuii*, suitable, O. Slav. *godŭ*, fit season. **Der.** *good-s*, sb. pl., i. e. good things, property; *good-will*, &c. Also *good-man*, i. e. master of the house, *good-wife*, mistress of the house.

Goodbye, farewell. (E.) A familiar, but meaningless, contraction of *God be with you*, the old form of farewell; very common; often written *God b'w'y*. ¶ *Not for God be by you*; the form *God buy you* = *God be-with-you you* (*you* repeated).

Goodman; see **Good**.

Goose, a bird. (E.) A. S. *gōs*, pl. *gēs* (lengthened *o* caused loss of *n*, and *gōs* = **gōns* < **gans*).+Du. *gans*, Dan. *gaas*, Swed. *gas*, Icel. *gās*, G. *gans*. Teut. type **gans*; Idg. type **ghans*-.; cf. L. *anser*, Gk. *χῆν*; Skt. *hansa*, a swan; O. Irish *geis*, a swan; Lith. *lasis*, a goose.

Gooseberry. (E.; cf. F.—M. H. G.) In Levins. From *goose* and *berry*; cf. *goose-grass*, &c. *a*. We also find North. E. *grozers*, *gooseberries*; Burns has *grozet*, a gooseberry. Apparently from O. F. **grose*, **groise*, a gooseberry, not recorded, but occurring not only in the O. F. dimin. form *groisele*, *grosele*, a gooseberry, but also in Irish *grois-aid*, Gael. *grois-eid*, W. *gruys*, a gooseberry, all borrowed from M. E. The spelling *groisele* is as old as the 13th century (Bartsch); and answers to the form *crosla* in the dialect of Como (Monti). β. The orig. O. F. **groise* or **grose* was borrowed from M. H. G. *krūs*, curling, crisped, whence G. *krausbeere*, a cranberry, a rough gooseberry. Cf. Swed. *krusbär*, a gooseberry, from *krus*, crisp, curled, frizzled. The name was first given to the rougher kinds of the fruit, from the curling hairs on it; similarly, Levins gives the Lat. name as *uva crispa* (frizzled grape).

GOPHER

Gopher, a kind of wood. (Heb.) Heb. *gopher*, a wood.

Gorbellied, having a fat belly. (E.) Compounded of E. *gore*, lit. filth, dirt (also the intestines); and *belly*. So also Swed. dial. *gärbälg*, a fat paunch, from *gär*, dirt, contents of the intestines, and *bälg*, belly. See *Gore* (1).

gorcrow, carrion-crow. (E.) I. e. *gore-crow*; see above.

Gordian. (L.—Gk.) Only in the phr. 'Gordian knot,' i. e. intricate knot. Named from the Phrygian king *Gordius* (Γόρδιος), who tied it. An oracle declared that whoever undid it should reign over Asia. Alexander cut the knot, and applied the oracle to himself.

Gore (1), clotted blood. (E.) It formerly meant filth. A. S. *gor*, filth, dirt. + Icel. *gor*, gore; Swed. *gor*, dirt; M. Du. *goor*; O. H. G. *gor*, filth. Origin uncertain.

Gore (2), a triangular piece let into a garment, a triangular slip of land. (E.) M. E. *gore*. A. S. *gāra*, a gore, projecting piece of land; from *gār*, a dart, a spear-point. Named from the shape. [So also Icel. *geiri*, a triangular slip of land, from *geirr*, a spear; G. *gehre*, a wedge, gusset, gore; Du. *geer*, a gusset, gore.] β. The A. S. *gār* (Icel. *geirr*, O. H. G. *gēr*) is from Teut. type **gaisos*, m.; allied to Gaulish L. *gaesum*, a javelin, O. Irish *gai*, a spear.

Gore (3), to pierce. (E.) From A. S. *gār*, a spear-point (with the usual change from *ā* to long *o*).

Gorge, the throat, a narrow pass. (F.—L.) O. F. *gorge*, throat. — Late L. *gorga*, variant of L. *gurgēs*, a whirlpool, hence (in Late L.) the gullet, from its voracity. Cf. L. *gurgulio*, gullet. + Skt. *gargara*-, a whirlpool.

gorgeous, showy, splendid. (F.—L.) O. F. and M. F. *gorcias*, 'gorgeous'; Cot. The O. F. *gorcias* also meant a gorget; the sense of 'gorgeous' was orig. proud, from the swelling of the throat in pride. Cotgrave gives F. *se rengorger*, 'to hold down the head, or thrust the chin into the neck, as some do in pride, or to make their faces look the fuller; we say, to bridle it.' Hence the derivation is from F. *gorge*, throat (above).

gorget, armour for the throat. (F.—L.) From *gorge*, i. e. throat.

Gorgon, a monster. (L.—Gk.) L. *Gorgon*, *Gorgō*. — Gk. Γοργώ, the Gorgon.

GOSSIP

— Gk. γοργός, fearful. + O. Ir. *garg*, fierce.

Gorilla, a kind of large ape. (O. African.) An old word revived. In the Periplus of Hanno, near the end, some creatures are described 'which the interpreters called *Gorillas*'—in Greek, γορίλλας.

Gormandise; see *Gourmand*.

Gorse. (E.) Formerly *gorst*. — A. S. *gorst*, gorse. Cf. Skt. *hrsk*, to bristle.

Goshawk. (E.) Lit. 'goose-hawk.' A. S. *gōshafuc*. — A. S. *gōs*, goose; *hafuc*, hawk.

gosling. (E.) Formed from A. S. *gōs*, goose (M. E. *gos*), with double dimin. suffix *-ling*.

Gospel, the life of Christ. (E.) M. E. *gospel*. A. S. *godspell*. — A. S. *god*, God, i. e. Christ; *spell*, a story. Lit. 'narrative of God,' i. e. life of Christ. ¶ Orig. *gōd spell*, i. e. *good spell*, a translation of Gk. εὐαγγέλιον; but soon altered to *godspell*; for the E. word was early introduced into Iceland in the form *gudspjall* (where *gud* = god, as distinguished from *gōð* = good), and into Germany as O. H. G. *gotspell* (where *got* = god, as distinguished from *guot*, good).

Gossamer. (E.) M. E. *gossomer*, *gosesomer*, lit. 'goose-summer.' The prov. E. name (in Craven) is *summer-goose*. Named from the time of year when it is most seen, viz. during St. Martin's summer (early November); geese were eaten on Nov. 11 formerly. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *go-sommer* (popular variant), Martinmas. ¶ Also called *summer-colt* (Whitby); also *summer-gause*. Cf. G. *sommerfäden* (lit. summer-threads), *gossamer*; Du. *zomerdraden*, Swed. *sommertråd*, the same. [But in G. it is also called *mädchensommer*, lit. Maiden-summer, *der altweibersommer*, the old women's summer; which also means St. Martin's summer.] It would appear that *summer* is here used in the sense of 'summer-film,' so that *gossamer* = goose-summer-film. (Better spelt *gossomer* or *gossummer*.)

Gossip. (E.) Now a crony; formerly a sponsor in baptism. M. E. *gossib*, also *godsið*, lit. 'related in god.' — M. E. *god*, god; *sið*, related, from O. Northumb. *siðbo*, pl. relatives, allied to Goth. *siþja*, relationship, G. *sippe*, affinity, *sippen*, kinsmen. Cf. Skt. *sabhyā*, fit for an assembly, trusty, from *sabhā*, an assembly. Brugm. I. §§ 124 (4), 567.

GOUGE

Gouge, a hollow-bladed chisel. (F. — Low L.) F. *gouge*. — Low L. **gobia*, **gubia*, only recorded in the form *guvia* (Span. *gubia*). Cf. Ital. *sgorbia*, gouge; Gascon *goujo*.

Gourd. (F. — L.) F. *gourde*, formerly *gouhourde* and *cougourde* (Cot.). — L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.

Gourmand, a glutton. (F.) F. *gourmand*, 'a glutton, gormand, belly-god;' Cot. Etym. unknown. Der. *gormandise* (for *gourmand-ise*).

Gout (1), a drop, disease. (F. — L.) M. E. *goute*, a disease supposed to be due to defluxion of humours. — O. F. *goute*, *goutte*, a drop. — L. *gutta*, a drop.

Gout (2), taste. (F. — L.) F. *goût*, taste. — L. *gustus*, taste; see *Gust* (2).

Govern. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *gouvernen*. — O. F. *gouverner*. — L. *gubernare*, to steer a ship, rule. — Gk. *κυβερνᾶν*, to steer. Cf. Lith. *kumbriti*, to steer.

Gowan, a daisy. (Scand.) North. E. *gowlan*, Sc. *yellow gowan*, corn marigold. Named from the colour. — Icel. *gulr*, Swed. *gul*, Dan. *gul*, Norw. *gul*, *gaul*, yellow. See *Yellow*.

Gowk, a simpleton. (Scand.) Icel. *gaukr*, a cuckoo, Swed. *gök*. + G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, simpleton.

Gown, a loose robe. (C.) M. E. *gounne*. — W. *gun*, a loose robe. [Irish *gunn*, Gael. and Corn. *gun*, Manx *goon*, are from E. O. F. *gounne* is Gaulish.] Stokes-Fick, p. 281.

Grab, to seize. (E.) Cf. E. Fries. *grabbig*, greedy; *grabbelen*, to grab at; Du. *grabbel*, a scramble, *grabbelen*, to scramble for; Low G. *grabbeln*, to grab at; Swed. *grabba*, to grasp. + Skt. *grah*, O. Skt. *grabh*, O. Pers. and Zend *grab*, to seize. See *Garb* (2). Cf. *Grasp*.

Grace. (F. — L.) O. F. *grace*. — L. *gratia*, favour. — L. *grātus*, dear, pleasing. Brugm. i. § 524, 632.

Grade, a degree. (F. — L.) F. *grade*, a degree. — L. *gradum*, acc. of *gradus*, a degree, step. — L. *gradī* (pp. *gressus*), to step, walk, go. (✓GHREDH.) Brugm. i. § 635; ii. § 707.

Gradient, a gradually rising slope. (L.) L. *gradient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *gradī*, to walk, advance.

gradual, advancing by steps. (L.) Orig. *gradual*, sb., a service-book called in Lat. *graduāle*, and in E. *gradual* or *grayl*. — Late L. *graduālis*, only in neut.

GRAMERCY

graduāle, a service-book of portions sung in *gradibus*, i. e. on the steps (of the choir). — L. *gradu-s*, a step.

graduate. (L.) Late L. *graduātus*, one who has taken a degree; pp. of Late L. *graduare*. — L. *gradu-s*, degree.

Graft, Graff, to insert buds on a stem. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Graft* is a later form of *graft*, and due to confusion with *graffed*, pp. Shak. has pp. *graft*, Rich. III, iii. 7. 127. M. E. *graffen*, to graft, from *graffe*, sb. — O. F. *graffe*, a sort of pencil, also a slip for grafting, because it resembled a pointed pencil in shape. — L. *graphium*, a style to write with. — Gk. *γραφίον*, *γραφειον*, the same. — Gk. *γράφειν*, to write.

Grail (1), a gradual, a service-book. (F. — L.) M. E. *graille*, *grayle*. — O. F. *gräil*. — Late L. *gradāle*, also called *graduāle*; see *gradual*.

Grail (2), the Holy Dish at the Last Supper. (F. — L. — Gk.) The etymology was very early falsified by an easy change from *San Greal* (Holy Dish) to *Sang Real* (Royal Blood, strangely taken to mean Real Blood). — O. F. *graal*, *greal*, *grasal*, a flat dish; with numerous other forms, both in O. F. and Late L. It would appear that the word was corrupted in various ways from Late L. type **crātālis* (cf. Late L. *gradāle*, a bowl); from Late L. *crāt-us*, a bowl, equivalent to L. *crāter*, a bowl; see *Crater*. (Diez.)

Grail (3), fine sand. (F. — L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 6; Vis. Bellay, st. 12. — O. F. *graisle*, *graille* (F. *grêle*), thin, small. — L. *gracilem*, acc. of *gracilis*, slender.

Grain. (F. — L.) M. E. *grein*. — O. F. *grain*. — L. *grānum*, a grain, corn. + Irish *grān*, W. *gronyn*. Cognate with E. Corn.

Grallatory. (L.) A term applied to wading birds. — L. *grallator*, a walker on stilts. — L. *gralle* (for **gradla*), stilts. — L. *gradus*, a step; *gradī*, to walk.

Gramarye, magic. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *gramery*, skill in grammar, and hence skill in magic. — O. F. *gramaire*, grammar; see *Grammar*. Cf. O. F. *gramaire*, (1) a grammarian, (2) a magician. ¶ The word *glamour* is a mere corruption of *gramarye* or *grammar*, meaning (1) grammar, (2) magic.

Gramercy, thanks. (F. — L.) Formerly *graund mercy*, Chaucer, C. T. 8064. — F. *grand merci*, great thanks; see *Grand* and *Meroy*.

GRAMINEOUS

Gramineous. (L.) From L. *grāmin-*, for *grāmen*, grass; with suffix *-e-ous*.

Grammar. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *grammere*.—O.F. *grammaire* (XIII cent.).—Late L. *grammatica*, grammar (Schwan).—Gk. *γραμματική*, grammar.—Gk. *γραμματικός*, knowing one's letters; see below.

grammatical. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *grammatical*; from L. *grammaticus*, grammatical.—Gk. *γραμματικός*, versed in one's letters.—Gk. *γραμματ-*, stem of *γράμμα*, a letter.—Gk. *γράφειν*, to write. See **Graphic**.

Grampus, a large fish. (F.—L.) Spelt *grampasse*, A.D. 1655.—A.F. *grampais*; Blk. Bk. Adm. i. 152.—L. *grandem piscem*, acc. of *grandis piscis*, great fish.

Granary, store-house for grain. (L.) L. *grānāria*, pl.—L. *grānum*, corn. See **Garner**.

Grand, great. (F.—L.) O.F. *grand*.—L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great.

grandee, a Spanish nobleman. (Span.—L.) Span. *grande*, great; also, a nobleman.—L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great.

grandeur, greatness. (F.—L.) F. *grandeur*; formed with suffix *-eur* (L. *-ōrem*), from *grand*, great.

grandiloquent, pompous in speech. (L.) Coined from L. *grandis*, decl. stem of *grandis*, great; and *loquent*, stem of pres. pt. of *loqui*, to speak; see **Loquacious**. The true L. form is *grandiloquus*.

Grange, a farm-house. (F.—L.) O.F. *grange*, a barn, a farm-house.—Late L. *grānea*, a barn.—L. *grānum*, corn.

granite, a hard stone. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *granito*, granite, speckled stone.—Ital. *granito*, pp. of *granire*, to reduce to grains (hence, to speckle).—Ital. *grano*, a grain.—L. *grānum*, a grain; see **Grain**.

Grant. (F.—L.) M.E. *graunten*.—O.F. *graunter*, *graunter*, later spelling of *crānter*, *crānter*, to caution, assure, guarantee; whence the later senses, to promise, yield; Late L. *crāntāre*, for **crēntāre*.—L. *crēnt-*, stem of pres. pt. of *crēdere*, to trust. See **Creed**.

Granule, a little grain. (L.) L. *grānulum*, dimin. of *grānum*, a grain.

Grape. (F.—M.H.G.) A.F. *grape*, M.F. *grappe*, 'bunch, or cluster of grapes'; Cot. [In E., the sense has changed, from cluster to single berry.] The orig. sense of *grappe* was 'a hook,' then clustered

GRATUITY

fruit.—M.H.G. *krappe*, O.H.G. *krappo*, a hook. Allied to **Cramp**. The senses of 'hook' and 'cluster' result from that of 'clutching.'

Graphic, descriptive, pertaining to writing. (L.—Gk.) L. *graphicus*, belonging to painting or drawing.—Gk. *γραφικός*, the same.—Gk. *γράφειν*, to write. Allied to **Carve**.

Grapnel, a grappling-iron. (F.—M.H.G.) M.E. *grapnel*. Dimin. of M.F. *grappin*, a grapnel.—O.F. *grappe*, a hook.—O.H.G. *krappo*, a hook; see **Grape**.

grapple, to clutch. (F.—M.H.G.) Properly to seize with a grapnel.—M.F. *grappl*, sb., 'the grapple of a ship'; Cot.—O.F. *grappe*, a hook (above).

Grasp. (E.) M.E. *graspen*, used in the sense 'to grope.' Also *grapsen*, in Hoccleve. Prob. for **grab-sen*, closely allied to **Grab**, q. v. Cf. E. Fries. *grapsen*, to clutch; Low G. *grapsen*; E. Fries. *graps*, a handful; also Lith. *grób-ti*, to grab (Kluge).

Grass. (E.) M.E. *gras*, *gras*, also *gers*. A.S. *gærs*, *græs*.† Du. Icel. Goth. G. *gras*; Swed. *gräs*, Dan. *gras*. Teut. type **gra-som*, n.; from **gra-*, the sense of which is doubtful; cf. *grow*.

Grate (1), a framework of iron bars. (Late L.—L.) M.E. *grate*.—Late L. *grāta*, *crāta*, a grating.—L. *crātēs*, hurdles. See **Crate**.

Grate (2), to rub, scrape. (F.—Teut.) O.F. *grater* (F. *gratter*).—Swed. *kratta*, Dan. *kratte*, to scrape; O.H.G. *chrassōn* (< **krattōn*), to scrape.

Grateful, pleasant. (Hybrid; F.—L. and E.) The first syllable is from O.F. *grat*, pleasing, from L. *grātus*; with E. suffix *-ful*.

gratify. (F.—L.) M.F. *gratifer*.—L. *grātificāre*, *grātificārī*, to please.—L. *grātī-*, for *grātus*, pleasing; and *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *gratificat-ion*.

gratis, freely. (L.) L. *grātīs*, adv., freely; for *grātīs*, abl. pl. of *grātia*, grace; see **Grace**.

gratitude. (F.—L.) F. *gratitude*.—Late L. *grātitudinem*, acc. of *grātītudo*, thankfulness.—L. *grātus*, pleasing.

gratuitous, freely given. (L.) L. *grātuit-us*, freely given; with suffix *-ous*. From *grātus*.

gratuity, a present. (F.—L.) O.F. *gratuit*, 'a free gift'; Cot.—Late L.

GRATULATE

grātūtātēm, acc. of *grātūtās*. = L. *grātūtus* (above).

gratulate, to congratulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *grātulārī*, to wish a person joy. As if for **grāti-tulārī*; from L. *grātus*, pleasing. Brugm. i. § 986.

Grave (1), to cut, engrave. (E.) M. E. *grauen*. A. S. *grafan*, pt. t. *grōf*. + Du. *graven*, Dan. *grave*, Icel. *grafa*, M. Swed. *grafva*, Goth. *graban*, G. *graben*. Teut. type **graban-*, pt. t. **grōb*. Cf. Russ. *grōb*, a tomb, grave. Der. *grave*, sb., a thing cut or dug out; A. S. *graf*.

Grave (2), sad. (F. - L.) F. *grave*. = L. *grāuem*, acc. of *grauis*, heavy. + Goth. *kaurus*; Gk. *βαρύς*, Skt. *guru-*, heavy. Brugm. i. § 665.

Gravel. (F. - C.) M. E. *grauel*. = O. F. *gravele*, dimin. of O. F. *grave*, gravel. Of Celtic origin; from Celt. base **gravo-*, as in Bret. *grouan*, gravel, Corn. *grow*, gravel, W. *gro*, pebbles.

Gravy. (E.) Formerly *greavy*, orig. an adj. formed from *greave* (for *greaves*, q.v.), refuse of tallow. Hence *gravy* is (1) tallowy, (2) fat, gravy.

Gray. (E.) M. E. *gray*, *grey*. O. Merc. *græg*, A. S. *græg*. + Du. *graauw*, Icel. *grár*, Dan. *graa*, Swed. *grå*, G. *grau*, O. H. G. *grā* (gen. *grāw-es*). Teut. stems **græg-*, **grāw-*, < **grægwas*.

Grass (1), to scrape slightly. (E. ?) Formerly *grase*. Apparently a peculiar use of *grase*, to crop grass; perhaps confused with *rase*, i. e. to scrape. See *Rase*; and see *Glanco*. (Doubtful.)

Grass (2), to feed as cattle. (E.) M. E. *grasen*, vb. A. S. *grasian*. = A. S. *gras*, grass; see *Grass*. Der. *gras-i-er* (cf. *bow-y-er*, *law-y-er*).

Grease. (F. - L.) M. E. *grese*, *grece*. = A. F. *graisse*, *craisse*, fatness, Ps. xvi. 10. = Late L. type **crassia*. = L. *crassus*, thick, fat. See *Crass*.

Great. (E.) M. E. *gret*, *greet*. A. S. *grēat*. + Du. *groot*, G. *gross*. Teut. type **grautos*.

Greaves (1), **Graves**, sediment of melted tallow. (E.) E. Fries. *gräfe*; pl. *gräfen*, greaves. + M. Swed. *grefwar*, dirt; *ljus-grefwar*, lit. 'light-dirt', refuse of tallow in candle-making; Swed. dial. *grevar*, pl., greaves; Low G. *greuen*, greaves; G. *griebe*, O. H. G. *griubo*, *griupo*.

Greaves (2), leg-armour. (F.) O. F. *greues*, 'boots, also greaves'; Cot. Cf. Span. *grebas*, greaves, pl. of *greba*. = O. F.

GRIDDLE

greue, Picard *greue*, the shank, shin. Origin unknown.

Grebe, a bird. (F.) F. *grèbe*. Cot. gives *graiibe*, 'a sea-mew,' as a Savoyard word. Of unknown origin.

Greedy. (E.) A. S. *grædig*, *grædig*. + Du. *greisig*, Icel. *grædur*, Dan. *græddig*, Goth. *grædags*; cf. Skt. *grāhṛa-*, greedy, from *grāh*, to be greedy. The sb. *greed*, hunger, answers to Icel. *græbr*, Goth. *grædus*, hunger; Teut. type **grædus*.

Green. (E.) M. E. *green*. A. S. *grēne*. + Du. *groen*, Icel. *grann*, Dan. *Swed. grön*, G. *grün*. Teut. type **grönjos*, earlier type **grō-nis* (Sievers). Cf. A. S. *grō-wan*, to grow. Allied to *Grow*. *Green* is the colour of growing herbs. Der. *greens*, pl. sb. See *Sward*.

Greengage, a green plum. Named from Sir W. Gage, of Hengrave Hall, near Bury, before A. D. 1725. There is also a *blue Gage*, a *yellow Gage*, and a *purple Gage*.

Greet (1), to salute. (E.) M. E. *greten*. A. S. *grētan*, to visit, address. + Du. *groeten*, G. *grüssen*; to O. Sax. *grōtān*. Teut. type **grōt-jan-*; from the sb. **grōt-*, as in Du. *groet*, G. *gruss*, a salutation.

Greet (2), to cry, weep. (E.) M. E. *greten*. A. S. *grētan*, *grētan*. + Icel. *gráta*, Dan. *græde*, Swed. *gråta*, Goth. *grētan*.

Gregarious. (L.) L. *gregūrius*, belonging to a flock. = L. *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock. + O. Irish *graiḡ*, a herd of horses.

Grenade, a war-missile. (F. - Span. - L.) Formerly also *granado*, which is like the Span. form. Named from its likeness to a pomegranate, being filled with combustibles as that is with seeds. = F. *grenade*, 'a pomegranet, a ball of wild-fire'; Cot. = Span. *granada*, the same; *granado*, full of seeds. = L. *grānātus*, full of seeds. = L. *grānum*, a grain; see *Grain*. Der. *granad-ier*.

Grey; the same as *Gray*.

Greyhound. (E.) M. E. *greihound*, *grehound*. A. S. *grīghund*; where *grīg-* = *grīg-* (Icel. *grey-*), for Teut. **graujo-*. Cf. Icel. *greyhundr*, a greyhound, from Icel. *grey*, a dog, *hundr*, a hound; *greybaka*, a bitch. ¶ Not allied to *gray*, which is represented in Icelandic by *grár*.

Griddle, a pan for baking cakes. (F. - L.) Also *girdle*. M. E. *gredil*. = O. F. *gredil* (Moisy, Dict. of Norman patois), *grüil* (Godefroy); cf. *grediller*, vb., to grill (same). = Late L. **craticulum*,

GRIDE

for L. *crātīcula*, a gridiron, dimin. of *crātis*, a hurdle. Der. Hence M. E. *gredire*, a griddle, afterwards turned into *gridiron*, by confusion with M. E. *ire* = E. *iron*. See Grill and Creel.

Grīde, to pierce, cut through. (E.) See Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 36. A metathesis of *gird*, M. E. *girden*, to strike, pierce; see *Gird* (2).

Gridiron; see Griddle.

Grief. (F.—L.) M. E. *grief*, *gref*. = O. F. *grief*, *gref*, burdensome, sad, heavy. —L. *gravis*, heavy; see Grave (2). Der. *grieve*, vb., O. F. *greuer*, L. *graudre*, to burden; from *gravis*.

Griffin, **Griffon**. (F.—L.—Gk.) Better *griffon*. M. E. *griffon*. = F. *griffon*; formed from Late L. *griffus*, a griffon. = L. *gryphus*, extended form of *gryps*, a griffon. = Gk. γρύψ (stem γρῡν-), a griffon, a fabulous animal supposed to have a hooked beak. = Gk. γρῡνός, curved, hook-beaked. ¶ Confused with Gk. γύψ, a vulture.

Grig, a small eel, a cricket. (E.) App. of imitative origin. Cf. *crick*, still preserved in *crick-et*; Lowl. Sc. *crick*, a tick, louse; Du. *kriek*, a cricket. ¶ In phr. 'as merry as a *grig*,' *grig* is for *Greek* (Troil. i. 2. 118); *Merygreek* is a character in Udall's Roister Doister; from L. *gracari*, to live like Greeks, i. e. luxuriously.

Grill, to boil on a gridiron. (F.—L.) F. *griller*, to broil. = F. *gril*, 'a gridiron,' Cot.; O. F. *greil*, *grail*. = Late L. **crātīculum*, for *crātīcula*, a small gridiron (whence F. *grille*, a grating). = L. *crātis*, a hurdle. See Orate, Creel, and Griddle.

Grilse, the young salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water. (C.?) Said to represent Irish *grealsach*, the name of a fish.

Grim, fierce. (E.) A. S. *grim*; allied to *gram*, fierce, angry, furious. + Icel. *grimmr*, grim, *gramr*, angry; Dan. *grim*, grim, *gram*, angry; G. *grimm*, fury, *gram*, hostile. From Teut. root **grem-* (2nd grade, **gram-*). Allied to Gk. χρεμετις, to neigh, χροῖν, χροῖμος, noise. Brugm. i. § 572.

Grimace. (F.—Tent.) F. *grimace*, 'a crabd looke'; Cot. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps from Icel. *grimmr*, Dan. *grim*, grim, angry (above); cf. E. Fries. and Low G. *grimlachen*, to laugh maliciously. Derived by Diez from Icel. *grima*, a mask.

GRISLY

Grimalkin, a cat. (E.; partly O.H.G.) Prob. for *gray Malkin*, the latter being a cat's name. *Malkin* = *Mald-kin*, dimin. of A. F. *Mald* = *Maud*, i. e. Matilda; from O. H. G. *Mahtilt*. Here *maht* = might; *hilt* means battle. Cf. Mach. i. r. 8.

Grime. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *grima*, a smut on the face; Dan. *grim*, *grimm*, lamp-black, soot, grime. Cf. Low G. *grimmeln*, to become smutty; E. Fries. *gremen*, to begrime.

Grin, to snarl, grimace. (E.) M. E. *grennen*. A. S. *grennian*, to grin. + Icel. *grenja*, to howl. Perhaps cf. Du. *grijnen*, to weep, fret; Dan. *grine*, to grin, simper, Swed. *grina*, G. *grinen* (Noreen, § 149). See Groan.

Grind. (E.) A. S. *grindan*, pt. t. *grand*, pp. *grunden*. Allied to L. *frendere*, to gnash.

Grip, sb. (E.) M. E. *gripe*. A. S. *gripe*, a grip; from the weak grade of *gripan* (below).

gripe. (E.) A. S. *gripan*, pt. t. *grāp*, pp. *gripen*, to seize. + Du. *grijpen*, Icel. *grípa*, Swed. *grípa*, Dan. *gríbe*, Goth. *greipan*, G. *greifen*. Teut. type **greipan-*, pt. t. **grāip*, pp. **gripanos*. Cf. Lith. *graihyti*, to grasp at.

Grise, **Grize**, a step. (F.—L.) Also spelt *greuce*, *greese*, &c. The proper spelling is *grees*, and the proper sense is 'a flight of steps,' though often used as meaning a single step. *Grees* is the pl. of M. E. *gree*, *gre*, a step. = O. F. *gre*, a step (Roquefort); cf. F. *de-gré*, E. *de-gree*. = L. *gradus*, a step. Der. Prov. E. (Norf.) *grissens*, steps = *gree-s-en-s*, a treble plural.

Grisette, a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. (F.—M. H. G.) F. *grisette*; named from the cheap gray dress which they used to wear. = F. *gris*, gray; see Grizzly.

Griskin. (Scand.) The lit. sense is 'little pig,' now spine of a hog. Dimin. from M. E. *gris*, a pig. = Icel. *griss*, a young pig; Dan. *grís*, Swed. *grís*, pig. ¶ Or is it for **gris-skin*, where *skin* represents Dan. *skinne*, a splint? Cf. Grizzly.

Grisled; see Grizzly.

Grisly, terrible. (E.) A. S. *grislīc*, terrible. Formed with suffix *-lic* (like) from *gris-an* (pt. t. *grās*), to shudder. E. Fries. *griselik*, terrible, from *grisen*, to shudder. + Du. *af-grijsselijk*, horrible; *af-grijzen*, horror.

GRIST

Grist, a supply of corn to be ground. (E.) A. S. *grist*. From the base of **Grind**.

gristle. (E.) A. S. *gristel*, cartilage; allied to *grist*, and A. S. *gristbitian*, to gnash the teeth. From the base of *grind*, with reference to the necessity of crunching it if eaten. So also Du. *knarsbeen*, gristle, from *knarsen*, to crunch.

Grit, coarse sand. (E.) Formerly *greet*, A. S. *grēot*, grit. + O. Fries. *grēt*, Icel. *grjöt*, G. *gries*. Allied to *Grout*, *Groat* (1).

Grizzly, **Grizzled**, grayish. (F. — M. H. G.) From M. E. *grisel*, a gray-haired man. — F. *gris*, gray. — M. H. G. *gris*, gray; cf. G. *greis*, a gray-haired man. + Du. *grijfs*, O. Sax. *grīs*, gray.

Groan. (E.) M. E. *gronen*. A. S. *grānian*, to groan. Teut. type **grainōjan*, from **grain*, and grade of **greinan*, as in O. H. G. *grinan*, G. *greinen*, to weep, grin; Du. *grijnen*, to weep. Perhaps allied to *Grin*.

Groat (1), a particle, atom. (E.) M. E. *grot*. A. S. *grōt*. From **grut*, weak grade of **greut*- (as in A. S. *grēot*). See **Grit**, **Grout**.

Groat (2), a coin worth 4d. (Du. — Low G.) M. E. *grote*. — M. Du. *groot*. — O. Low G. *grote*, a coin of Bremen; meaning 'great,' because large in comparison with the copper coins (*Schwaren*) formerly in use there; cf. Du. *groot*, great, cognate with E. *great*.

Groats, grain of oats. (E.) M. E. *grotes*. A. S. *grātan*, pl. groats; A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 292.

Grocer. (F. — L.) Formerly *grossier* or *engrossier*, a wholesale dealer. — O. F. *gravier*, a wholesale dealer. — O. F. *gros*, great; see **Gross**. Der. *grocer-y*, formerly *grocery*.

grog, spirits and water. (F. — L.) Short for *program*; it had its name from Admiral Vernon, nicknamed *Old Grog*, from his *program* breeches (ab. A. D. 1745); he ordered the sailors to dilute their rum with water.

program, a stuff. (F. — L.) Formerly *program*, so called from its coarse grain. — M. F. *grosgrain*, program. — O. F. *gros*, coarse; *grain*, grain.

Groin, the depression of the human body in front, at the junction of the thigh with the trunk. (Scand.) [Confused with F. Cot. gives '*groin de porc*, the head or

GROUND

upper part of the shoulder-blade,' and *groin*, 'snowt of a hog.' The O. F. *groin* also means 'extremity, headland.' — Late L. type **grunnum*, from L. *grunire*, to grunt.] It answers to prov. E. *grain*, the place where the branch of a tree forks, the groin (Drayton, Pol. i. 495). — Icel. *grein*, a branch, arm; Dan. *green*, Swed. *gren*, branch, arm, fork. Der. *groined*, having angular curves that fork off.

Gromwell, a plant. (F. — L.) Formerly *gromelle*, *grumelle*, *gromel*, *grumel*. — O. F. *grenil*, *grenil*, 'the herb gromil, or graymil;' Cot. Prob. from L. *grānum*, a grain; from its hard seeds.

Groom. (Low G. or F. — Low G.) M. E. *grome*. Either from M. Du. *grom*, Icel. *gromr*, a boy, lad (Egilsson); or from O. F. **grome*, in the dimin. *gromet*, a lad, boy, servant, valet (whence F. *gourmet*), which is prob. from the same M. Du. *grom*. And see **Bridegroom**. Der. *grummet*.

Groove. (Du.) Du. *groef*, *groeve*, a trench, a channel, a groove. — Du. *graven* (pt. t. *groef*), to dig; see **Grave** (1). + M. E. *grōfe*, a cave.

Grope. (E.) A. S. *grāpian*, to seize, handle; hence, to feel one's way. — A. S. *grāp*, and grade of *grīpan*, to seize. See **Gripe**.

Gross. (F. — L.) O. F. *gros* (fem. *grosse*), gross, great. — L. *grossus*, fat, thick.

Grot. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. *grotte*, a cave. — Ital. *grotta*. — L. *crypta*. — Gk. *κρυπτή*, a vault; see **Crypt**.

grotesque. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. *grotesque*, ludicrous. — Ital. *grotesca*, curious painted work, such as was employed on the walls of grottoes. — Ital. *grotta* (above).

grotto. (Ital. — L. — Gk.) Better *grotta*. — Ital. *grotta* (above).

Ground. (E.) A. S. *grund*. + Du. *grond*, G. *grund*; Goth. *grundus*. Teut. type **grundus*; also **grunthus*, whence Icel. *grunnr*, Dan. Swed. *grund*.

groundling, a spectator in the pit of a theatre. (E.) From *ground*, with double dimin. suffix *-ling*, with a contemptuous force.

grounds, dregs. (E.) So called from being at the bottom. Cf. Gael. *grunnadas*, lees, from *grund*, bottom, ground; Irish *gruntas*, dregs, from *grunnt*, the bottom.

GROUNDSEL

groundsel, a small plant. (E.) Also *groundswell* (Holland's tr. of Pliny). A. S. *grundeswelge*, as if 'ground-swallower,' but really from the older form *gundeswelge*, lit. 'swallower of pus,' from its supposed healing qualities; from A. S. *gund*, pus.

groundsill, threshold. (E.) From *ground* and *sill*, q. v. Also spelt *grunsel* (Milton).

Group. (F.—Ital.—G.) F. *groupe*.—Ital. *groppe*, a knot, heap, group.—O. H. G. *kropf*, a crop, wen on the throat, orig. a bunch; Low G. *kropp*; see *Crop*.

Grouse, a bird. (F.—L.—Gk.) *Grouse* appears to be a false form, evolved from the old word *grice*, which seems to have been taken as a pl. form (cf. *mouse*, *mice*).—M. F. *griesche*, gray, speckled; *perdrix griesche*, the gray partridge, *poule griesche*, 'a moorhen, the hen of the *grice* or moor-game;' Cot. The oldest form is *groeches* (13th cent., in Littré, s. v. *grêche*), variant of *Griesche*, fem. adj., Greek.—Late L. *Graecisca*, f. of *Graeciscus*, Greekish.—L. *Graecus*, Greek.—Gk. Γραικός, Greek. ¶ The meaning was changed to 'gray' by the influence of F. *gris*, gray.

Grout, coarse meal; **Grouts**, dregs. (E.) M. E. *grut*.—A. S. *grūt*, coarse meal. Cf. Du. *grut*; Icel. *grautr*, porridge, Dan. *grød*, Swed. *gröt*, boiled groats; G. *grütze*, groats; allied to Lithuan. *grudas*, corn; L. *rūdus*, rubble. Cf. *Grit*.

Grove, a collection of trees. (E.) M. E. *groue* (with *u = v*).—A. S. *gräf*, a grove.

Grovel, to fall flat on the ground. (Scand.) Due to M. E. *groveling*, properly an adv., signifying flat on the ground; also spelt *grofing*, *grofinges*, where the suffixes *-ling*, *-linges* are adverbial; cf. *head-long*, *dark-ling*.—Icel. *grüfa*, in phr. *liggja á grüfu*, to lie grovelling, *symja á grüfu*, to swim on the belly; cf. also *grüfa*, *grufla*, to grovel; Swed. dial. *gruva*, flat on one's face, *ligga á gruve*, to lie on one's face.

Grow. (E.) A. S. *grōwan*, pt. t. *grōw*, pp. *grōwen*.+Du. *groetjen*, Icel. *gróa*, Dan. *groe*, Swed. *gro*. Esp. to produce shoots, as herbs; allied to *Green*. Der. *grow-th*; from Icel. *gröðr*, growth.

Growl, to grumble. (F.—Low G.) Picard *grouler*.—E. Fries. *grullen*; cf. Du. *grollen*, to grumble; G. *grollen*, to rumble; Norw. *gryla*, to growl. (See *grol* in Franck.)

Grub, to grope in dirt. (E.) M. E.

GUANO

grobben. Cf. E. Fries. *grubbeln*, to grope about.+Low G. *grubbeln*, the same; G. *grübeln*, O. H. G. *grubilōn*, to rake, dig, grub. Allied to *Grave* (1).

Grudge, to grumble. (F.) M. E. *grochen*, *gruchen*, to murmur.—O. F. *groucier*, *groucher*, to murmur; Low L. *groussäre*, A. D. 1358. Probably *gru-dge*, *gru-nt*, *grow-l* are all from the same imitative base; cf. Gk. γρῦ, a grunt.

Gruel. (F.—O. Low G.) O. F. *gruel* (F. *gruau*).—Low L. **grütellum*, dimin. of *grütum*, meal.—O. Low G. *grüt*, Du. *gruit*, grout, coarse meal; see *Grout*.

Gruesome, horrible. (Scand.) Dan. *grusom*, cruel.—Dan. *gru*, horror; with suffix *-som*, as in *virke-som*, active. Cf. Dan. *grue*, to dread, *gruelig*, horrid.+Du. *gruwsaam*, G. *grausam*; M. H. G. *grüsam*, *grüwesam*, from M. H. G. *grüwe*, horror. Allied to O. Sax. *gruri*, A. S. *gryre*, horror, A. S. *be-grüosan*, to overwhelm with terror.

Gruff, rough, surly. (Du.) Du. *grof*, big, coarse, loud, blunt.+G. *grob*, coarse (whence Swed. *grof*, Dan. *grov*); O. H. G. *gerob*; E. Fries. *gruffig*.

Grumble, to murmur. (F.—G.) F. *grommeler* (Cot.).—Low and prov. G. *grummelen*, to grumble, frequent. of *grummen*, *grommen*, to grumble; M. Du. *grommelen*, frequent of *grommen*. From **grumm*, weak grade of Teut. **gremman*, to rage, as in M. H. G. and A. S. *grimman*, to rage. Cf. G. *gram*, anger, and E. *Grim*. **Grume**, a clot of blood. (F.—L.) Rare. M. F. *grume*, a cluster.—L. *grūmus*, a little heap.

Grummet, **Gromet**, a ship-boy, a ring of rope. (F.—Teut.) O. F. *gromet*, a serving-boy; cf. Span. *grumete*, a ship-boy.—M. Du. *grom*, a boy; see *Groom*.

Grunsel; see *Groundsill*.

Grunt. (E.) M. E. *grunten*. A. S. *grunnetan*, extension of A. S. *grunian*, to grunt.+Dan. *grynke*, Swed. *grymta*, G. *grunzen*; so also L. *grunnire*, Gk. γρῦεῖν. All imitative; cf. Gk. γρῦ, the noise made by a pig.

Guaiacum, a kind of resin, from lignum vitae. (Span.—Hayti.) Span. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, lignum vitae. From the language of Hayti.

Guanaco, a kind of Peruvian sheep. (Span.—Peruv.) Span. *guanaco* (Pineda).—Peruv. *huanacu*, a wild sheep.

Guano. (Span.—Peruv.) Span. *guano*, *huano*.—Peruv. *huamu*, dung.

GUARANTEE

Guarantee, sb. (F. — O. H. G.) Formerly *guaranty* or *garanty*, which are better spellings. — O. F. *garantie*, *garrantie*, a warranty; fem. of pp. of *garantir*, to warrant. — O. F. *garant*, *warant*, a warrant; see **Warrant**. Der. *guarantee*, vb.; cf. F. *garantir*.

Guard, vb. (F. — O. Low G.) O. F. *garder*, earliest form *warder*, to guard. — O. Sax. *wardōn*, to watch; cognate with A. S. *weardian*, to watch, from *weard*, sb.; see **Ward**. Der. *guard-ian*; see **Warden**.

Guava. (Span. — W. Ind.) Span. *guayaba*; borrowed from the native name in Guiana.

Gudgeon. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *gouione*. — F. *goujon*. — L. *gōbionem*, acc. of *gōbio*, a by-form of *gōbius*. — Gk. *κωβίος*, a gudgeon, tench.

Gueber, Gheber, a fire-worshipper. (F. — Pers.) F. *Guébers*. — Pers. *gabr*, a priest of fire-worshippers; Rich., Dict., p. 1228.

Guelder-rose. (Du.) Here *guelder* stands for *Geldre*, the F. spelling of the province of *Gelderland* in Holland.

Guerdon, recompense. (F. — O. H. G. and L.) O. F. *guerdon* (Ital. *guidardone*). — Low L. *widerdōnum*, a singular compound of O. H. G. *widar*, back, again, and L. *dōnum*, a gift. The word is really a half-translation of the true form O. H. G. *widarlōn*, a recompense. Here *widar* = G. *wieder*, back again; and *lōn* (G. *lohn*) is cognate with A. S. *lān*, Du. *loon*, a reward, allied to L. *in-crum*, gain; Brugm. i. § 490. So also A. S. *wider-lān*, a recompense.

Guerilla, Guerrilla, irregular warfare. (Span. — O. H. G.) Span. *guerrilla*, a skirmish, lit. 'little war'; dimin. of *guerra*, war. — O. H. G. *werri*, war; see **War**.

Guess. (Scand.) M. E. *gessen*. — Dan. *gisse*, Swed. *gissa*, to guess. — E. Fries. and Du. *gissen*, Icel. *gíska*; N. Fries. *gesse*, *gedse*. Allied to Dan. *gjetle*, to guess; the Icel. *gíska* may be for **git-ska*, a denominative vb. from a base **git-isko*, ingenious, acute, from *geta*, to get, also, to guess. See **Get**.

Guest. (Scand.) M. E. *gest*. — Icel. *gestr*, Dan. *giest*, Swed. *gäst*. — A. S. *gest*, *giest*; Du. *gast*, Goth. *gasts*, G. *gast*. Teut. type **gastis*; Idg. type **ghostis*; cf. Russ. *gost*(e), a guest, alien; L. *hostis*,

GULF

a stranger, also an enemy. Allied to **Hostile**.

Guide. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) M. E. *gyden* (also *gyen*). — F. *guider*, to guide. — Ital. *guidare*; cf. O. F. *guier*, Span. *guiar*. The *gu* (for *w*) shows the word to be of Teut. origin. — O. Sax. *witan* (A. S. *witan*), to pay heed to; O. H. G. *wisan*. Allied to **Wit**. Cf. **Guy-rope**.

Guild, Gild. (Scand.) The spelling *guild* indicates the hard *g*. M. E. *gilde*. — Icel. *gildi*, a payment, a guild; Dan. *gilde*. — Icel. *gjalda* (pres. t. *geld*), to pay; cognate with A. S. *geldan*, to pay, yield; see **Yield**. — Du. *gild*; whence G. *gilde*.

Guilder, a Du. coin. (Du. — G.) Adaptation of M. Du. *gulden*, 'a gilder,' Hexham. From Teut. adj. type **gulthinos*, golden, from Teut. **gulth-om*, gold. See **Gold**.

Guile, a wile. (F. — O. Low G.) O. F. *guile*. From a Low G. **wil*; cf. A. S. *wil*, a wile (A. S. Chron. 1128). Der. *be-guile*, vb., with E. prefix *be-* (= *by*).

Guillotine. (F.) Named after a French physician, *J. I. Guillotin*, died A. D. 1814. First used, 1792.

Guilt, crime. (E.) M. E. *gilt*. A. S. *gylt*, a trespass; also, a fine for a trespass. Teut. type **gultis*, m.; perhaps related to A. S. *geldan*, to pay, yield; see **Yield**.

Guinea. (African.) First coined of African gold from the *Guinea* coast, A. D. 1663. Der. *guinea-fowl* (from *Guinea*).

¶ The *guinea-pig* is from S. America; so that it may mean *Guiana pig*.

Guipure, a lace of cords, kind of gimp. (F. — Teut.) F. *guipure*. — Teut. **wip-an*, to wind, weave; as in Goth. *weipan*, to crown (whence *waips*, a wreath); G. *weifen*, to reel, wind.

Guise, way, wise. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *gise*, *guise*. — O. F. *guise*, way, wise, manner. — O. H. G. *wisa* (G. *weise*), a wise; cognate with **Wise** (2).

Guitar. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *guitare*. — L. *cithara*. — Gk. *κithára*, a lyre; see **Cithern**.

Gules, red. (F. — L.) M. E. *goules*. — F. *gueules*, *gules*, red; answering to Late L. *gula* (pl. of *gula*), meaning (1) mouth, (2) reddened skin, (3) *gules*. (See **Gula** in Ducange.) — L. *gula*, the throat.

Gulf. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) Formerly *goulfe*. — F. *golfe*. — Ital. *golfo*. — Late Gk. *κόλπος*, a variant of Gk. *κόλπος*, the bosom,

GULL

also, a deep hollow, bay, creek. Der. *en-gulf*.

Gull (1), a bird. (C.) Corn. *gullan*, a gull; W. *gwylan*; Bret. *gwelan*; O. Irish *foileinn*, 'alcedo.'

Gull (2), a dupe. (C.) The same; from the notion that a gull was a stupid bird. ¶ But cf. Du. *gul*, soft, good-natured; M. Du. *gulle*, 'a great wench without wit,' Hexham.

Gullet, the throat. (F.-L.) M. E. *golet*. = M. F. *goulet* (Cot.); dimin. of O. F. *gole*, *goule* (F. *gueule*), the throat. = L. *gula*, the throat. Brugm. i. § 499.

Gully, a channel worn by water. (F.-L.) Formerly *gullet*. = M. F. *goulet*, 'a gullet, a deep gutter of water;' Cot. The same word as Gullet (above).

Gulp. (E.) M. E. *gulpen*, *gloppen*, *giubben*. Cf. E. Fries. and Du. *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly; Du. *gulp*, a great billow, draught, gulp. Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. Swed. *giupa*, to devour.

Gum (1), flesh of the jaws. (E.) M. E. *gōme*. A. S. *gōma*, jaws, palate. + Icel. *gömr*, Swed. *gom*; cf. G. *gaumen*, Lith. *gomurys*, the palate. Brugm. i. § 196.

Gum (2), resin of certain trees. (F.-L. -Gk.) M. E. *gomme*. = F. *gomme*. = L. *gummi*. = Gk. *κόμμη*, gum. (Prob. of Egyptian origin; Coptic *komē*, gum.)

Gun. (E.?) M. E. *gonne*; whence W. *gun*, a gun (as early as the fourteenth cent.). Of obscure origin.

Gunny, a coarse kind of sacking. (Hind.-Skt.) Hind. and Mahratti *goni*, *goni*, a sack, sacking. = Skt. *goni*, a sack (Yule).

Gunwale, upper edge of a ship's side. (E.) See *gunwale* or *gunnel* in Kersey (1715). A *wale* is an outer timber on a ship's side; and the *gun-wale* is a *wale* from which *guns* were pointed. A *wale* is a 'beam'; see *Wale*.

Gurgle, to purl. (Ital. -L.) In Spenser, *Thestylis*, 3. Imitated from Ital. *gorgogliare*, to purl, bubble, boil; *gorgoglio*, gurgling of a stream. = Ital. *gorgo*, a whirlpool. = L. *gurgus*, whirlpool; cf. *gurgulio*, gullet. See *Gorge*. So also Du. *gorgel*, G. *gurgel*, throat; from L. *gurgulio*. Brugm. i. § 499.

Gurnard, **Gurnet**, a fish. (F.-L.; with Teut. suffix.) *Gurnard* is the better and fuller form. The word means 'a grunter, from the sound which the fish makes when taken out of the water. =

GUY-ROPE

M. F. *grongnard* (F. *grognard*), grunting, grunter, whence M. F. *gournauld*, *grongnaut*, gurnard (Cot.). = M. F. *grogner*, to grunt; with suffix *-ard* (= G. *hart*). = L. *grunnire*, to grunt; see *Grunt*.

Gush. (E.) M. E. *guschen*. E. Fries. *güsen*, to gush out. + M. Du. *guyzen*, to gush out (Kilian); Icel. *gusa*, allied to *gjösa* (pt. t. *gauss*), Norw. *gjosa*, to gush. Allied to Icel. *gjöta*, to pour, Goth. *giutan*, L. *funderē*. Cf. Du. *gudsen*, to gush. (✓GHEU.) See *Gut*, *Geyair*.

Gusset. (F.) F. *gousset*, 'a gusset,' Cot. Also 'the piece of armour by which the arm-hole is covered,' id. Named from its supposed resemblance to a husk of a bean or pea; dimin. of F. *gousse*, husk of bean or pea; cf. Ital. *guscio*, a shell, husk; of unknown origin.

Gust (1), a sudden blast, gush of wind. (Scand.) Icel. *gustr*, a gust. = Icel. *gur*, weak grade of *gjösa*, to gush; see *Gush*. So also Swed. dial. *gust*, stream of air from an oven, Norw. *gust*, a gust.

Gust (2), relish, taste. (L.) L. *gustus*, a tasting; cf. *gustäre*, to taste. (✓GEUS.) Allied to *Choose*. Der. *dis-gust*.

Gut, the intestinal canal. (E.) (The word is allied to M. E. *gole*, prov. E. *gut*, a channel.) M. E. *gutte*. A. S. *gut*; pl. *guttas*; orig. 'a channel.' Mone, Quellen, p. 333, l. 198. = A. S. *gut*, weak grade of Teut. **geutan*, A. S. *geotan*, to pour. (✓GHEU.) + Dan. *gyde*, a lane, M. Du. *gote*, a channel, G. *gosse*, a drain. See *Gush*.

Gutta-percha. (Malay.) The spelling *gutta* is due to confusion with L. *gutta*, a drop, with which it has nothing to do. = Malay *gatah*, *gutah*, gum, balsam; *percha*, the name of the tree producing it.

Gutter. (F.-L.) M. E. *gotere*. = A. F. *gutiere*; O. F. *gutiere*, *goutiere* (Littre, s. v. *goutière*, a gutter). Esp. used for catching drops from the eaves of a roof. = F. *goutte*. = L. *gutta*, a drop.

Guttural. (F.-L.) F. *guttural*. = L. *gutturālis*, belonging to the throat. = L. *guttur*, the throat.

Guy, a hideous creature, fright. (F.-Ital. -Teut.) Orig. used of an effigy of *Guy Fawkes*. = F. *Guy*. = Ital. *Guido*; of Teut. origin. Cf. *Guide*.

Guy-rope, **Guy**, a guide-rope, used to steady a weight in heaving. (F.-Teut.) O. F. *guie*, a guide. = O. F. *guier*, to guide; see *Guide*. Cf. Span. *guia*, a guy-rope.

GUZZLE

Guzzle. (F.) Apparently suggested by O. F. *gosiller*, *gosillier*, to vomit (Godefroy), understood to mean 'to swallow greedily.' The O. F. *desgosiller* had both senses (Godefroy). Cf. O. F. *gosillier*, the throat, allied to F. *gosier*, the throat. Remoter source unknown.

Gymnasium. (L.—Gk.) L. *gymnasium*.—Gk. *γυμνάσιον*, an athletic school, where men practised naked.—Gk. *γυμνάζειν*, to train naked, exercise.—Gk. *γυμνός*, naked. Der. *gymnast* = *γυμναστής*, a trainer of athletes; *gymnast-ic*.

Gypsum. (L.—Gk.—Arab.) L. *gypsum*, chalk.—Gk. *γύψος*, chalk. Prob. from Pers. *jabsin*, lime, Arab. *jibs*, plaster, mortar; Rich. Dict., p. 494.

Gypsy. (F.—L.—Gk.—Egypt.) Spelt *gipsen*, Spenser, M. Hubbard, 86. Short for M. E. *Egyptien*.—O. F. *Egyptien*.—Late L. *Ægyptianus*; from L. *Ægyptius*, an Egyptian.—Gk. *Αἰγύπιος*.—Gk. *Αἰ-γύπτιος*, Egypt. ¶ The supposition that they came from Egypt was false; their original home was India.

Gyre, circular course. (L.—Gk.) L. *gyrus*.—Gk. *γύρος*, ring, circle. Der. *gyr-ate*, from pp. of L. *gyrāre*.

Gyrfalcon, Gerfalcon, bird of prey. (F.—Teut. and L.) Formerly *gerfaulcon*; also *girefaulcon* (used by Trevisa to translate L. *gyrofalco*).—O. F. *gerfaulcon*.—M. H. G. *girvalke*.—O. H. G. *gîr-*, for *giri*, greedy (whence also G. *geier*, a vulture); and L. *falco*, a falcon. ¶ L. *gyrofalco* is a mistaken form.

Gyron; see Giron.

Gyves, fetters. (F.) M. E. *giues*, *giues*.—A. F. *gives*, fetters (Godefroy). Cf. O. H. G. *be-wifan*, to fetter.

H.

Ha, interj. (E.) An exclamatory sound. Cf. O. Fries. *haha*, to denote laughter; G. *he*; O. F. *ha!*

Haberdasher, a seller of small wares. (F.) So named from his selling a stuff called *hapertas* in A. F.; see Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231. The name of this stuff is of unknown origin.

Habergeon, armour for neck and breast. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *habergeon*, *haubergeoun*.—O. F. *haubergeon*, *haubergon*, a hauberk; deriv. (treated as dimin.) of O. F. *hauberc*; see **Hauberk**.

HACKNEY

Habiliment, dress. (F.—L.) F. *habillement*, clothing.—F. *habiller*, to clothe, orig. 'to get ready.'—F. *habile*, ready, fit.—L. *habilis*, easy to handle, active.—L. *habere*, to have; see **Able**.

Habit, practice, custom, dress. (F.—L.) O. F. *habit*, a dress, a custom.—L. *habitum*, acc. of *habitus*, a condition, dress.—L. *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, to have, keep. See Brugm. i. § 638.

habitable. (F.—L.) F. *habitable*.—L. *habitabilis*, that can be dwelt in.—L. *habitare*, to dwell, frequent. of *habere*, to have.

habitant. (F.—L.) F. *habitant*, pres. pt. of *habiter*, to dwell.—L. *habitare*, frequent. of *habere* (above).

habitat, the natural abode of a plant. (L.) L. *habitat*, it dwells (there); 3 pres. s. of *habitare*, to dwell (above).

habitation, abode. (F.—L.) F. *habitation*.—L. acc. *habitationem*.—L. *habitatus*, pp. of *habitare*, to dwell, frequent. of *habere*, to have.

habitude. (F.—L.) F. *habitude*, custom.—L. *habitudo*, condition.—L. *habit-*, as in *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, to have.

Hacienda, a farm, estate, farm-house. (Span.—L.) Span. *hacienda*, an estate, orig. employment. [The *c* is pronounced as *th* in *thin*.] O. Span. *facienda*.—L. *facienda*, things to be done; gerundive neut. pl. of *facere*, to do.

Hack (1), to cut, mangle. (E.) M. E. *hakken*. A. S. *haccian*, to cut, in the comp. *tō-haccian*.—Du. *hakken*, Dan. *hakke*, Swed. *hacka*, G. *hacken*, to chop, hack. Teut. types **hakkōn-*, **hakkōjan-*.

Hack (2); see **Hackney**.

Hackbut. (F.—Low G.) Also *hagbut*.—M. F. *haquebute*, 'a haquebut, a caliver' (i. e. a sort of musket); Cot. A corruption of Low G. *hakebusse* (Du. *haakbus*), an arquebus; due, apparently, to some confusion with O. F. *bute*, to thrust. Lit. 'hook-gun'; so called from the hook on the gun, by which it was hung on to a support.—Low G. *hake*, (Du. *haak*), hook; *busse* (Du. *bus*), a gun. See **Arquebus**; and see **Hook**.

Hackle (1), **Hatchel**, an instrument for dressing flax; see **Heckle**.

Hackle (2), long shining feathers on the neck of a cock. (E.) Probably allied to **Hackle** (1).

Hackney, **Hack**, a horse let out for hire. (F.) M. E. *hakeney*.—O. F. *haquenee*,

HADDOCK

'an ambling horse'; Cot. (Cf. O. Span. *facanea*, Span. *hacanea*, Ital. *china*, short for *acchina*, the same.) Extended from O. F. *haque*, O. Span. *faca*, Span. *haca*, a nag, gelding; a word of unknown origin. ¶ *Hack* is short for *hackney*, and quite a late form; hence *hack*, verb, i. e. to use as a hack or hackney.

Haddock, a fish. (E.) M. E. *haddok* (XIV cent.). Orig. doubtful; the Irish for 'haddock' is *codog*.

Hades, the abode of the dead. (Gk.) Gk. *αἴδης*, *αἰδης* (Attic), *αἰδης* (Homeric), the nether world; in Homer, the god of the nether world. Of unknown origin.

Hadji, Hajji, one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. (Arab.) Arab. *hājī*, 'a Christian who has performed the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or a Muhammadan [who has performed] that to Mecca'; Rich. Dict., p. 549. Orig. the latter.

Hematite, Hemorrhage; see Hematite, Hemorrhage.

Haft, handle. (E.) A. S. *heft*, a handle. — A. S. *haf*, base of *hebban*, to lift; see **Heave**. + Du. *heft*, Icel. *hepti* (pron. *hefti*), G. *heft*, a handle. Lit. 'that which is caught up.'

Hag. (E.) M. E. *hagge*; with same sense as A. S. *hægis*, a fury, a witch, a hag. + G. *hexe*, M. H. G. *hecse*, a witch, O. H. G. *hasissa*, also *hagasussa*, a fury. Perhaps connected with A. S. *haga*, a hedge, enclosure; but this is uncertain.

Haggard (1), wild, said of a hawk. (F.—G.) M. F. *hagard*, wild; esp. used of a wild falcon; see Cotgrave. Perhaps the orig. sense was hedge-falcon; formed, with suffix *-ard* (< O. H. G. *hart*), from M. H. G. *hag* (G. *hag*), a hedge; see **Haw**.

Haggard (2), lean, meagre. (F.—G.) Really the same as the word above (Cot.). We also find *hagg-ed*, i. e. hag-like, from *hag*. 'The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face,' Gray, A Long Story, near end. ¶ Mod. G. *hager* may be from M. F. *haggard*; for G. *hagerfalk* means a haggard hawk.

Haggis, a dish of sheep's entrails, chopped up, seasoned, and boiled in the sheep's maw. (E.) M. E. *hagas*, *hageis*. Of unknown origin. Perhaps from *hag*, to cut; see **Haggle** (1). (The Gael. *taigeis* is from E.)

Haggle (1), to hack awkwardly, mangle.

HAKE

(Scand.) Frequent. of North E. *hag*, to cut; as *hackle* is from *hack*, to cut. The form *hag* is from Icel. *högga*, to hew, cognate with E. *hew*; see **Hew**. Cf. Norman dial. *haguer*, to hack.

Haggle (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (E.) In Cotgrave, s. v. *harceler*. Cf. Du. *hakkelen*, 'to hackle, mangle, fault', i. e. stammer (Sewel); *hakketeren*, to wrangle, cavil. It is probably the same word as **Haggle** (1). Cf. also *higgle*, to bargain.

Hagiographa, holy writings. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀγιογραφα* (*βιβλία*), books written by inspiration. — Gk. *ἅγιο*-s, holy; *γράφειν*, to write.

Ha-ha, Haw-haw, a sunk fence. (F.) From F. *haha*, an interjection of laughter; hence a surprise in the form of an unexpected obstacle (that laughs at one). The F. word also means an old woman of surprising ugliness, a 'caution.'

Hail (1), frozen rain. (E.) M. E. *haghel*, *hayl*. A. S. *hagl*, *hagol*. + Icel. *hagl*, Du. Dan. Swed. G. *hagel*. Teut. types **hag(a)los*, m., **hag(a)lom*, n. Cf. Gk. *καχλῆς*, a round pebble.

Hail (2), to salute, greet. (Scand.) M. E. *heilen*; a verb coined from M. E. *heil*, *hail*, sb.; which is an adaptation of Icel. *heill*, prosperity, good luck, a sb. formed from the adj. *heill*, hale, sound, fortunate. Cf. A. S. *hæl*, safety, luck. See **Hale** (1).

hail (3), an exclamation. (Scand.) Icel. *heil*, hale, sound; used in greeting. This word is common in greeting persons, as *far heill* = farewell, *kom heill*, welcome, hail! The Scand. verb is Icel. *heilsa*, Swed. *helsa*, Dan. *hilse*, to greet. See **Hale** (1).

Hair. (E.; influenced by F.) The true E. form was M. E. *heer*. From A. S. *hær*, *hēr*. + Du. *haar*, Icel. *här*, Dan. *haar*, Swed. *här*; G. *haar*, O. H. G. *här*. Teut. type **hærom*, neut. Further related to Icel. *haddr*, hair, Teut. type **hazdos*; and to Lith. *kassa*, plaited hair; also to Russ. *chesa*(e), to comb out, L. *carere*, to card wool. β. But the mod. E. form is due to confusion with A. S. *hære*, hair-cloth, which was replaced by M. E. *haire*, borrowed from O. F. *haire*, with the same sense; and this O. F. *haire* was from O. H. G. *härre* (for **härjā*), haircloth, a derivative of O. H. G. *här*, hair.

Hake, a fish. (Scand.) Cf. Norw.

HAKIM

hakefisk, lit. 'hook-fish'; from the hooked underjaw. (See **Hatoh** (1).)

Hakim, a physician, doctor. (Arab.) Arab. *hakim*, wise; also, a doctor, physician.—Arab. root *hakama*, he exercised authority.

Halberd, **Halbert**, a kind of pole-axe. (F.—M. H. G.) O. F. *halebarde*.—M. H. G. *helmbarte*, mod. G. *hellebarte*; sometimes explained as an axe with a long handle; cf. M. H. G. *halm* (?), a helve (helm), or handle. But it has been better interpreted as an axe for splitting a *helm*, i. e. helmet. β. The O. H. G. *barta*, G. *barte*, a broad axe, or axe with a broad blade, is from G. *bart*, a beard. [Similarly the Icel. *skeggja*, an axe, is from *skegg*, a beard; and see **Barb** (1).] Cf. Icel. *barða*, halberd.

Halcyon, a kingfisher; as adj. serene. (L.—Gk.) *Halcyon* days = calm days; it was supposed that the weather was calm when kingfishers were breeding.—L. *halcyon*, *alcyon*, a kingfisher.—Gk. *ἀλκυών*, *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher. Allied to L. *alcido*, the true L. name. ¶ The incorrect aspirate in Gk. was due to a fanciful etymology from *ἄλ-ς*, sea, and *κυών*, conceiving.

Hale (1), whole. (E.) M. E. *hale*, *hal*. O. Northumb. *hāl*, which became *hale*, while the A. S. (Wessex) *hāl* became M. E. *hool*, now spelt *whole*. Cognate with Goth. *hails*. See **Whole**.

Hale (2), **Haul**, to drag, draw violently. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *haliën*, *halen*.—F. *haler*, to haul a boat, &c. (Litttré).—O. H. G. *halōn*, *holōn* (whence G. *hōlen*). + O. Sax. *halōn*, Du. *halen*, O. Fries. *halia*, E. Fries. *halen*, Low G. *halen*, to pull, haul; cf. also A. S. *geholian*, to acquire, get; L. *calāre*, to summon; Gk. *καλεῖν*, to summon. (✓KAL). ¶ *Hale* dates from the XIV cent.; *haul* is later, appearing as *hall* in 1581.

Half, adj. (E.) M. E. *half*. O. Merc. *half*, O. Fries. *half*; A. S. *healf*. + Du. *half*; Icel. *hálfir*, Swed. *half*, Dan. *halv*, Goth. *halbs*, G. *halb*. 2. Allied to *half*, sb., from O. Merc. *half*, A. S. *healf*, sb. + Icel. *háfta*, Goth. *halba*, G. *halb*; in all these languages the oldest sense of the sb. is 'side.' Der. *halve*, vb.; *be-half*.

Halibut, **Holibut**, a fish. (E.) So called because excellent eating for holidays; the lit. sense is 'holy (i. e. holiday) plaice.' From M. E. *halī*, holy (see **Holy**), and *butte*, a plaice (Havelok, l.

HALT

759). So also Du. *heilbot*, halibut, from *heilīg*, holy, *bot*, a plaice; Swed. *helig-sjundra*, a halibut, from *helig*, holy, *sjundra*, a flounder; Dan. *helleflynder*, a halibut, from *hellig*, holy, *flynder*, flounder. See **Butt** (4).

Halidom, a holy relic. (E.) M. E. *halidom*, *halidam*. A. S. *hāligdōm*, holiness, a sanctuary, a holy relic.—A. S. *hālig*, holy; -*dōm*, suffix, orig. the same as *dōm*, doom. See **Holy** and **Doom**. + Du. *heilīgdōm*; Icel. *heilīgdōmr*, Dan. *heilīgdōm*, G. *heilīgthum*. ¶ By my *halidom* (with -*dam* for -*dōm*) was imagined to refer to Our Lady (*dame*).

Hall. (E.) M. E. *halla*. O. Merc. *hall*; A. S. *heall*, *heal*, a hall, orig. a shelter. + Du. *hal*, Icel. *hall*, *höll*, Swed. *hall*, Dan. *hal*. Teut. type **hallā*, for **halnā*, fem.; from **hal*, and grade of **helan-*, to cover (A. S. *helan*). Allied to **Helm** (2), **Hell**.

Hallelujah, **Alleluia**, an expression of praise. (Heb.) Heb. *halelū jāh*, praise ye Jehovah.—Heb. *halelū*, praise ye (from *hālāl*, to shine, praise); *jāh*, Jah, Jehovah.

Halliard; see **Halyard**.

Halloo, **Hallow**, to shout. (F.) M. E. *halowen*.—O. F. *halloer*, to pursue with shouts. Of imitative origin.

Hallow, to sanctify. (E.) M. E. *halwen*, *halewen*, *halowen*. A. S. *hālgian*, to make holy, from *hālig*, holy; see **Holy**. So also Icel. *helga*, G. *heiligen*.

hallowmass, feast of *All Hallows*, i. e. All Saints. (Hybrid; E. and L.) Short for *All Hallows' Mass*, mass (or feast) of All Saints. Here *hallows* is the gen. of *hallows*, pl. due to M. E. *halowe* or *halwe*, a saint—A. S. *hālgā*, a saint, def. form of the adj. *hālig*, holy; see **Holy** and **Mass**.

Hallucination, wandering of mind. (L.) From L. *hallucinātio*, a wandering of the mind.—L. *hallucināri*, better *allucināri*, *ālucināri*, to wander in mind, dream, rave. + Gk. *ἀλύειν*, *ἀλύειν*, to wander in mind; cf. *ἡλός*, distraught.

Halm; see **Haulm**.

Halo, a luminous ring. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *halo*.—L. acc. *halō*, from nom. *halōs*.—Gk. *ἅλως*, a round threshing-floor, in which the oxen trod out a circular path.

Halser; see **Hawser**.

Halt, lame. (E.) M. E. *halt*. O. Merc. *halt*; A. S. *healt*. + Icel. *haltr*, Dan. Swed. *halt*, Goth. *halts*, O. H. G. *hals*. Teut.

HALT

type **haltos*. Cf. L. *claudus*, lame. Der. *halt*, vb., A. S. *healtian*.

Halt! (F.—G.) F. *halte*.—G. *halt*, hold! See **Hold** (1).

Halter. (E.) M. E. *halter* (an *f* has been lost). A. S. *halfire*, a halter. †M. Du. and G. *halfter*, O. H. G. *halfira*; O. Low G. *haliftra* (Schade). Teut. types **halftr-*, **haliftr-* (Franck). From the base **halt-*, app. signifying 'to hold'; see Helve. I. e. 'something to hold by'; cf. L. *capistrum*, a halter.

Halyard, Halliard, a rope for hoisting sails. (F.—O. H. G.) As if for *hale-* or *haul-yard*, because it *hales* or *hauls* the *yards* into their places; but really a perversion of M. E. *halier*, meaning simply 'that which *hales*.' See **Hale** (2).

Ham. (E.) M. E. *hamme*. A. S. *hamm*. †Du. *ham*, M. Du. *hame*, Icel. *höm* (gen. *hamar*); prov. G. *hamme*; O. H. G. *hamma*. Brugmann (i. § 421) connects these with Gk. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg.

Hamadryad, a wood-nymph. (L.—Gk.) L. *hamadryad*, stem of *hamadryas*.—Gk. *ἡμαδρύς*, a wood-nymph; the life of each nymph depended on that of the tree to which she was attached.—Gk. *ἄμα*, together with; *δρῦς*, tree.

Hame; Hames, pl., the bent sticks round a horse-collar. (E.) M. E. *hame*. †Du. *haam*. Cf. Mid. Du. *hamme*, 'a cratch of wood to tie beasts to, or a yoke'; Hexham. See **Hem** (1).

Hamlet. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *hamelet*, dimin. of O. F. *hamel* (F. *hameau*), a hamlet. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-el*, from O. Fries. *hām*, *hēm*, O. Sax. *hēm*, a home, dwelling; see **Home**.

Hammer. (E.) A. S. *hamor*. †Icel. *hamarr*, Dan. *hammer*, Swed. *hammare*, Du. *hamer*, G. *hammer*. Thought to be allied to Russ. *kamen(e)*, a stone; as if orig. 'a stone implement'; Icel. *hamarr* also means 'a rock.'

Hammercloth. (Du. and E.?) Formerly *hamer-cloth* (1465). The cloth which covers a coach-box. Origin unknown. Perhaps orig. a cover-cloth; adapted from Du. *hemel*, heaven, also a cover, tester, canopy. 'Den *hemel* van een koetsse, the seating of a coach'; Hexham. Cf. M. Du. *hemelen*, 'to hide, cover, adorn'; Hexham.

Hammock, a slung net for a bed. (W. Ind.) Formerly *hamaca*; Span.

HANSEL

hamaca. A West Indian (Caribbean) word.

Hamper (1), to impede. (E.) M. E. *hampren*; from the same root as Icel. *hamla*, to stop, hinder, Norw. *hamla*, to strive against; cf. Swed. dial. *hamla*, to be awkward, to grope about. Perhaps further allied to Icel. *hemja*, to restrain, G. *hemmen*, to check. See **Hem** (1). 2. Or a nasalised form allied to Low G. *hapern*, E. Fries. *haperen*, to stop short; cf. Swed. dial. *happla*, to stammer, *happa*, to back a horse; Dan. *happe*, to stutter. See **Hopple**.

Hamper (2), a kind of basket. (F.—G.) Formerly spelt *hanaper*.—O. F. *hanapier*, Low L. *hanapierum*, orig. a vessel to keep cups in.—O. F. *hanap* (Low L. *hanapus*), a drinking-cup.—O. Frankish **hnapp-*, Du. *nap*, O. H. G. *hnappf*, M. H. G. *napf*, a cup. †A. S. *hnæp*, a cup, bowl.

hanaper, old form of **Hamper** (above). Hence *Hanaper office*, named from the basket in which writs were deposited.

Hand. (E.) A. S. *hand*, *hond*. †Du. *hand*, Icel. *hönd*, Dan. *haand*, Swed. *hand*, Goth. *handus*, G. *hand*. Teut. type **handus*, fem. Root unknown.

handcuff. (E.) A cuff for the *hand*. ¶ XVIII cent.; too late for connexion with A. S. *handcops*, a handcuff.

handicap, a race for horses of all ages. (E.) From *hand* & *cap*, hand in the cap, a method of drawing lots; hence, a mode of settlement by arbitration, &c.

handicraft. (E.) A. S. *handcraft*, a trade; the *i* being inserted in imitation of *handiwork* (below).

handiwork. (E.) M. E. *handiwer*. A. S. *handgeweorc*.—A. S. *hand*, hand; *geweorc*, from *weorc*, O. Merc. *wer*, work. The *i* is due to A. S. *ge*.

handle, vb. (E.) A. S. *handlian*; formed from *handle*, a handle (below). Cf. Du. *handelen*, Icel. *höndla*, Dan. *handle*, Sw. *handla*, G. *handeln*, to handle, or to trade.

handle, sb. (E.) A. S. *handle*; Cp. Glos. 1904.—A. S. *hand*, hand.

handsel, hansom, first instalment of a bargain. (Scand.) Icel. *handsal*, the conclusion of a bargain by shaking hands; lit. 'handgiving,' expressed by 'hand-sale'; so also Dan. *handsel*, Swed. *handsöl*, a handsel. See **Sale**. ¶ The late A. S.

HANDSOME

handselen, glossed 'mancipatio,' occurs but once; but cf. O. E. Texts, Charter 44, l. 8.

handsome. (E.) M. E. *handsom*, orig. tractable, or dexterous. — A. S. *hand*, hand; -*sum*, suffix, as in *wyn-sum*, winsome. + Du. *handsaam*, E. Fries. *handsam*, tractable, serviceable.

handy (1), dexterous. (E.) From *hand*, with suffix -y. ¶ The M. E. form was *hendi* (never *handi*); A. S. *hendig*, skilful; formed from *hand*, hand, with suffix -ig and vowel-change. + Du. *handig*, Dan. *handig*, *behandig*, Swed. *kändig*, dexterous.

handy (2), near. (E.) From *hand*, with suffix -y. ¶ The M. E. form was *hende*; A. S. *gehende*, near, at hand. — A. S. *hand*, hand.

Hang, to suspend, to be suspended. (E.) The history of this vb. involves that of two A. S. and one O. Norse vb.; viz. (1) the A. S. *hōn* (for **hanhan*-), pt. t. *hēng*, pp. *hangan*; (2) the A. S. weak vb., *hangian*, pt. t. *hangode*; and (3) the Icel. causal vb. *hengja*, from *hanga* (pt. t. *hēkk*, for **hēnk*, pp. *hanginn*). Cf. G. *hängen*, weak vb., from G. *hangen* (pt. t. *hing*, pp. *gehangen*). Allied to L. *cunctāri*, to delay. Skt. *caṅk*, to hesitate. Brugm. i. § 420.

Hanger, a short sword. (E.) So called because *hung* from the belt.

Hangnail; for *ang-nail*, a form of *anail*, q. v.

Hank, a parcel of skeins of yarn. (Scand.) Icel. *hōnk*, a hank, coil; *hanki*, a hasp, clasp; Swed. *hank*, a string, Dan. *hank*, a handle, ear of a vessel. Cf. also Low G. *hank*, a handle (Lübben), G. *henkel*, a handle, ear of a vessel. Prob. allied to *Hang*; cf. O. H. G. *henkan* (< **hangian*), to hang up.

Hanker, to long after. (E.) Cf. prov. E. *hank*, to hanker after, of which it is a frequent. form; cf. the phr. 'to hang about.' From the verb to *hang*. Verified by M. Du. *hengelen*, to hanker after (from *hangen*), *honkeren* (Du. *hunkereren*), to hanker after (Sewel); also Dan. *hang*, bias, inclination, E. Fries. *hang*, *hank*, bias.

Hanseatic, pertaining to the Hanse towns in Germany. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *hanse*, the hanse, i. e. society of merchants; with L. suffix -*aticus*. — O. H. G. *hansa* (G. *hans*), an association; cf. Goth. *hansa*, A. S. *hōs*, a band of men. (From about A. D. 1140.)

HARDOCK

Hansel; see *Handsel*.

Hansom, a kind of cab. (E.) From the name of the inventor (no doubt the same word as *handsome*). A. D. 1834.

Hap. (Scand.) M. E. *hap*. — Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck; cf. A. S. *gehap*, fit. [The W. *hap* must be borrowed from E.] Der. *happy*, i. e. lucky; *hap-less*, i. e. luckless; *hap-ly*, by luck (*happily* is used in the same sense); *mis-hap*; *per-haps*.

happen. (Scand.) M. E. *happenen*, *hapnen*, extended from *happen*, i. e. to hap. From the sb. above.

Hara-kiri, suicide by disembowelment. (Japanese.) From Japan. *hara*, belly; *kiri*, to cut (Yule).

Harangue. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *harangue*, an oration; Low L. *harengu*. The same as Span. *arenga*, Ital. *aringa*. Orig. a speech made in the midst of a ring of people; as shown by Ital. *aringo*, an arena, lists, also a pulpit. — O. H. G. *hrinc* (G. *ring*), a ring, ring of people, an arena, circus, lists. Cognate with A. S. *hring*, a ring. See *Ring*.

Harass. (F.) F. *harasser*, to tire out, vex, disquiet; Cot. Perhaps from O. F. *harer*, to set a dog at a beast. — O. H. G. *haren*, to call out, cry out (hence cry to a dog).

Harbinger, a forerunner. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *herbergeour*, one who provided lodgings for a man of rank. — O. F. *herberge-er*, to lodge, to harbour; with suffix -*our* (L. -*atorem*). — O. F. *herberge*, a lodging, harbour. — O. H. G. *heriberga* (below).

harbour (1), shelter. (Scand.) M. E. *hereberge*, *herberwe*. — Icel. *herbergi*, a harbour, lit. 'army-shelter.' — Icel. *herr*, an army; *barg*, and grade of *bjarga*, to shelter. So likewise O. H. G. *heriberga*, a camp, lodging, from O. H. G. *heri* (G. *heer*), an army, *bergan*, to shelter (whence F. *auberge*, Ital. *albergo*). Cf. Harry and Borough. Der. *harbour*, vb.

Harbour (2), see *Arbour*.

Hard. (E.) A. S. *heard*; O. Fries. *herd*. + Du. *hard*; Icel. *harðr*, Dan. *haard*, Swed. *hård*, Goth. *hardus*, G. *hart*. Teut. type **hardus*, Idg. type **hartús*; cf. Gk. *spartís*, strong. Brugm. i. § 792.

Hardock, Hordock, the corn-blue-bottle; *Centaurea cyanus*. (E.) *Hardokes*, pl., is the reading in K. Lear, iv. 4. 4, ed.

HARDS

1623; the quartos have *hordocks*. The same as *haudod*, used in Fitzherbert's Husbandry to mean the corn-bluebottle; see Glossary, and pref. p. xxx. Mr. Wright (note to K. Lear) shows that *hardhake* meant the *Centaurea nigra*. Both plants were called, indifferently, *knobweed*, *knotweed*, and *loggerheads*. Named from the hardness of the head of the *Centaurea nigra*; for which reason it was also called *iron-weed*, *iron-heads*, &c. See Plant-names, by Britten and Holland.

Hards, fibres of flax. (E.) M. E. *herdes*. A. S. *heordan*, pl. + M. Du. *heerde*, *herde*, *hards* (Kilian), later *hede* (Hexham); E. Fries. *hede*. Teut. type **hisdōn* or **hezdōn*; cf. *Meed*. ¶ Distinct from *hard*.

Hardy, stout, brave. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *hardi*. — O. F. *hardi*, brave; orig. pp. of *hardir*, lit. to harden. — Teut. **hartjan*, as in O. H. G. *hertan*, to harden, make strong. — O. H. G. *harti* (G. *hart*), hard; see *Hard*.

Hare. (E.) A. S. *hara*. + Dan. Swed. *hare*, Icel. *héri* (formerly *here*); Du. *haas*, G. *hase*. Teut. types **hazon*-, **hason*-, Idg. type **kason*-, cf. O. Pruss. *sasins* (for **kasins*), V. *cein-ach*, fem. (Rhys), Skt. *ṣaṣa*, for *ṣaṣa*, a hare. The Skt. word means 'jumper', from *ṣaṣ* (Idg. *kas*-), to jump, leap along.

harebell. (E.) From *hare* and *bell*.

Harem, set of apartments for females. (Arab.) Also *haram*. — Arab. *ḥaram*, women's apartments, lit. 'sacred,' or 'prohibited.' — Arab. root *ḥarama*, he prohibited (because men were prohibited from entering). The initial is the 6th letter of the Arab. alphabet. Rich. Dict., p. 563.

Haricot (1), a stew of mutton, (2) kidney bean. (F.) F. *haricot*, 'mutton sod with little turneps,' &c.; Cot. The sense of 'bean' is late; that of 'minced mutton with herbs,' O. F. *hericot*, is old. Origin unknown.

Hark, **Hearken**. (E.) M. E. *herken*, also *herknen*. *Herken* is from A. S. *hercnian*, *heorcnian*, to listen to. *Herken* corresponds to a shorter type, A. S. **heorcian* (not found), O. Fries. *herkia*; also O. Fries. *harkia* (from the 2nd grade), E. Fries. *harken*. Teut. type **herkan*-, pt. t. **hark*-, pp. **hurkanos*. The O. H. G. *hōrechen*, M. H. G. *hōrchen*, with long *ō*, must have been associated with O. H. G. *hōrjan*, G. *hören*, to hear; cf. G. *hōrchen*. But the

HARPY

Teut. type **herkan*- can hardly be related to *Hear*.

Harlequin. (F. — Ital.) F. *arlequin*, *harlequin*, a harlequin. — Ital. *arlecchino*, a buffoon, jester. The Ital. word seems to correspond to the O. F. *Hellequin*, *Herlekin*, *Hierlekin*; the usual O. F. phrase was *la maisnie hierlekin* (Low L. *harlequini familias*), a troop of demons that haunted lonely places at night. A popular etymology connected the word with *Charles Quint*; Max Müller, Lect. ii. 581. Prob. of Teut. origin; cf. O. H. G. *hella cunni*, the kindred of hell; which may have been confused with O. F. *herle*, *hierle*, tumult.

Harlot. (F.) Orig. used of either sex, and not always in a very bad sense; equiv. to mod. E. 'fellow'; Ch. C. T. 649. — O. F. *herlot*, *arlot*, a vagabond; Prov. *arlot*, a vagabond; Ital. *arlotto* (Baretti), Low L. *arlotus*, a glutton. Of disputed origin. ¶ W. *herlod* is from E.

Harm, sb. (E.) M. E. *harm*. A. S. *hearm*, grief, also *harm*. + Icel. *harmr*, grief, Dan. *harme*, wrath, Swed. *harm*, anger, grief, G. *harm*, grief; Teut. type **harmos*. Cf. Russ. *srame*, shame. Brug. ii. § 72. Der. *harm*, vb.

Harmony, concord. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *harmonie*. — F. *harmonie*. — L. *harmonia*. — Gk. *ἀρμονία*, a joint, proportion, harmony. — Gk. *ἀρμός*, a joining. — Gk. **ἀρμειν* (*ἀρμιακω*), to fit. (✓AR.)

Harness. (F.) The old sense was 'armour.' O. F. *harneis*, *harnois*, armour; whence Bret. *harnes*, old iron, armour (Thurneysen). Of unknown origin; the G. *harnisch* is from F.

Harp. (E.) M. E. *harpe*. A. S. *hearpe*. + Du. *harp*, Icel. *harpa*, Swed. *harpa*, Dan. *harpe*, G. *harfe*. Teut. type **harpōn*-, fem.; whence F. *harpe*.

Harpoon. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly also *harpon*, which is the F. spelling. — F. *harpon*, a cramp-iron, a grappling-iron; whence also Du. *harpoen*. — O. F. *harpe*, a dog's claw or paw, a clamp, cramp-iron; cf. *se harper*, to grapple. — Late L. *harpe*, a sickle-shaped sword. — Gk. *ἄρπη*, a sickle. Cf. also Span. *arpon*, a harpoon, *arpar*, to claw, rend.

Harpsichord. (F. — Teut. and Gk.) Also *harpschord*; with intrusive *s*. — F. *harpechorde*, 'a harpsichord;' Cot. From Teutonic and Greek; see *Harp* and *Chord*. Cf. Ital. *arpicordo* (Florio).

Harpy. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *harpie*.

HARQUEBUS

—L. *harpyia*, usually in pl. *harpyia*. —Gk. pl. *ἀρπυιαί*, lit. 'spoilors' or 'snatchers.' —Gk. *ἀρπ.*, base of *ἀρπάσσειν*, to seize; allied to L. *rapere*. See *Rapacious*.

Harquebus; see *Arquebus*.

Harridan, a jade, a worn-out woman. (F.) A variant of M. F. *haridelle*, 'a poor tit, leane ill-favored jade,' Cot.; i. e. a worn-out horse; also used in the sense of a gaunt, ugly woman (Littré). The form remains unexplained.

Harrier (1), a hare-hound. (E.) Formerly *harier*; from *hare*. Cf. *bow-yer* from *bow*.

Harrier (2), a kind of buzzard. (E.) I. e. *harry-er*, because it destroys small birds; see *Harry*.

Harrow, sb. (E.) M. E. *harwe*. North Fries. *harwe*. Not found in A. S. + Icel. *herfi*, Dan. *harv*, a harrow; Swed. *harf*, a harrow. Apparently allied to M. Dan. *harge*, Du. *hark*, Swed. *harka*, G. *härke*, a rake. Base *har-*? Cf. L. *car-ere*, to card wool.

Harry, to ravage. (E.) M. E. *harwen*, *herien*, *herjien*. A. S. *hergian*, to lay waste, as is done by an army. + Icel. *herja*, to ravage, Dan. *hærgæ*, O. H. G. *harjôn*. Teut. type **harjôn*-, to harry; from **harjos*, an army (A. S. *here*, Icel. *herr*, Dan. *hær*, O. H. G. *hari*, G. *heer*, Goth. *harjis*). Allied to O. Pruss. *karjis*, an army; Lith. *karas*, war.

Harsh. (Scand.) M. E. *harsh*. —Dan. *harsh*, rancid; Swed. *hårsh*, rank, rancid, rusty. + G. *harsch*, harsh, rough. Cf. Lithuan. *kartiūs*, harsh, bitter (of taste); see *Hard*.

Hart. (E.) M. E. *hert*. A. S. *heort*, *heort*, *herut*. + Du. *hert*, Icel. *hjörtr*, Dan. *hiort*, Swed. *hjort*, G. *hirsch*, O. H. G. *hiruz*; Teut. stem **herut-*. Allied to L. *ceruus*, W. *carw*, a hart, horned animal; Russ. *serna*, a chamois; cf. Gk. *népas*, a horn. See *Horn*.

Harvest. (E.) A. S. *harfest*, autumn; orig. 'crop.' + Du. *herfst*, G. *herbst*, autumn; Icel. *haust*, Dan. Swed. *höst* (contracted forms). Allied to Gk. *καρπός*, fruit; L. *carpere*, to gather, Lith. *kerpu*, I shear. Brugm. i. § 631. And cf. Gk. *κελπεῖν*, to shear.

Hash, a dish of meat cut into slices, &c. (F.—G.) [O. F. *hachis*, hash.] —F. *hacher*, to hack. —F. *hache*, an ax. —O. H. G. **happjā*, whence O. H. G. *heppa*, M. H. G. *hepe*, a bill, a sickle.

HATCHET

Hashish, **Hasheesh**, an intoxicating drink. (Arab.) See *Assassin*.

Haslets, **Hastelets**, **Harslets**, the inwards of a pig, &c., for roasting. (F.—L.) From O. F. *hastelet*, meat roasted on a spit. —O. F. *haste*, a spit. —L. *hasta*, a spit; see *Hastate*.

Hasp. (E.) A. S. *hapse*, a fastening, clasp, catch of a door. + Icel. *hespa*, a hasp, a skein (of wool), Dan. Swed. G. *haspe*, hasp; cf. M. Du. *hasp*, *haps*, a skein of wool. Cf. Low G. *happen*, *hapsen*, to snatch, clutch; F. *happer*, to lay hold of.

Hassock. (E.) M. E. *hassok*, orig. coarse grass or sedge; of which the old hassocks were made. A. S. *hassuc*, a tuft of coarse grass. ¶ Not from W. *hesg*, sb. pl., sedges.

Hastate, spear-shaped. (L.) L. *hastātus*, spear-like. —L. *hasta*, a spear. Allied to Yard (2).

Haste, sb. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *hast*, *haste*. —O. F. *haste*, *haste* (F. *hâte*). —W. Germanic **has(f)sti-*, violence; as in O. Fries. *haest* (Richtofen, s. v. *hast*), O. H. G. *heisti*, adj., violent; A. S. *hæst*, violence. Cf. Goth. *haifsts*, fem., strife. ¶ Du. *haast*, G. Dan. Swed. *hast*, haste, are all borrowed from F. Der. *haste*, vb.; *hast-en*, XVI cent.

Hat. (E.) A. S. *hæt*. + Icel. *hött*, a hood, later *hatt*, Swed. *hatt*, Dan. *hat*. Teut. type **hattus*, m. If it is related to *hood*, it stands for an earlier form **hadnus*. See *Hood*.

Hatch (1), a half-door. (E.) M. E. *hacche*; a *hatch* also corresponds to North E. *heck*. A. S. *hac* (gen. *hacce*), a hurdle (?). + Du. *hek*, fence, rail, gate, Swed. *häck*, coop, rack. Teut. **hakyā*, f. Prob. so named as being lightly fastened with a hook. Cf. A. S. *hac-a*, a fastening of a door; see *Hake*, *Hook*. Der. *hatch-es*, pl. sb., a frame of cross-bars over an opening in a ship's deck; *hatch-way*.

Hatch (2), to produce a brood by incubation. (E.) M. E. *hacchen*. + Swed. *hächka*, to hatch; Dan. *hakkebuur*, a breeding-cage. Origin unknown.

Hatch (3), to shade by minute lines, crossing each other. (F.—G.) F. *hacher*, to hack, also to hatch or engrave; s. e. *Hash*.

Hatches; see *Hatch* (1).

Hatchet, a small ax. (F.—G.) F. *hachette*, dimin. of *hache*, an ax. See *Hash*.

HATCHMENT

Hatchment, escutcheon. (F. — L.) Shortened from *achievement*, an escutcheon; which was contracted to *ditcheament* (Ferrie, 1586), *hachement* (Hall, 1548); &c.

Hate, sb. (E.) M. E. *hate*. A. S. *hete*, hate; the mod. E. sb. takes the vowel from the verb *hatian*, to hate. † Du. *haat*, Icel. *hatr*, Swed. *hat*, Dan. *had*, Goth. *hatis*, G. *hass*, hate. Cf. Gk. *κῆβειν*, to vex; W. *cawdd*, displeasure. Der. *hate*, vb.

hatred. (E.) M. E. *hatred*, *hatreden*. The suffix is A. S. *ræden*, law, mode, condition, state, as in *hiw-ræden*, a household; and see *kindred*.

Hauberk, a coat of ringed mail. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *hauberk*. — O. F. *hauberc*. — O. H. G. *halsberc*, lit. neck-defence. — O. H. G. *hals*, neck; *bergan*, to protect. See *Collar* and *Bury*.

Haughty. (F. — L.) For M. E. *hautain*, arrogant; 'Hawty, *hautain*;' Palsgrave. Cf. *booty*, from *butin*. — O. F. *hautain*, 'haughty'; Cot. — O. F. *haut*; oldest form *halt*, high. — L. *altus*, high; see *Altitude*.

Haul; see *Hale* (2).

Haulm, **Halm**, stalk. (E.) A. S. *healm*. † Du. *halm*, Icel. *hálnur*, Dan. *Swed. halm*; Russ. *soloma*, straw; L. *culmus*, stalk. Gk. *κάλamos*, reed; W. *calaf*, stalk. Brugm. ii. § 72.

Haunch, hip, bend of the thigh. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *hanche*; O. F. *hanche*, *hanke*; Low L. *hancha* (1275). Of Teut. origin; from Frankish **hankā*, represented by M. Du. *hancke*, 'haunch or hip;' Hexham. See *Körting*, § 3872.

Haunt, to frequent. (F.) M. E. *hanten*, *haunten*. — O. F. *hanter*, to haunt, frequent. Origin disputed.

Hautboy, a musical instrument. (F. — L.) F. *hautbois*. — F. *haut*, high; *bois*, wood. — L. *altus*, high; Late L. *boscus*, *buscus*, L. *buxus*, box-tree; see *Box* (1). It is a wooden instrument with a high tone. Hence Ital. *oboè*, E. *oboe*, borrowed from F. *hautbois*.

Have. (E.) M. E. *hauen*, pt. t. *hadde*, pp. *had*. A. S. *habban*, pt. t. *hafde*, pp. *gehefd*. † Du. *hebben*, Icel. *hafa*, Swed. *hafva*, Dan. *have*, Goth. *haban*, G. *haben*. Teut. stem **habz-*. If cognate, as usually supposed, with L. *habere*, to have, the Idg. base must be **khabh-*.

Haven, harbour. (Scand.) A. S. *hafen*, *hafene*. — Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*,

HAWSER

Swed. *hamn*. † Du. *haven*, G. *hafen*, a harbour. Cf. also M. H. G. *habe*, haven; which seems to be allied to M. H. G. *hab*, Icel. Swed. *haf*, Dan. *hav*, A. S. *heaf*, sea.

Haversack, soldier's provision-bag. (F. — G.) F. *havresac*. — G. *habersack*, *hafersack*, lit. 'oat-bag.' — G. *haber*, *hafer*, oats; *sack*, a sack.

Havoc, destruction. (F.) Cf. A. F. *crier havok*; where *havok* is for O. F. *havot*. — O. F. *havot*, plunder; whence *crier havot*, E. 'cry havoc' (Godefroy). Cf. O. F. *haver*, to grapple with a hook (Cot.); and G. *haft*, seizure. Prob. from G. *heben*, to lift. ¶ The W. *hafoc*, destruction, is borrowed from E.

Haw, a hedge; also, berry of hawthorn. (E.) M. E. *hawse*, a yard. A. S. *haga*, an enclosure, yard. † Icel. *hagi*, Swed. *hage*, enclosure; Dan. *have*, garden; Du. *haag*, G. *hag*, hedge. Teut. base **hag-*; Idg. base **hagh-*, as in W. *cae*, an enclosure; see *Quay*. Der. *haw-thorn*. See *Hedge*.

Hawk (1), a bird of prey. (E.) M. E. *hawk*, *hawek* (= *hovek*). A. S. *hafoc*, *heafoc*, a hawk. † Du. *havik*, Icel. *haukr*, Swed. *hök*, Dan. *kög*, G. *habicht*, O. H. G. *hapuh*. Prob. 'a seizer;' allied to E. *heave*, L. *capere*; see *Heave*. So also Low L. *capus*, a falcon, from *capere*; and L. *accipiter*, a hawk.

Hawk (2), to carry about for sale. (O. Low G.) A verb formed from the sb. *hawker*; see *Hawker*.

Hawk (3), to clear the throat. (E.) Imitative. Cf. Dan. *harke*, Swed. *harska*, to hawk; W. *hochi*, to hawk, *hoch*, the throwing up of phlegm.

Hawker, pedlar. (O. Low G.) Introduced from abroad; Du. *heuker*, a hawker, M. Du. *hoecker*, *hucker*; cf. *heukeren*, to hawk, sell by retail. So also Dan. *höker*, a chandler, huckster, *hökre*, to hawk; Swed. *hökare*, a chandler, huckster. See further under *Huckster*.

Hawse, **Hawse-hole**. (Scand.) *Hawse* is a round hole through which a ship's cable passes, so called because made in the 'neck' of the ship. — Icel. *håls*, *hals*, the neck; also, part of a ship's bows. † O. Merc. *hals*, A. S. *heals*; Du. G. *hals*; allied to L. *collum*, neck.

Hawser, a tow-rope. (F. — L.) Cf. F. *haussière*, a hawser. But *hawse-r* is from M. E. *hawse*, to lift. — O. F. *hakier*, F. *hausser*, to lift, raise. — Late L. *altiare*, to elevate. — L. *altus*, high. See *Altitude*.

HAWTHORN

Cf. M. Ital. *alsaniere*, 'a halsier [hawser] in a ship' (Florio); from *alzare*, to raise.

¶ Not allied to Hoist.

Hawthorn; see **Haw**.

Hay (1). (E.) M. E. *hey*. O. Merc. *hæg*; A. S. *hig*. + Du. *hooi*, Icel. *hey*, Dan. Swed. *hø*, Goth. *hawt*, grass; G. *heu*. Teut. type **hau-jom*, n. Properly 'cut grass'; from the verb to *hew*; see **Hew**.

Hay (2), a hedge. (E.) A. S. *hege*, m. Teut. type **hagiz*. Allied to **Haw** and **Hedge**. Der. *hay-ward*, i. e. hedge-warden.

Hazard. (F. — Span. — Arab.?) F. *hasard*. — Span. *azar*, a hazard; orig. an unlucky throw (at dice); cf. M. Ital. *zara*, a game at dice. — Arab. *al zahr*, lit. the die (Devic); *al* being the Arab. def. art. But Arab. *zahr* is of doubtful authority.

Haze, a mist. (E.?) Ray has: 'it hazes, it misles'. Etym. unknown. We may perhaps compare the Lowl. Sc. *haar*, a sea-fog, a mist.

Hazel. (E.) M. E. *hasel*. A. S. *hæsel*. + Du. *hazelaar*, Icel. *hasl*, *hesl*, Dan. Swed. *hassel*, G. *hasel*; Teut. type **haselo*; from the Idg. type **koselo*- we have L. *corulus* (for **cosulus*), W. and O. Irish *coll* (for **cost*), a hazel.

He. (E.) A. S. *hē*; gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine*. Fem. sing. nom. *hēo*, gen. dat. *hire*, acc. *hie*, *hī*; neut. sing. nom. *hit*, gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hit*. Pl. (all genders), nom. acc. *hie*, *hī*, gen. *hira*, *heora*, dat. *him*, *heom*. + Du. *hij*, O. Sax. *he*, *hi*; Goth. neut. *hita*. Allied to Lith. *szis*, this, L. *ci-trā*, on this side, Gk. *t-kei*, there, *neivos*, that one. Brugm. i. §§ 83, 604. Der. hence, *her*, *here*, *hither*.

Head. (E.) M. E. *hed*, *heed*, *heued* (= *heved*). A. S. *hēafod*. + Du. *hoofd*, Goth. *haubith*, G. *haupt*, O. H. G. *houbit*; also O. Icel. *haufod*, later *höfuð*, Dan. *hoved*, Swed. *hufvud*, M. Swed. *havud*. Teut. types **haubud*, **haubid*, neut.; answering to Idg. types **koupot*-, **koupel*-, which are not exactly represented. The L. *caput* (with short *a*) does not correspond in the vowel-sound, but is allied to A. S. *hafela*, *heafola*, head. (The difficulties as to this word are not yet cleared up.)

headlong, rashly, rash. (E.) M. E. *hedling*, *heuedling*, *hedlinges*. Thus the suffix is adverbial, answering to A. S. suffix *-ling*, really a double suffix. Cf. A. S. *bac-ling*, backwards, *fær-inga*, suddenly.

Heal. (E.) M. E. *helen*. A. S. *hēlan*, to

HEAT

make whole; formed from *hāl*, whole, with *i*-mutation of *ā* to *ē*; see **Whole**. So also G. *heilen*, from *heil*; Goth. *hailjan*, from *hails*.

health. (E.) A. S. *hǣlþ*, health (Teut. type **hailithā*, f.), from *hāl*, whole; see **Heal** (above).

Heap, sb. (E.) M. E. *heep*. A. S. *hēap*, a heap, crowd. + Du. *hoop* (whence Icel. *höppr*, Dan. *hob*, Swed. *hop*, O. H. G. *houf*); cf. also G. *haufe*, O. H. G. *hūfo*. + Lith. *kaupas*, O. Slav. *kupū*, a heap. Brugm. i. § 421 (7). Der. *heap*, vb.

Hear. (E.) M. E. *hēren*, pt. t. *herde*, pp. *herd*. O. Merc. *hēran*; A. S. *hýran*, pt. t. *hýrde*, pp. *gehýred*. + Du. *hooren*, Icel. *heyra*, Dan. *høre*, Swed. *höra*, Goth. *hausjan*, G. *hören*. Cf. Gk. *á-kóuew*, to hear. (Not allied to **Ear**.)

Hearken; see **Harken**.

Hearsay. (E.) From *hear* and *say*, the latter being in the infin. mood. Cf. A. S. *ic secgan hýrde* = I heard say (Beowulf, 1346).

Hearse. (F. — L.) M. E. *herse*, *hearse*. The orig. sense was a triangular harrow, then a triangular frame for supporting lights at a church service, esp. at a funeral, then a bier, a carriage for a dead body. All these senses are found. — M. F. *herce*, a harrow, a frame with pins on it. (Mod. F. *herse*, Ital. *erpice*, a harrow.) — L. *hirpicem*, acc. of *hirpex*, a harrow. Der. *rehearse*.

Heart. (E.) M. E. *herte*. A. S. *heorte*. + Du. *hart*, Icel. *hjarta*, Swed. *hjerla*, Dan. *hierte*, Goth. *hairtō*, G. *herz*; Teut. type **herton*-. Further allied to Lith. *szirdis*, Irish *cridhe*, W. *craidd*, Russ. *serdtse*, L. *cor* (gen. *cordis*), Gk. *kapdia*, *κῆρ*.

Hearth. (E.) M. E. *herth*, *herthe*. A. S. *heorð*. + Du. *haard*; Swed. *hård*, a hearth, a forge, G. *herd*; Teut. type **herthoz*, m. Cf. Goth. *haurja*, pl. Icel. *hyrr*, embers, burning coals. Idg. base **ker*-; cf. L. *cremāre*, to burn.

Heart's-ease, a pansy. (E.) Lit. *ease of heart*, i. e. giving pleasure.

hearty. (E.) M. E. *herty*; also *herly*; from M. E. *herte*; see **Heart**.

Heat. (E.) M. E. *hete*. A. S. *hǣtu*, *hǣto*, from **haitiu*, for **haitjō*, f.; formed from *hāt*, hot, with the usual vowel-change. + Du. *hitte*, Dan. *hede*, Swed. *hetta*, Icel. *hiti*, G. *hitze*; all from the weak grade *hit*-; see **Hot**. We also find A. S. *hǣtan*, verb, to heat.

HEATH

Heath. (E.) M. E. *heth*. A. S. *hæð*.
 †Du. *G. heide*, Icel. *heibr*, Dan. *hede*,
 Swed. *hed*, Goth. *haiþhi*, a waste; Teut.
 type **haiþhi*, fem. Cf. W. *coed*, O. W.
coit, a wood.

heathen, a pagan. (E.) A. S. *hæðen*,
 adj. So also Icel. *heidenn*, G. *heiden*, a
 heathen; Goth. *haiþhnō*, a heathen woman.
 Lit. a dweller on a heath, orig. 'wild';
 cf. Goth. *haiþiwisks*, wild (Mk. i. 6);
 A. S. *hæðen*, a wild creature (Beow. 986).
 From A. S. *hæð*, a heath (above). [Simi-
 larly L. *pagānus* meant (1) a villager, (2)
 a pagan.]

Heather. (E.) Usually associated
 with *heath*; but the Nthumb. form *hadder*
 points to some different origin.

Heave. (E.) M. E. *hēven* (= *hēven*).
 From A. S. *hef*-, a pres. stem of A. S.
hebban, pt. t. *hōf*, pp. *hafen*. †Du. *heffen*,
 Icel. *hefja*, Swed. *håfva*, Dan. *hæve*, Goth.
haffjan, G. *heben*. Teut. type **haffjan*,
 pt. t. **hōf*; corresponding to L. *capio*,
 I seize; cf. Gk. *κάρη*, handle. (Distinct
 from *have*.)

Heaven. (E.) M. E. *heuen* (= *heven*).
 A. S. *heofon*, *hefon*. †O. Sax. *hēvan*. [Icel.
himinn, Goth. *himins*, G. *himmel*, O. H. G.
himil, O. Sax. *himil*, Du. *hemel*, heaven,
 may be from a different source.] Cf.
 A. S. *hūs-heofon*, a ceiling, so that the
 sense may have been 'canopy.'

Heavy. (E.) Hard to heave, weighty.
 M. E. *heui* (= *heui*). A. S. *hefig*, heavy,
 hard to heave. = A. S. *haf*-, stem of *hebban*
 (pt. t. *hōf*), to heave; with *i*-mutation
 of *a*. †Icel. *höfugr*, *höfgr*, heavy, from
hefja, to heave; Low G. *hevig*; O. H. G.
hebig. See *Heave*.

Hebdomadal, weekly. (L. - Gk.) L.
hebdomadalis = Gk. *ἑβδομαδ-*, stem of
ἑβδομάς, a week. = Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven; see
Seven.

Hebrew. (F. - L. - Gk. - Heb.) F.
hébreu (*hébreu* in Cotgr.). = L. *Hebraeus*.
 Gk. *Ἑβραῖος*. = Heb. *ʿivri*, a Hebrew (Gen.
 xiv. 13), a name given to Israelites as
 coming from E. of the Euphrates. = Heb.
ʿavar, he crossed over.

Hecatomb. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. *he-*
catombe. = L. *hecatombē*. = Gk. *ἑκατόμβη*, a
 sacrifice of a hundred oxen. = Gk. *ἑκατόν*,
 a hundred; *βοῦς*, ox. See *Hundred* and
Cow.

Heckle, Hackle, Hatchel, an in-
 strument for dressing flax or hemp. (E.)
 M. E. *hechelo*, *hekele*, E. Fries. *hākel*, *hekel*.

HEIFER

†Du. *hekel*, a heckle; Dan. *hegle*; Swed.
häckla; G. *heckel*, a heckle. Teut. type
**hakilā*; from a base *hak-*, to pierce, bite,
 as in O. H. G. *hecchen*, M. H. G. *hechen*
 (for **hakjan*), to pierce, bite as a snake;
 cf. A. S. *hacod*, a pike (fish), from its
 sharp teeth. Cf. *Haak* (1).

Hectic, continual, as a fever. (F. -
 Gk.) F. *hectique* (as if from Late L.
**hecticus*). = Gk. *ἑκτικός*, hectic, consump-
 tive. = Gk. *ἔξις*, a possession; also, a
 habit of body. = Gk. *ἔξω*, fut. of *ἔχειν*,
 to have, hold. (✓SEGH.)

Hector, a bully. (L. - Gk.) From L.
Hector. = Gk. *Ἑκτωρ*, the celebrated hero
 of Troy. Lit. 'holding fast'; from *ἔχειν*,
 to hold (above).

Hedge. (E.) A. S. *hecg*, f. (dat.
hegge); Teut. type **hag-jā*, allied to *haga*,
 a haw. †Du. *hegge*, *heg*, allied to *haag*,
 a haw; G. *hecke*, f., a hedge. See *Haw*.

Heed, vb. (E.) M. E. *heden*. A. S.
hēdan, pt. t. *hēdde*. Formed as if from
 sb. **hōd*, care (not found); though we find
 the corresponding O. Fries. sb. *hōde*, *hūde*,
 and the G. sb. *hut*, O. H. G. *huota*, care.
 †Du. *hoeden*, from *hoe*, care; G. *hüten*,
 from *hut* (O. H. G. *huota*), care, guard.
 Brugm. i. § 754. Prob. allied to *Hood*.

Heel (1), part of the foot. (E.) A. S.
 and O. Fries. *hēla*, heel (whence Du. *hiel*).
 †Icel. *hall*, Dan. *hæl*, Swed. *hæl*. The
 A. S. *hēla* is prob. contracted from **hōh-ila*,
 dimin. of A. S. *hōh*, heel. See *Hough*.

Heel (2), to lean over, incline. (E.)
 Modified from M. E. *helden*, *hilden*, to in-
 cline on one side. A. S. *hieldan*, *hyldan*,
 to tilt, incline; cf. *nīðer-heald*, bent down-
 wards. †Du. *hellen* (for **heldan*, O. Sax.
af-heldian), to heel over; Icel. *halla* (for
**halða*), to heel over (as a ship), from
hallr (< **halith-*), sloping; Dan. *helde*, to
 tilt, cf. *held*, a slope; Swed. *hälla*, to tilt.
 The adj. is A. S. *-heald*, O. Fries. *hald*,
 Icel. *hallr*, O. H. G. *hald*, inclined, bent
 forward; Teut. type **halithos*. Allied to
 A. S. *hold*, G. *hold*, faithful, true (to a
 master), Goth. *hulthūs*, gracious.

Heft, a heaving. (E.) In Wint. Tale,
 ii. 1. 45. Formed from *heave*, just as *hast*
 is from *have*.

Hegira. (Arab.) Arab. *hijrah*, separa-
 tion; esp. used of the flight of Moham-
 med from Mecca; the era of the Hegira
 begins on July 16, A. D. 622. Cf. Arab.
hajr, separation.

Heifer. (E.) M. E. *hayfare*, *hekfere*.

HEIGH-HO

A. S. *heahfore*, a heifer; also spelt *heahfre*, *heahfru*. The form is still unexplained.

Heigh-ho. (E.) An exclamation; *heigh*, a cry to call attention; *ho*, an exclamation.

Height. (E.) A variant of *highth* (Milton); we find M. E. *highte* as well as *heȝe* (*heȝthe*). A. S. *hiehðu*, *hēahðu*, height. = A. S. *hēah*, *hēh*, high. + Du. *hoogte*, Icel. *hæð*, Swed. *höjd*, Dan. *hvide*, Goth. *hauhiþa*. See *High*.

Heinous. (F.—O. Low G.) M. E. *heinous*, *hainous*. = O. F. *hainos*, odious; formed with suffix *-os* (L. *-ōsus*) from O. F. *haine* (F. *haine*), hatred. = F. *hair*, to hate. From an O. Teut. form, such as Goth. *hatjan*, O. Fries. *hatia*, to hate; see *Hate*.

Heir. (F.—L.) M. E. *heire*, *heir*, also *eyr*. = O. F. *heir*, *cir*. = Late L. *hērēm*, for L. *hērēdem*, acc. of *hērēs*, an heir. Cf. Gk. *χήρα*, a widow (relict). Der. *heir-loom*, where *loom* signifies 'a piece of property', but is the same word as E. *loom*. See *Loom* (1).

Heliacal, relating to the sun. (L.—Gk.) From Late L. *hēliacus*. = Gk. *ἡλιακός*, belonging to the sun. = Gk. *ἥλιος*, sun; see *Solar*.

heliotrope, a flower. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *héliotrope*. = L. *hēliotropium*. = Gk. *ἡλιότροπον*, a heliotrope, lit. 'sun-turner'; from its turning to the sun. = Gk. *ἥλιος*, sun; *τροπ-*, and grade of *τρέπειν*, to turn; see *Trope*.

Helix, a spiral figure. (L.—Gk.) L. *helix*, a spiral. = Gk. *ἑλιξ*, a spiral, a twist. = Gk. *ἐλίσσεν*, to turn round. Allied to *Volute*.

Hell. (E.) M. E. *helle*. A. S. *hel*, gen. *helle*; orig. 'that which hides,' from Teut. **helan-*, A. S. *helan*, (pt. t. *hæl*), to hide. + Du. *hel*, Icel. *hel*, G. *hölle*, Goth. *halja*. Teut. type **haljā*, fem. Allied to *Cell*, *Conceal*.

Hellebore. (F.—L.—Gk.) Also *ellebore*. = O. F. *ellebore*. = L. *helleborus*. = Gk. *ἐλλάβορος*, the name of the plant.

Helm (1), an implement for steering a ship. (E.) Orig. the tiller or handle. A. S. *helma*. + Icel. *hjalm* (for **helm-*), a rudder; E. Fries. *helm*. The prov. E. *helm* means 'handle'; so also M. E. *halm* (Gawain, 330). Prob. allied to *Helve*.

Helm (2), armour for the head. (E.) M. E. *helm*. A. S. *helm*. + Du. *helm*; Icel. *hjälmr*, Dan. *hielm*, Swed. *hjelm*, G. *helm*,

HEMLOCK

Goth. *hilm*s. Teut. type **hel-moz*, m.; lit. 'a covering;' from **helan-*, to cover. Allied to Skt. *śarman-*, shelter, protection. Lith. *szalmas*, a helmet, O. Slav. *shlēmū*, are prob. borrowed from Teut. Brugm. i. § 420. Der. *helm-et*, dimin. form. Allied to *Hell*.

Helminthology, history of worms. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *ἐλμινθο-*, decl. stem of *ἐλμιν*, a worm; *-λογία*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak. The sb. *ἐλμιν*, also *ἐλμυς*, means 'that which curls about'; allied to *Helix*.

Helot, a (Spartan) slave. (L.—Gk.) L. pl. *Helōtes*, from Gk. *ἐλῶτες*, pl. of *ἐλῶς*, a helot, bondsman; fabled to have meant an inhabitant of *Helos* (a town of Laconia) enslaved by the Spartans.

Help, vb. (E.) M. E. *helpen*, pt. t. *halp*, pp. *holpen*. A. S. *helpan*, pt. t. *healp*, pp. *holpen*. + Du. *helpen*, Icel. *hjálpa*, Dan. *hjelpe*, Swed. *hjelpa*, Goth. *hilpan*, G. *helfen*. Teut. type **helpan-*. Allied to Lithuan. *szelpiti*, to help. Der. *help*, sb., A. S. *help*, *helpe*; *help-mate*, suggested by *help meet* (Gen. ii. 18).

Helve, a handle. (E.) M. E. *helue* (= *helve*). A. S. *hielf*, also *helfe*, a handle. + M. Du. *helve*, handle, Low G. *heift*, M. H. G. *halp*, handle; allied to *Halter* and *Helm* (1).

Hem (1), border. (E.) A. S. *hem*. Orig. 'an enclosure;' cf. O. Fries. *ham*, *hem* (dat. *hemme*), North Fries. *ham*, an enclosure (Outzen); prov. G. *hamme*, a fence, hedge (Flügel, 1861). Der. *hem*, vb., to enclose within a border, hem in; cf. G. *hemmen*, Swed. *hämma*.

Hem (2), a slight cough to call attention. (E.) An imitative word; allied to Hum. + M. Du. *himmen*, *hemmen*, 'to call one with a hem,' Hexham.

Hematite, an ore of iron. (L.—Gk.) Named from the red colour of the powder. = L. *hamatites*. = Gk. *αἱματίνης*, blood-like. = Gk. *αἷμα*, stem of *αἷμα*, blood.

Hemi, half. (Gk.) From a Lat. transcription of Gk. *ἡμι*, half, cognate with L. *semis*, half; see *Semi*. Der. *hemisphere*, &c.

hemistich, a half-line, in poetry. (L.—Gk.) L. *hēmistichium*. = Gk. *ἡμιστίχιον*, a half-verse. = Gk. *ἡμι*, half; *στίχος*, a row, verse.

Hemlock. (E.) M. E. *hemlok*, *humlok*. A. S. *hemlic*, *hymlice*; also *hymblice* (Ep. Gl.). The origin of *hym-* is unknown;

HEMORRHAGE

the second syllable is perhaps an unstressed form of A. S. *lic*, like.

Hemorrhage, a great flow of blood. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *hemorrhagie*.—L. *hemorrhagia*.—Gk. *αἱμορραγία*, a violent bleeding.—Gk. *αἷμα*, for *αἷμα*, blood; *παρ*-, a stem of *πρήνμι*, I burst, break; the lit. sense being a bursting out of blood.

Hemorrhoids, Emerods, painful bleeding tubercles on the anus. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *hemorrhoides*, sing., a flowing of blood.—L. *hemorrhoides*, pl. of *hemorrhoides*.—Gk. *αἱμορροΐδες*, pl. of *αἱμορροΐς*, adj., liable to a flow of blood.—Gk. *αἷμα*, for *αἷμα*, blood; *δο*-(as in *δο-ος*, a stream), allied to *πέω*, to flow, cognate with Skt. *srū*, to flow; see **Stream**.

Hemp, a plant. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *hemp* (short for *henep*). A. S. *henep*, *hanep*. Borrowed at a very early period from some Eastern language, whence also L. *cannabis*, Gk. *κάνναβις*, Pers. *kanab*, hemp, so that the word suffered consonantal letter-change. Cf. Skt. *çapa*, hemp (prob. not an Idg. word). So also Du. *hennep*, Icel. *hampr*, Dan. *hamp*, Swed. *hampa*, G. *hanf*; all of foreign origin.

Hen. (E.) A. S. *henn*, *hen*, *hæn*; a fem. form ('Teut. type **han-jā*') from A. S. *hana*, a cock, lit. 'a singer,' from his crowing; cf. L. *canere*, to sing. + Du. *hen*, fem. of *haan*, a cock; G. *henne*, f. of *hahn*; Icel. *hana*, f. of *hani*; Dan. *høne*, f. of *hane*; Swed. *höna*, f. of *hane*. (✓KAN.) See **Chant**.

Hence. (E.) M. E. *hennes*, older form *henne* (whence *henne-s* by adding adv. suffix -s). A. S. *heonan*, for **hinan*, adv., closely allied to A. S. *hine*, masc. acc. of *hē*, he. See **He**.

Henchman, a page, servant. (E.) Formerly *hengestman*, *hensemman*, *henshman*; cf. *Hinxman* as a proper name. For *hengestman*, i. e. groom; from M. E. *hengest*, A. S. *hengest*, a horse. Cf. Du. and G. *hengst*, Dan. *hingst*, a horse, Icel. *hestr*, a horse.

Hendecagon, a plane figure having eleven sides. (Gk.) Named from its eleven angles.—Gk. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven; *γωνία*, an angle; see **Decagon**.

Henna, a paste used for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue. (Arab.) Arab. *hinnā-a*, *hinā*, or *hinna-at*, the dyeing or colouring shrub (*Lawsonia inermis*); Rich. Dict., p. 582.

Hent, a seizure; see **Hint**.

HERESY

Hep, hip; see **Hip** (2).

Hepatic, relating to the liver. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *hepatique*.—L. *hepaticus*.—Gk. *ἡπατικός*, belonging to the liver.—Gk. *ἥπαρ*-, stem of *ἥπαρ*, the liver. + L. *secus*, Skt. *yakrt*, the liver. See **Liver**. Der. *hepatica*, liver-wort, a flower.

Heptagon, a plane seven-sided figure. (Gk.) Lit. 'seven-angled.'—Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven; *γωνία*, an angle, allied to *γωνν*, knee. See **Seven** and **Knee**.

Heptahedron, a solid seven-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἑπτά*, seven; *ἕδρα*, a base, seat (allied to E. *Sit*).

heptarchy, a government by seven persons. (Gk.) XVII cent.—Gk. *ἑπτ*-, for *ἑπτά*, seven; and *-αρχία*, from *ἀρχε-ω*, to rule.

Her. (E.) M. E. *hire*; from A. S. *hire*, gen. and dat. of *hēo*, she, fem. of *hē*, he; see **He**. Der. *her-s*, M. E. *hirs*, *hires* (XIV cent.); *her-self*.

Herald. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *heraud*.—O. F. *heralt* (Low L. *heraldus*); O. H. G. *herolt* (G. *herold*), a herald; note also O. H. G. *Heriold*, *Hariold*, as a proper name, Harold. β. The proper name is for **hari-wald*, i. e. army-rule.—O. H. G. *hari*, an army (G. *heer*); *wald*, *walt*, rule, power (G. *gewalt*). ¶ The precise history of the word is very uncertain.

Herb. (F.—L.) M. E. *herbe*.—F. *herbe*.—L. *herba*, grass, fodder, herb; prob. allied to O. L. *forbea*, Gk. *φορβή*, pasture.

Herd (1), a flock. (E.) M. E. *herde*. A. S. *heord*, *hiord*, a flock. + Icel. *hjörð*, Dan. *hiord*, Swed. *hjörd*, G. *heerde*, Goth. *hairda*. Teut. type *herdā*, f. Cf. Skt. *çardha(s)*, a herd, troop. Brugm. i. § 797.

herd (2), one who tends a herd. (E.) Usually in comp. *shep-herd*, *cow-herd*, &c. M. E. *herde*. A. S. *hierde*, *hirde*, keeper of a herd; from A. S. *heord*, a flock. + Icel. *hirðir*, Dan. *hyrde*, Swed. *herde*, G. *hirte*, Goth. *hairdeis*; all similarly derived. Cf. Lith. *kerdzus*, shepherd.

Here. (E.) M. E. *her*, *heer*. A. S. *hēr*, adv.; related to *hē*, he. + Du. *hier*, Icel. *hēr*, Dan. *her*, Swed. *här*, G. *hier*, Goth. *hēr*. Cf. L. *cis*, on this side.

Hereditary, adj. (L.) L. *hērēditarius*.—L. *hērēditāre*, to inherit.—L. *hērēdi*-, decl. stem of *hērēs*, an heir. See **Heir**.

Heresy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *heresy*.—O. F. *heresie*.—L. type **heresia*; for L. *heresis*.—Gk. *αἵρεσις*, a taking,

HERIOT

choice, sect, heresy. — Gk. *alpeiv*, to take. Der. *heretic*, L. *hæreticus*, Gk. *alperukós*, able to choose, heretical (from the same verb).

Heriot, a tribute paid to the lord of a manor on the decease of a tenant. (E.) A. S. *heregeatu*, lit. military apparel; hence, equipments which, after the death of a vassal, escheated to his lord; afterwards extended to include horses, &c. — A. S. *here*, an army; *geatu*, *geatwe*, apparel, adornment. See **Harry**.

Heritage. (F. — L.) O. F. *heritage*. Formed, with suffix *-age* (= L. *-aticum*), from O. F. *heriter*, to inherit. — L. *hæreditare*, to inherit. See **Heir**.

Hermaphrodite, an animal or plant of both sexes. (L. — Gk.) L. *hermaphroditus*. — Gk. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*; coined from *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury (representing the male) and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus (representing the female principle).

Hermeneutic, explanatory. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐρμηνευτικός*, skilled in interpreting. — Gk. *ἐρμηνεύς*, an interpreter; also *ἐρμηνεύς*, the same. Allied to L. *sermo* (stem *sermōn-*); see **Sermon**.

Hermetic. (Gk.) Low L. *hermēticus*, relating to alchemy; coined from *Hermēs*, from the notion that the great secrets of alchemy were discovered by *Hermēs Trismegistus*. — Gk. *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury. ¶ *Hermetically* was a term in alchemy; a glass bottle was *hermetically* sealed when the orifice was fused and then closed against any admission of air.

Hermit. (F. — L. — Gk.) [M. E. *heremite*, directly from L. *herēmīta*.] — F. *hermite*. — Late L. *herēmīta*, more commonly *erēmīta*. — Gk. *ἐρημίτης*, a dweller in a desert. — Gk. *ἐρημία*, a desert. — Gk. *ἐρημος*, deserted, desolate. Der. *hermitage*.

Hern; see **Heron**.

Hernia. (L.) L. *hernia*, a kind of rupture.

Hero. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *heroë*. — L. *hērōēm*, acc. of *hērōs*, a hero. — Gk. *ἥρως*, a hero, demi-god. Der. *hero-ic*, M. F. *heroïque*, L. *hērōicus*.

heroine. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *heroïne*. L. *hērōinē*. — Gk. *ἡρώδη*, fem. of *ἥρως*, a hero.

Heron, Hern, a bird. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *heroun*, *heiron*, *hern*. — O. F. *hairon* (F. *héron*, Span. *airon*, Ital. *asirone*). — O. H. G. *heigir*, M. H. G. *heiger*, a heron;

HEW

with suffixed *-on* (Ital. *-one*). † Swed. *häger*, Icel. *hægri*, Dan. *heire*, a heron. ¶ Distinct from G. *häher*, a jackdaw.

heronshaw, hernshaw, a young heron; also (by confusion) a heronry. (F. — O. H. G.) 1. Spenser has *herneshaw*, a heron; M. E. *heronsewe*, a young heron (still called *heronsew* in the North). From O. F. *herouñseau*, later form of *herouñcel*, a young heron (Liber Customarum, p. 304), dim. of *hairon* (above); cf. *lionceau*, *lioncel*, a young lion. The usual form is F. *héronneau*, O. F. *haironneau*. 2. But *heronshaw*, a heronry, is due to a (false) popular etymology from *heron*, a heron, and *shaw*, a wood; Cotgrave has '*hairon niere*, a heron's nest, a herneslaw, or shaw of wood' wherein herons breed.

Herring, a fish. (E.) M. E. *heering*. A. S. *hæring*. [Sometimes said to be connected with A. S. *here*, a host, army; which seems impossible.] † Du. *haring*, G. *hüring*; O. H. G. *hüring* (Kluge).

Hesitate. (L.) From pp. of L. *hesitare*, to stick fast; intensive form of *harere*, to stick. † Lithuan. *gaisiti*, to tarry. (✓GHAIS.) Brugm. i. § 627.

Hest, a command. (E.) M. E. *hest*, the final *t* being excrement, as in *whilst*, *amongst*, &c. A. S. *hæs*, a command; Teut. type **haittiz*, f. (> **haissiz*, with *ss* for *tt*). — A. S. *hātan*, to command; Teut. type **haitan-*. Cf. Icel. *heit*, a vow, from *heita*, to call, promise; O. H. G. *heiz* (G. *geheiss*), a command, from *heizan* (G. *heissen*), to call, bid, command. Cf. Goth. *haitan*, to call, name. Der. *be-hest*. See **Hight**.

Heteroclit, irregularly inflected. (L. — Gk.) L. *heteroclitus*. — Gk. *ἑτερόκλιτος*, otherwise (i. e. irregularly) inflected. — Gk. *ἑτερο-ς*, another; *-κλιτος*, formed from *κλίνειν*, to lean (hence, to vary as a case does); see **Lean** (1).

heterodox, of strange opinion, heretical. (Gk.) Gk. *ἑτερο-ς*, another; *δόξ-α*, opinion, from *δοκέειν*, to think.

heterogeneous, dissimilar in kind. (Gk.) Gk. *ἑτερο-ς*, another; *γέν-ος*, kind, kin, sort; see **Kin**.

Hetman, a captain. (Pol. — G.) Polish *hetman* (Russ. *ataman*), a captain (of Cossacks). — G. *hauptmann*, a captain. — G. *haupt*, head; *mann*, man.

Hew. (E.) M. E. *hewen*. A. S. *hēawan*, to cut. † Du. *houwen*, Icel. *höggva*, Swed. *hugga*, Dan. *hugge*, G. *hauen*;

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Russ. *kovale*, to hammer, forge; Lith. *kauti*, to fight; cf. Lith. *kovà*, battle. Brugm. i. § 639. Allied to L. *cūdere*, to beat. Der. *hay*, q. v.

Hexagon, a plane six-sided figure. (L. - Gk.) L. *hexagōnum*. - Gk. *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered. - Gk. *ἕξ*, six; *γωνία*, an angle, from *γωνία*, a knee; see **Knee**.

hexameter. (L. - Gk.) L. *hexameter*. - Gk. *ἑξαμέτρος*, orig. an adj., i. e. having six measures or feet. - Gk. *ἕξ*, six; *μέτρον*, a measure, metre.

Hey, interj. (E.) M. E. *hei*, *hay*; a natural exclamation. + G. and Du. *hei*.

heyday (1), interj. (G. or Du.) Also *heyda* (Ben Jonson). Borrowed either from G. *heida*, hey there! hallo! or from Du. *hei daar*, hey there! The G. *da* and Du. *daar* both mean 'there.'

Heyday (2), frolicsome wildness. (E.) The 'heyday of youth' means the 'high day of youth.' The spelling *hey* is a preservation of M. E. *hey*, the usual spelling of *high* in the 14th century.

Hiatus, a gap. (L.) L. *hiātus*, a gap; from pp. of *hiāre*, to gape. Allied to Yawn and Chasm.

Hibernal, wintry. (F. - L.) F. *hibernal*. - L. *hibernalis*, wintry (Vulg.). - L. *hibernus*, wintry; allied to *hiems*, winter. Also to Gk. *χειμερινός*, wintry, Gk. *χι-ών*, snow, Skt. *hi-ma-*, frost. Der. *hibernate*.

Hiccough, **Hiccup**, **Hicket**, a spasmodic inspiration, with closing of the glottis, causing a slight sound. (E.) The spelling *hiccough* seems to be due to a popular etymology from *cough*, certainly wrong; no one ever so pronounces the word. Properly *hiccup*, or, in old books *hicket* and *hickock*, which are still better forms. *Hick-et*, *hick-ock*, are diminutives of *hick* or *hik*, a catch in the voice, imitative of the sound. Cf. 'a hacking cough'; and see **Hitch**. + M. Du. *huck-up*, 'the hick, or hock,' Hexham; M. Du. *hick*, 'the hick-hock,' Hexham; Du. *hik*, the hiccup, *hikken*, to hiccup; Dan. *hikke*, sb. and vb.; Swed. *hicka*, sb. and vb.; Bret. *hik*, *hak*, a hiccough; W. *ig*, a sob, *igio*, to sob. And cf. **Chinnoough**.

Hickory, a N. American tree. (Americ. Indian.) Formerly *po-hickery*; from the American-Indian (Virginian) name.

Hidalgo, a Span. nobleman of the lowest class. (Span. - L.) Span. *hidalgo*; O. Span. *fidalgo*, Port. *fidalgo*, a nobleman; sometimes written *hijodalgo* (Min-

HIEROPHANT

shen). Lit. 'son of something,' a son to whom a father has left an estate. - Span. *hijo*, son; *de*, of; *algo*, something. - L. *filium*, acc. of *filius*, son (whence O. Span. *figo*, later *hijo*); *dē*, of; *aliquō*, something. (So Körting. The explanation from *filius Italicus* is baseless.)

Hide (1), to cover. (E.) M. E. *hiden*, *hūden*. A. S. *hýdan*. + Gk. *κρύβειν*, to hide; cf. W. *cuddio* (base **koud-*), to hide. (✓KEUDH.)

Hide (2), a skin. (E.) M. E. *hide*, *hude*. A. S. *hýd*, the skin. + Du. *huid*, Icel. *húð*, Dan. Swed. *hud*, O. H. G. *hūt*, G. *haut*; L. *cutis*, Gk. *κύρος*, *κύβρος*, skin, hide. (✓SKEU.) ¶ The roots of *hide* (1) and *hide* (2) are prob. connected.

hide (3), to flog. (E.) Colloquial; to 'skin' by flogging. So also Icel. *hýða*, to flog, from *húð*, skin.

Hide (4), a measure of land. (E.) Estimated at 120 to 100 acres, and less. (Low L. *hida*.) A. S. *hīd*, a contracted form; the full form is *higīd*. *Higīd* and *hīwisc* were used in the same sense, to mean enough land for one family or household. They are probably closely allied words, and therefore allied to *hind* (2); for *hīwisc* is merely the adj. formed from *hīw-a*, a domestic, one of a household; see **Hind** (2). ¶ Not connected with **Hide** (1).

Hideos, ugly. (F. - L. ?) M. E. *hidous*. - O. F. *hidos*, *hidus*, later *hideux*, hideous; the earliest form is *hidos*. Supposed by some to be from L. *hispidus*, roughish; from *hispidus*, rough, shaggy. (See Körting, § 3363.)

Hie, to hasten. (E.) M. E. *hien*, *hyen*, *hizen*. A. S. *higian* (*higian* ?), to strive after, be intent on. Cf. Du. *hijgen*, to pant; and (perhaps) Skt. *çigh-ra*, quick.

Hierarchy. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. *hierarchie*; Cot. - Late L. *hierarchia*. - Gk. *hierapxia*, power of a *hierapxēs*, a steward or president of sacred rites. - Gk. *lep-*, for *lepos*, sacred; and *ἀρχειν*, to rule. ¶ Milton has *hierarch* = Gk. *hierapxēs*.

hieroglyphic. (L. - Gk.) L. *hieroglyphicus*, symbolical. - Gk. *ἱερογλυφικός*, relating to sacred writings. - Gk. *lepo-s*, sacred; *γλύφειν*, to hollow out, engrave, incise. See **Glyptic**.

hierophant, a priest. (Gk.) Gk. *ἱεροφάντης*, teaching the rites of worship. - Gk. *lepo-s*, sacred; *φαίνειν*, to shew, explain. See **Phase**.

HIGGLE

Higgle, to bargain. (E.) Merely a weakened form of **Haggle**.

High. (E.) M. E. *heigh*, *hey*, *hy*. A. S. *hēah*, *hēh*. + Du. *hoog*, Icel. *hār*, Swed. *hög*, Dan. *høj*, Goth. *hauhs*, G. *hoch*. Teut. type **hauhos*. See **How** (2); and cf. G. *Hügel*, a bunch, knob, hillock; also Lith. *kaukaras*, a hill; *kauhas*, a boil, swelling; Skt. *kucha*, the female breast. (✓KEUK.)

highland. (E.) From *high* and *land*; cf. *up-land*, *low-land*.

Hight, was or is called. (E.) The only passive vb. found in E.; *he hight* = he was named. M. E. *highte*; also *hatte*, *het*. A. S. *hätte*, I am called, I was called; pr. and pt. t. passive of A. S. *hātan*, to call. So also Icel. *heiti*, I am named, from *heita*, to call; G. *ich heisse*, I am named, from *heissen*, to call, bid. β. Best illustrated by Goth. *haitan*, to call, 3 p. pres. tense (passive) *haitada*; as in 'Thomas, sael *haitada* Didymus' = Thomas, who is called Didymus, John xi. 6.

Hilarity, mirth. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *hilarité*. = L. acc. *hilaritatem*; from *hilaris*, adj., cheerful; also *hilarus*. = Gk. *Δαπός*, cheerful. ¶ **Hilary** Term is so called from the festival of St. Hilary (L. *Hilarius*), who died Jan. 13, 367.

Hilding, a base wretch. (E.) Also *helding*; XVI cent. Prob. from M. E. *helden*, to incline, bend down. Cf. M. E. *heldinge*, a bending aside; Dan. *helding*, bias; A. S. *hylding*, a bending; see **Heel** (2).

Hill. (E.) M. E. *hil*, *hul*. A. S. *hyll*. + M. Du. *hil*; L. *collis*, a hill; Lithuan. *kainas*, a hill, *kelti*, to raise; Gk. *κόλινός*, a hill. Brugm. i. § 633. Allied to **Holm** and **Culminate**. Der. *down-hill*, *up-hill*.

Hilt, sword-handle. (E.) A. S. *helt*, *hilt*. + Icel. *hjalte*, Dan. *hialte*, N. Fries. *heelt*, O. H. G. *helsa*. Cf. O. F. *helt*, from Teut. ¶ *Not* allied to *hold*; rather, to *helve*. Cf. Low G. *hefft*, ax-handle.

Him; see **He**.

Hin, a liquid measure. (Heb.) Heb. *hin*, a hin; said to be of Egyptian origin.

Hind (1), female of the stag. (E.) A. S. *hind*. + Du. *hinde*; Icel. Dan. and Swed. *hind*, M. H. G. *hinde*, O. H. G. *hinta*, a doe. Perhaps allied to Gk. *νεμ-ās*, young deer.

Hind (2), a peasant. (E.) The final *d* is excrescent. M. E. *hine*, a domestic.

HIP

A. S. **hina*, a domestic, unauthenticated as a nominative, and really a gen. pl., so that *hina* stands for *hina man* = a man of the domestics; cf. *hina ealdor* = chief of the domestics, a master of a household. *Hina* = *higna*, gen. pl. of *hiwan*, domestics; cf. *hiwen*, a family, *hiwæden*, a household; also G. *heirath*, marriage, Goth. *heirwa-frauja*, master of a household. Cf. L. *ciuis*, a citizen. Brugm. i. § 609.

Hind (3), adj., in the rear. (E.) We now say 'hind feet'; but the older form is 'hinder feet.' We even find M. E. *hinderere* (as if hinder-er). = A. S. *hindan*, adv., at the back of, *hinder*, adv., backwards. + Goth. *hindar*, prep., behind; *hindana*, beyond; G. *hinter*, prep., behind, *hinten*, adv., behind; O. H. G. *hintaro*, comp. adj., hinder. We also find Goth. *hindumists*, hindmost. In O. H. G. *hintaro*, the comp. suffix is like the Gk. *-repo-*; and in Goth. *hin-dum-ists*, the superl. suffix is like the L. *-tim-(us)* in *optimus*, followed by *-ists* = E. *-est*. Extended from A. S. *kin-*, as in *kin-*, *heon-an*, hence; from *hi-*, base of *he*; see **Hence**.

hinder, vb. (E.) M. E. *hindren*. A. S. *hindrian*, to put behind, keep back. = A. S. *hinder* (above). + Icel. *hindra*, G. *hindern*; similarly formed. Der. *hinder-ance* (for *hinder-ance*).

hindmost. (E.) From *hind* and *most*; a late formation. The M. E. form was *hinderest*; cf. A. S. *hin-dema*, hindmost, a superl. form with suffix *-dema* (cf. L. *op-timus*). + Goth. *hindumists*, hindmost (= *hin-dum-ists*, with double superl. suffix).

Hinge. (E.) M. E. *heng*, that on which the door hangs; from M. E. *hengen*, to hang, a later variant of M. E. *hangien* (A. S. *hangian*), to hang; suggested by A. S. *hengen*, a hanging, or by Icel. *hengja*, to hang. Cf. A. S. *henge-clif*, a steep cliff; and *Stone-henge*; Dan. dial. *hinge*, *hange*, a hinge (Dan. *hængsel*). For the sound, cf. *singe*, *swinge*. See **Hang**. + M. Du. *henge*, *hengene*, a hinge.

Hint, a slight allusion. (E.) *Hint* is apparently 'a thing taken' or caught up; cf. Lowl. Sc. *hint*, an opportunity; in a *hint*, in a moment; *hint*, to lay hold of. From M. E. *henten*, to seize. = A. S. *hentan*, to seize. Allied to **Hunt**, and to Goth. *fra-hinthan*, to seize.

Hip (1), the haunch. (E.) M. E. *hipe*, *hupe*. A. S. *hype*. + Du. *heup*, Icel. *huppr*,

HIP

Dan. *høfte*, Swed. *höft*, Goth. *hups*, G. *hüfte*, O. H. G. *huf*. Perhaps allied to Gk. *κῆφος*, the hollow near the hips of cattle.

Hip (2), **Hep**, fruit of the dog-rose. (E.) M. E. *hepe*. A. S. *hæpe*, a hip; *hæpbræmel*, a hip-bramble. + O. Sax. *hiopo*, M. H. G. *hiefe*, O. H. G. *hiufa*, a bramble-bush.

Hippish. (Gk.) Equivalent to *hypochondriacal*, adj. of *Hypochondria*, q. v. Hence *hippish* = *hyp-ish*. The contraction *hipped* (= *hyp'd*) was prob. suggested by *hipped*, lamed in the hip (an older word).

Hippopotamus. (L. - Gk.) L. *hippopotamus*. - Gk. *ἵπποπόταμος*, the river-horse of Egypt. - Gk. *ἵππος*, horse; *ποταμός*, river. Gk. *ἵππος* is cognate with L. *equus*; see *Equine*.

Hire, sb. (E.) M. E. *hire*. A. S. *hȳr*, hire, wages. + Du. *huur*, Swed. *hyra*, Dan. *hyre*, prov. G. *heuer*, hire, rent; Low G. *hüren*, to hire. Teut. type *hūr-jā*, f.

Hirsute. (L.) L. *hirsutus*, bristly, rough. Cf. L. *horreus*, to bristle; see *Horrid*.

His; see *He*.

Hiss. (E.) M. E. *hissen*, *hisshen*. + M. Du. *hisschen*; Low G. *hissen*, to say *hiss!* in setting on dogs; Gascon *hiss*, to hiss (Moncaut). An imitative word; like G. *sischen*, to hiss.

híst, an interjection enjoining silence. (E.) Also *ist*, 'st. Cf. Dan. *hys*, silence! *hyss*, to hush. Milton has *híst* = summon silently, II Pens. 55.

Histology, the science treating of the minute structure of tissues of plants, &c. (Gk.) Gk. *ἱστός*, a web (hence, tissue); *-λογία*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak. Gk. *ἱστός* (also a mast) is allied to *ἱστῆμι*, to set, place. (✓STA.)

History. (L. - Gk.) M. E. *historia*. - L. *historia*. - Gk. *ἱστορία*, a learning by enquiry, information. - Gk. *ἱσtor*, stem of *ἵστω*, *ἵστω*, knowing; for **id-rap*. - Gk. *ἱδ*, base of *εἰδέναι*, to know. (✓WEID.) Allied to Wit. Doublet, *story*, q. v.

Histrionical, relating to the stage. (L.) From L. *histrionicus*, relating to an actor. - L. *histrion*, stem of *histrion*, an actor.

Hit, to light upon, strike, attain to. (Scand.) M. E. *hitten*. - Icel. *hitta*, to hit upon; Dan. *hitte*; Swed. *hitta*, to find.

HOB

Hitch, to move by jerks, catch slightly. (E.) M. E. *hischen*, to move, remove. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hatch*, *hotch*, to move by jerks; *hitch*, a motion by a jerk; prov. E. *hike*, to toss, *hikey*, a swing. It describes a jerky movement; cf. Low G. and E. Fries. *hikken*, to peck. ¶ Not allied to *hook*.

Hithe, **Hythe**, a small haven. (E.) M. E. *hihe*. A. S. *hȳð*, a haven.

Hither. (E.) M. E. *hider*, *hither*. A. S. *hider*. From the base of *he*, with Idg. suffix *-t(e)r*. - So also Icel. *hðra*, O. Icel. *hiðra*, Goth. *hidrē*, L. *citra*.

Hive, a house for bees. (E.) A. S. *hȳf*, fem.; Teut. type **hūfja*. + Du. *huif*, a hive (see Franck); Dan. dial. *hyve*; cf. L. *cūpa*, a tub, cup. Allied to *Cupola*.

Ho, **Ho**, a call to excite attention. (E.) A natural exclamation. Cf. Icel. *hō!* *hō!* *hōa*, to shout out *hō!*

Hoar, white. (E.) M. E. *hoor*. A. S. *hār*. + Icel. *harr*, hoar; G. *hehr*, exalted, O. H. G. *hēr*, proud, lofty, orig. 'reverend.' Teut. type **hairos*; lit. 'shining,' hence, white := **hai-ros*. The base **hai*- occurs in Goth. *hai-s*, a torch, G. *hei-ter*, orig. 'bright,' Icel. *hei-ð*, brightness; cf. Skt. *kētū(s)*, a sign, a meteor (Kluge).

Hoard, a store. (E.) A. S. *hord*. + Icel. *hodd*, G. *hort*, Goth. *huzd*. Teut. type **huzdo*, due to Idg. **kudh-dho*, 'a thing hidden;' from the weak grade of ✓KEUDH, as in Gk. *κεῦθ-ειν*, A. S. *hȳð-an*; see *Hide* (1). Brugm. i. § 699.

Hoarding, a kind of fence. (F. - Du.; or Du.) Not old. Either from Du. *horde*, a hurdle, or from M. F. *hourd*, a scaffold (Cot., index), which is the same word (borrowed). See *Hurdle*.

Hoarhound, **Horehound**, a plant. (E.) The true *hoarhound* is the white, *Marrubium vulgare*. The final *d* is excrement. M. E. *hor(e)hounne*. A. S. *hār-hūne*, also called simply *hūne*. - A. S. *hār*, hoar; *hūne*, hoarhound, the origin of which is unknown.

Hoarse, having a rough, harsh voice. (E.) The *r* is intrusive, but sometimes occurs in M. E. *hors*, also spelt *hoos*, hoarse. A. S. *hās*, hoarse. + Dan. *hæs*, Swed. *hes*, Du. *heesch*, G. *heiser*. ¶ Icel. *häss* seems distinct (Noreen).

Hoary; see *Hoar*.

Hoax. (Long L.) Short for *hocus*, i. e. to juggle, cheat. See *Hocus-pocus*.

Hob (1), **Hub**, the nave of a wheel,

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part of a grate. (E.) The true sense is 'projection'; the *hob* of a fire-place was orig. 'a boss or mass of clay behind the fire-place'; N. E. D. E. Fries. *hobbe*, a rough tump of grassy land rising out of water; *hubbel*, a projection. + Du. *hobbel*, a knob; G. *hübel*, O. H. G. *hubel*, a hill-lock. Cf. Lith. *hup-stas*, a tump of grass; Du. *heuvel*, a hill; A. S. *hofer*, a hump. Der. *hob-nail*, a nail with a projecting head.

Hob (2), a clown, rustic, a fairy. (F. — O. H. G.) 'Elves, *hobs*, and fairies'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, iv. 6. *Hob* was a common personal name, a corruption of *Robin* (like *Hodge* from *Roger*). The name *Robin* is F., and is a form of *Robert*, a name of O. H. G. origin. Der. *hob-goblin*; see *Goblin*.

Hobble, to limp. (E.) M. E. *hobelen*. Equivalent to *hopp-le*; frequentative of *hop*. + Du. *hobbelen*; prov. G. *hoppeln*.

Hobbledehoy, a lad approaching manhood. (E.) Of unknown origin. Prob. an invention, perhaps for *hobbledy*, founded on *hobble* (above), with the addition of *hoy*, an unmeaning suffix. The Scottish *hoy* means 'shout,' both as sb. and vb.

Hobby (1), **Hobby-horse**, a toy like a horse, ambling nag, a favourite pursuit. (F. — O. H. G.) Corruption of M. E. *hobin*, a nag [whence F. *hobin*, 'a hobby'; Cot.]. *Hobin* is a variant of *Robin*; see *Hob* (2). Cf. *Dobbin*, a name for a horse.

Hobby (2), a small falcon. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *hobi*, *hoby*. From O. F. *hobet*, a hobby; allied to F. *hobreau* (= *hob-er-el*), 'the hawk teamed a hobby'; Cot. — F. *hober*, to stir, move about. — M. Du. *hobben*, to toss, move up and down. Cf. *Hop* (1).

Hobgoblin; see *Hob* (2).

Hobnail; see *Hob* (1).

Hobnob, **Habnab**, with free leave, at random. (E.) Compounded of *hab* and *nab*, to have or not to have, hence applied to taking a thing or leaving it, implying free choice, and hence a familiar invitation to drink, as in 'to *hob-nob* together.' *Hab* is from A. S. *habban*, to have; *nab* is from A. S. *nabban*, for *ne habban*, not to have; see *Have*. Cf. *willy-nilly*.

Hook (1); see *Hough*.

Hook (2), a wine. (G.) From *Hochheim*, the name of a place in Germany, on the

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river Main, whence the wine comes. It means 'high home.'

Hockey, a game. (E.) Also called *hawkey*; because played with a *hooked* stick so called. See N. E. D.

Hocus-pocus, a juggler's trick, a juggler. (Low L.) As far as it can be said to belong to any language, it is a sort of Latin, having the L. termination *-us*. But it is merely an invented term, used by a juggler (temp. James I) in performing tricks; see Todd's Johnson and N. E. D. Cf. L. *iocus*, a game. Der. *hocus*, a juggler, a trick; *hocus*, vb., to trick, to *hoax*.

Hod, a kind of trough for carrying bricks. (F.) Modified from M. E. *hotte*, F. *hotte*, a basket, dossier; influenced by *hod*, a prov. E. form of *hold*; see *Hold*. In Linc. and York. *hod* means 'hold' or 'receptacle'; as in (Whitby) *powder-hod*, powder-flask; *candle-hod*, candlestick.

Hodge-podge; see *Hotchpot*.

Hoe. (F. — G.) Formerly *houe*. — F. *houe*, a hoe; Norman dial. *hoe*. — O. H. G. *houwa* (G. *haue*), a hoe, lit. a hewer. — O. H. G. *houwan*, to hew; see *Hew*.

Hog. (E.) M. E. *hogge*, 'maialis, est enim porcus carens testiculis'; Cathol. Anglic. p. 187. Cf. *hog-sheep*, one clipped the first year. Origin uncertain; prob. from an A. S. **hæg*; perhaps seen in *Hoges-tun*, Cod. Dipl. Moisy gives Norman dial. *hogge*, a six-months' lamb, a pig; and *hogastre*, a two-year-old sheep; but these are prob. from E. ¶ Not borrowed from Corn. *hoch*, W. *hwch*, a sow; for which see *Sow*.

Hogshead. (E.) Of E. origin; for *hog's head*; but the reason for the name is uncertain. Hence M. Du. *hockshoot*, *okshoofd*, *oxhoofd*, a hogshead; M. Dan. *hogshoved*; also Dan. *oxhoved*, Swed. *oxhufvud*, a hogshead, but made to seem to mean 'ox-head.'

Hoiden, **Hoyden**, a romping girl. (M. Du.) Formerly applied to males, and meaning a rustic. — M. Du. *heyden* (Du. *heiden*), a heathen; also, a gipsy. See *Heathen*. ¶ The W. *hoeden* is borrowed from English.

Hoist, to heave. (M. Du.) The final *t* is due to the pp. *hoist*, used for *hoised*. The verb is really *hoise*; spelt *hyce* in Palsgrave. (Cf. *graft* for *graft*). — M. Du. *hyssen*, Du. *hijsschen*, to hoise (*y* sounded as E. long *i*); cf. Dan. *heise*, *hisse*; Swed.

hissa, to hoist (cf. F. *hisser*, from Teut.).
¶ Not allied to F. *hausser*, to elevate.

Hold (1), to keep. (E.) O. Merc. *haldan*; A. S. *healdan*. + Du. *houden*, Icel. *halda*, Swed. *hålla*, Dan. *holde*, Goth. *haldan*, G. *halten*. Teut. type **haldan*; pt. t. **he-hald*. Der. *hold*, sb.; also *be-hold*, with prefix *be* (E. *by*); *up-hold*.

Hold (2), the cavity of a ship. (Du.) For *hole*, with excrement *d*, due to confusion with the verb to *hold*. = Du. *hol*, a hole, cave, esp. used of the hold of a ship (Sewel). See below.

Hole. (E.) M. E. *hole*, *hol*. A. S. *hol*, a cave. + Du. *hol*, Icel. *hol*, Dan. *hul*, Swed. *hål*. Teut. type **hulom*, n.; orig. neut. of **hulox*, adj., hollow, as in A. S. *hol*, Du. *hol*, Icel. *holr*, Dan. *huul*, G. *hohl*. Cf. Goth. *us-hulon*, to hollow out, *hul-undi*, a cave. β. Prob. A. S. *hol* is from *hol*, weak grade of str. vb. *helan*, to cover; see *Hell*. Not allied to Gk. *κοῖλος*, hollow.

Holbut; see *Halibut*.

Holiday, a festival. (E.) For *holy day*. See *Holy*.

Holla, Hallo, stop! wait! (F.) Not the same word as *halloo*, to shout; but differently used in old authors. See Oth. i. 2. 56; As You Like It, iii. 2. 257. = F. *hold*, 'an interjection, hoe there'; Cot. = F. *ho*, interj.; and *là*, there (= L. *illac*). ¶ The form *hallo* is due to a confusion with *halloo*.

Holland, Dutch linen. (Du.) From *Holland*, the name of the province. So also *hollands*, spirits from Holland.

Hollow. (E.) M. E. *holwe*, adj. A. S. *holth*, sb., a hollow place, also spelt *holg*. Cf. O. H. G. *huliwa*, a pool, puddle. Perhaps extended from A. S. *hol*, hollow; see *Hole*.

Holly. (E.) M. E. *holin*; so that an *n* has been dropped. A. S. *holen*, *holegn*, holly. + W. *celyn*, Corn. *celin*, Bret. *kelen*, Gael. *cuilinn*, Irish *cuileann*, holly; Idg. type **kolennō*. Cf. also Du. *hulst*, G. *hülst*, holly, O. H. G. *hulis* (whence F. *houx*).

Hollyhock, a kind of mallow. (E.) M. E. *holihoc*, i.e. holy hock. Compounded of *holy*, and A. S. *hoc*, 'mallow.' [We also find W. *hocys*, mallows, *hocys bendigaid*, hollyhock, lit. 'blessed mallow,' where *bendigaid* = L. *benedictus*. W. *hocys* is from A. S. *hoccas*, pl. of *hoc*.] In A. S. the mallow is also called *hociæf*.

Holm, an islet in a river, flat land by a river. (Scand.) M. E. *holm*. = Icel. *hölmr*, *hölm*, *holm*, an islet, flat meadow; Dan. *holm*, Swed. *helme*; whence G. *holm*, island. Cf. A. S. *holm*, billow, sea; L. *culmen*, hill-top. Allied to *Hill* and *Culminate*.

Holm-oak, the evergreen oak. (E.) Here *holm* is a corruption of M. E. *holin*, a holly. 'Holme, or holy [holly];' Prompt. Parv.; and see Way's note. The *Quercus ilex*, an evergreen plant; the leaves of which resemble those of holly.

Holocaust. (L. - Gk.) L. *holocaustum*, Gen. xxii. 8. = Gk. *δολοκαυστον*, a sacrifice burnt whole; neut. of *δολοκαυστος*, burnt whole. = Gk. *δλο-s*, whole; and *καίω*, to burn. See *Caustic*.

Holster, a leathern case for a pistol. (Du. - O. H. G.) Du. *holster*; Low G. *holster*, a pistol-case. = G. *holfter*, a pistol-case (with change of *ft* to *st*); M. H. G. *hulfter*, a quiver; from O. H. G. *hulft*, a cover, case (Kluge). Cf. M. Dan. *holfte*, a gun-case. ¶ So Franck; who rejects the connection with Icel. *hulstr*, A. S. *heolster*.

Holt, a wood. (E.) M. E. and A. S. *holt*. + Du. *hout*, M. Du. *holt*; Icel. *holt*, G. *holz*. Teut. stem **hulto*-, Idg. stem **heldo*-. Allied to O. Irish *caill*, *coill* (for **caild*), a wood; W. *celli*, a grove, Russ. *koldda*, a log, Gk. *κλῆδος*, a twig.

Holy, sacred. (E.) [This word is equivalent to the M. E. *hool*, whole, with suffix *-y*; and therefore closely allied to *whole*.] M. E. *holi*, *holy*. A. S. *hālig*, holly. + Du. *heilig*, holy, Icel. *heilagr*, *helgr*, Dan. *hellig*, Swed. *helig*, G. *heilig*; Goth. *hailag*, neut. (in an inscription). Teut. type **hailagox*, a deriv. of **hailox* (A. S. *hail*), whole, or of **hailox*- or **hailiz*-, sb., good omen. Cf. Irish *cl*, W. *coel*, an omen. See *Whole*.

Homage. (F. - L.) M. E. *homage*. = O. F. *homage*, the service of a vassal to his lord. = Late L. *hōmāticum*, *hōmīnāticum*, the service of a vassal or man. = L. *hom-o* (stem *homin-*), a man. See *Human*.

Home. (E.) M. E. *hoom*. A. S. *hām*. + Du. *heim*, *heem*; Icel. *heimr*, an abode; Dan. *hiem*, Swed. *hem*, G. *heim*; Goth. *haims*, a village. Teut. base **haimo*-, **haimi*-; cf. Lithuan. *kēmas*, a village; and perhaps Skt. *kshēma*-, safety, from *kshī*, to dwell.

Homer, a large measure. (Heb.) Heb.

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khōmer, a homer, also a heap (with initial *cheth*). — Heb. root *khāmar*, to surge up.

Homicide, man-slaughter, also a man-slayer. (F.—L.) F. *homicide*, meaning (1) manslaughter, from L. *homicidium*; (2) a man-killer, from L. *homicida*. — L. *homi-o*, a man; *-cidium*, a killing, or *-cida*, a slayer, from *cadere*, to kill.

Homily. (L.—Gk.) L. *homilia*. — Gk. *ὁμιλία*, a living together; also converse, instruction, homily. — Gk. *ὁμιλος*, a throng, concourse. — Gk. *ὁμο-ός*, like, same, together, cognate with E. **Same**; and (possibly) *ἰλη*, *εἰλη*, a crowd, from *εἰλεῖν*, to compress, shut in.

Hominy, maize prepared for food. (W. Indian.) W. Indian *auhshiminea*, parched corn (Webster); Trumbull gives *appumindonash*, with the same sense.

Hommock; see **Hummock**.

Homoeopathy. (Gk.) Englished from Gk. *ὁμοιοπάθεια*, likeness in feeling or condition. — Gk. *ὁμοιο-ς*, like; *παθ-ειν*, aorist infin. of *πάσχειν*, to suffer. See **Same** and **Pathos**.

Homogeneous, of the same kind throughout. (Gk.) Englished from Gk. *ὁμογεν-ης*, of the same race. — Gk. *ὁμός*, same (cognate with E. **Same**), and *γέν-ος*, a race (cognate with E. **Kin**). So also *homo-logous*, corresponding, from *λόγος*, a saying, *λέγειν*, to say.

Homonymous, like in sound, but differing in sense. (L.—Gk.) L. *homonymus*; with suffix *-ous*. — Gk. *ὁμώνυμος*, having the same name. — Gk. *ὁμός*, same; *ὄνομα*, name. See **Same** and **Name**. Der. *homonym*, F. *homonyme*.

Hone. (E.) A. S. *hān*, a stone (with change from *ā* to long *o*, as in *bān*, bone); Birch, ii. 458. + Icel. *heinn*, Swed. *henn*. Teut. stem **hainā*, f. Cf. Skt. *çi*, to sharpen. Brugm. i. § 200.

Honest. (F.—L.) O. F. *honeste* (F. *honnête*). — L. *honestus*, honourable; for *honus-tus*, related to *honus*, honour. See **Honour**.

Honey. (E.) M. E. *huni*. A. S. *hunig*. + Du. *honig*, Icel. *hunnang*, Dan. *honning*, Swed. *honing*, G. *honig*.

honeycomb. (E.) A. S. *hunigcamb*, a honey-comb; where *comb* is the usual E. word, though the likeness to a *comb* is rather fanciful.

honeymoon. (E.) Wedded love was compared to the full moon, that soon wanes; Huloet, 1522. See N. E. D.

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honeysuckle. (E.) Lye gives A. S. *hunigsucle*, unauthorised; but we find A. S. *hunigsūce*, *hunigsūge*, privet, similarly named. From A. S. *sūcan*, to suck.

Honour. (F.—L.) A. F. *honur*. — L. *honōrem*, acc. of *honor*, *honos*, honour.

Hood, covering. (E.) A. S. *hōd*. + Du. *hoed*, G. *hut*, O. H. G. *huot*, *hōt*, a hat. Allied to **Heed** and **Hat**.

-hood, -head, suffix. (E.) A. S. *hād*, state, quality; cognate with Goth. *haidus*, manner, way. Cf. Skt. *hētus(s)*, a sign by which a thing may be recognised; from *hit*, to perceive. Brugm. ii. § 104.

Hoodwink. (E.) To make one *wink* or close his eyes, by covering him with a *hood*.

Hoof. (E.) M. E. *hoof*, *huf*; pl. *hoves*. A. S. *hōf*. + Du. *hoef*, Icel. *hōfr*, Dan. *hov*, Swed. *hof*, G. *huf*. Teut. type **hōfos*, m. Allied to Russ. *hopuito*, Skt. *capra*, hoof.

Hook. (E.) M. E. *hok*. A. S. *hōc*. + Du. *hoek*; also (with *a*-grade) Du. *haak*, Icel. *hakt*, Dan. *hage*, Swed. *hake*, A. S. *haca*, a hook. Allied to **Hake**.

Hookah, Hooka. (Arab.) Arab. *huqqa(t)*, a vase, water-pipe for smoking.

Hoop (1), a pliant strip of wood or other material bent into a band. (E.) M. E. *hoop*, *hope*. A. S. *hōp*. + Du. *hoep*; E. and N. Fries. and O. Fries. *hōp*.

Hoop (2), **Whoop**, to call out, shout. (F.) M. E. *houpen*, to shout. — O. F. *houper*, 'to hoop unto'; Cot. Of imitative origin; from *houp*! interj.; cf. Goth. *hwōpan*, to boast.

hooping-cough, a cough accompanied by a *hoop* or convulsive noisy catch in the breath. (Formerly called *chincough*.)

Hoopoe, the name of a bird. (F.—L.) Formerly *houpe*, *hoope*. — F. *huppe*, apparently confused with O. F. *urpu*, another form of the same word. — L. *urupa*, a hoopoe; the E. initial *h* is due to the F. *huppe*. + Gk. *ἵππος*, a hoopoe. Of imitative origin. ¶ The F. *huppe*, a tuft of feathers, is from *huppe*, a hoopoe (from its tufted head); not vice versa.

Hoot. (Scand.) M. E. *houten*. — O. Swed. *huta*, to hoot. — Swed. *hut*! interj. begone! of onomatopoeic origin. So also Norm. dial. *houster*, to hoot; W. *hwut*! Irish *ut*! expressions of dislike. See **Hue** (2).

Hop (1), to leap on one leg. (E.) M. E. *hoppen*, *huppen*. A. S. *hoppian*, to leap,

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dance. † Du. *hopen*, Icel. *hoppa*, Swed. *hoppa*, Dan. *hoppe*, G. *hüpfen*. Brugm. i. § 421 (7). Der. *hopp-er* (of a mill); *hopp-le*, a fetter for horses; *hop-scolch*, a game in which children *hop* over *scotches*, i. e. lines scored on the ground. Cf. *Hobble*.

Hop (2), a plant. (Du.) Introduced from the Netherlands; XV cent. = M. Du. *hoppe* (Du. *hop*), hop. † G. *hopsfen*, hop. We also find A. S. *hymele*, Icel. *humall*, Swed. Dan. *humle*, M. Du. *hommel* (whence Late L. *humulus*); also F. *houblon*, which can hardly be allied words.

Hope (1), expectation. (E.) M. E. *hope*. A. S. *hopa*, hope; whence *hopian*, to hope. † Du. *hoop*, Dan. *haab*, Swed. *hopp*, M. H. G. *hoffe*, sb.; whence Du. *hopen*, Dan. *haabe*, Swed. *hoppas*, G. *hoffen*, to hope.

Hope (2), a troop. (Du.) Only in the phr. 'a forlorn hope,' i. e. troop. = Du. *verloren hoop* = lost band, where *hoop* = L. *heap*; see **Heap**. 'Een *hoop* *krijgsvolk*, a troupe or band of souldiers,' Hexham; *verloren hoop* (Kilian). (Now obsolete in Dutch.)

Horde, a wandering tribe. (F. — Turk. — Tatar.) F. *horde*. — Turk. *ordü*, a camp. — Tatar *ürdü*, a royal camp, horde of Tatars (Tartars); see Pavet de Courteille, p. 54.

Hordock; see **Hardock**.

Horehound; see **Hoarhound**.

Horizon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *horizon*. = L. *horizōn* (stem *horizont-*). = Gk. *ὁρίζων*, the bounding or limiting circle; orig. pres. pt. of *ὁρίζω*, to limit. = Gk. *ὅρος*, a boundary. Der. *horizont-al*.

Horn. (E.) A. S. *horn*. † Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *horn*; Du. *horen*, Goth. *haurn*; W. Gael. Irish *corn*, L. *cornu*. Allied to Gk. *κέρας*, a horn, and to **Hart**.

Hornblende, a mineral. (G.) A *blende* named from its horn-like cleavage. G. *hornblende*. = G. *horn*, horn; *blende*, a 'deceitful' mineral, yielding little ore; from *blenden*, to deceive, blind, dazzle; from *blind*, blind.

Hornet, a kind of large wasp. (E.) So called from its resounding hum. A. S. *hyrnet*, a hornet. = A. S. *horn*, a horn, to which the word was later conformed. Cf. O. Sax. *horno-bero*, a hornet, lit. 'horn-bearer;' A. S. *horn-bora*, a trumpeter. Hexham has M. Du. *horener*, *hornite*, a hornet, *horentoren*, a wasp, from *horen*, a

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horn. ¶ It is strange that G. *hornisse*, O. H. G. *hornaz* (without vowel-change) is referred to a Teut. type **hura-naloz* (cf. Du. *hurs-elen*, to buzz, allied to L. *crābro* (for **cras-ro*), a hornet, Lith. *šaisrās* (gen. *šaisrās-ens*), a hornet; see Brugm. i. § 626.

Horologe, a clock. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *horologe* (later *horloge*). = L. *hōrologium*. = Gk. *ὥρολόγιον*, a sun-dial, water-clock. = Gk. *ὥρο-*, for *ὥρα*, hour; -*λογιον*, teller, from *λέγειν*, to tell.

horoscope. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *horoscope*. = L. *hōroscopus*, a horoscope, from *hōroscopus*, adj., observing the hour. = Gk. *ὥροσκοπος*, observing the hour (also as sb.). = Gk. *ὥρο-*, for *ὥρα*, hour; *σκοπεῖν*, to consider, allied to *σκέπτομαι*, I consider; see **Seoptio**.

Horrible. (F. — L.) O. F. *horrible*. = L. *horribilis*, dreadful. = L. *horrēre*, to dread (below).

horrid. (L.) Spenser has it in the sense of 'rough'; F. Q. i. 7. 31. = L. *horridus*, rough, bristly. = L. *horrēre* (for **hōrs-ēre*), to bristle; also to dread, with reference to the bristling of the hair through terror. Cf. Skt. *hr̥sh*, to bristle, esp. as a token of fear or of pleasure.

horrify. (L.) Coined, by analogy with F. words in *-fy*, from L. *horrificāre*, to cause terror. = L. *horri-*, for *horrēre*, to dread; -*ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

horror, dread. (L.) L. *horror*. = L. *horrēre*, to dread (above).

Horse. (E.) M. E. *hors*. = A. S. *hors*, pl. *hors*, it being a neut. sb. † Icel. *hross*, *hors*, Du. *ros*, G. *ross*, O. H. G. *hros*. Prob. 'a runner;' cf. L. *currere* (sup. *curs-um*), to run. Brugm. i. § 516, ii. § 662.

Hortatory, full of encouragement. (L.) As if from L. **hortātōrius*, coined from *hortātor*, an encourager. = L. *hortārī*, to encourage; prob. allied to L. *horior*, I urge, and to E. **Yearn**.

Horticulture, gardening. (L.) Coined from L. *horti*, gen. case of *hortus*, a garden; *cultūra*, cultivation; see **Culture**. L. *hortus* is allied to E. *yard* (1).

Hosanna, an expression of praise. (Gk. — Heb.) Gk. *ὡσαννά*. = Heb. *hōshi' -āh nnā*, save we pray. = Heb. *hōshi'a*, save (from *yāsha'*); and *nā*, a particle signifying entreaty.

Hose. (E.) M. E. *hose*, pl. *hosen*. A. S. *hosa*, pl. *hosan*, hose, stockings. † Du. *hoos*, Icel. *hosa*, Dan. *hose*, G. *hose* (whence

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O. F. *hose*. Der. *hos-i-er* (cf. *bow-yer*, *law-yer*).

Hospice. (F. - L.) F. *hospice*. = L. *hospitium*, a house for guests. = L. *hospiti-*, decl. stem of *hospes*, a host; see *host* (1).

hospitable. (F. - L.) M. F. *hospitable*. From Late L. *hospitäre*, to receive as a guest. = L. *hospit-*, stem of *hospes*, a host.

hospital. (F. - L.) M. E. *hospital*. = O. F. *hospital*. = Late L. *hospitāle*, a large house, a sing. formed from L. pl. *hospitālia*, apartments for strangers. = L. *hospit-*, stem of *hospes* (below).

host (1), one who entertains guests. (F. - L.) M. E. *host*, *hoste*. = O. F. *hoste*. Cf. Port. *hospede*, a host, guest. = L. *hospitem*, acc. of *hospes*, (1) a host, (2) a guest. ¶ Some make L. *hospit-* short for **hostipot*, where *hosti-* is the decl. stem of *hostis*, a stranger, enemy, see *Host* (2); and *-pot-* means 'lord,' being allied to L. *potens*, powerful; cf. Skt. *pāti-*, a master, governor, lord; see *Possible*. Thus *hospes* = **hostipotis*, guest-master, a master of a house who receives guests. Cf. Russ. *gospode*, the Lord, *gospodare*, a governor, master, from *goste*, a guest, and *-pode* (= Skt. *pāti-*), lord. Brugm. i. §§ 158, 240. Der. *host-ess*, from M. F. *hostesse*, 'an hostesse,' Cot.; F. *hôtesse*.

Host (2), an army. (F. - L.) The orig. sense is 'enemy' or 'foreigner.' M. E. *host*, *ost*. = O. F. *host*, a host, army. = L. *hostem*, acc. of *hostis*, an enemy (orig. a stranger, a guest); hence, a hostile army, a host. + Russ. *goste*, a guest, stranger; A. S. *gæst*; see *Guest*. Doublet, *guest*.

Host (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.) L. *hostia*, a victim in a sacrifice; O. Lat. *foestia*, lit. 'that which is slain.' = L. *hostire*, O. Lat. **fostire*, to strike.

Hostage. (F. - L.) O. F. *hostage*, a hostage (F. *otage*, Ital. *ostaggio*, O. Prov. *ostatje*). We also find Ital. *statico*, a hostage; and (according to Diez), both *ostaggio* and *statico* answer to a Late L. form **obsidaticus*, from Late L. *obsidatus*, the condition of a hostage. = L. *obsid-*, stem of *obses*, a hostage, one who remains behind with the enemy. = L. *obsidere*, to stay. = L. *ob*, at, on, near; *sedere*, to sit. ¶ Another explanation is from Late L. **hospitaticum*, a receiving as a guest; from L. *hospit-*, for *hospes*, a host; see

HOUND

host (1). So Körtling. The words may have been confused.

Hostel, an inn. (F. - L.) O. F. *hostel*. = Late L. *hospitāle*; see *hospital*.

hostler, ostler. (F. - L.) Orig. the innkeeper himself, and so named from his *hostel* (above).

Hot. (E.) M. E. *hoot* (with long o). A. S. *hāt*, hot. + Du. *heet*, Icel. *heitr*, Swed. *het*, Dan. *hed*, G. *heiss*. Teut. type **haitos*. Allied to Icel. *hiti*, G. *hitze*, heat, Goth. *heilo*, fever; and cf. Goth. *hais*, a torch, Lithuan. *kaitra*, heat. Der. *heat*.

Hotch-pot, Hodgepodge. (F. - Du.) *Hodgepodge* is a corruption of *hotchpot*, a confused medley. = F. *hockepot*, a medley. = F. *hocher*, to shake; and *pot*, pot (see Cot.). Imitated or borrowed from M. Du. *hutspot* (lit. shake-pot), hodgepodge, beef or mutton cut into small pieces. = M. Du. *hutsen*, *hotsen*, to shake; *pot*, a pot. Cf. E. Fries. *hoijen*, to shake. See *Hustle* and *Pot*.

Hotel, an inn. (F. - L.) Mod. F. *hôtel*, the same as O. F. *hostel*; see *Hostel*.

Hottentot, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. (Du.) A name given them by the Dutch, in derision of their speech, which sounded like stammering, or a repetition of the syllables *hot* and *tot*. *En* is Dutch for 'and'; hence Du. *hot en tot* = 'hot' and 'tot.' Cf. M. Du. *hateren*, to stammer, Du. *tateren*, to stammer.

Houdah, Howdah, a seat fixed on an elephant's back. (Hind. - Arab.) Hind. *haudah*. = Arab. *hawdaj*, a litter carried by a camel, a seat placed on an elephant's back.

Hough, Hock, the joint in the hind-leg of an animal, between knee and fetlock; in man, the back part of the knee-joint. (E.) Now usually *hock*; formerly *hough*. M. E. *hough*. A. S. *hōh*, the heel; Teut. type **hanhox*. + Icel. *hā*, the hock, in *hā-sin*, hock-sinew. See *Heel*. *Hock* is a later form; and prob. arose from the comp. 'hough-sinew,' spelt *hōhsinu* in A. S., and *hōxene*, *hōxne* in O. Fries. (A. S. *hs > x*). See G. *hechse* (in Kluge); and see *Hox*. Der. *hough*, vb.; *hox*, q. v.

Hound, a dog. (E.) A. S. *hund*. + Du. *hond*, Icel. *hundr*, Dan. Swed. G. *hund*, Goth. *hunds*. Teut. type **hun-dox*, m. Allied to L. *canis*, Gk. *κύων* (gen. *κύωνος*), Skt. *çvan-*, a dog; also to Irish *cú*,

HOUR

W. *ci*, a dog, Russ. *suka*, a bitch, Lith. *szū* (stem *szum-*), a dog. Brugm. i. § 609. The final -*d* may have been suggested by confusion with Teut. **henthan-*, to catch. See Hunt.

Hour. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *hore* (F. *heure*). — L. *hōra*. — Gk. *hōra*, a season, hour. Allied to Year.

Houri, a nymph of Paradise. (Pers. — Arab.) Pers. *hūrī*, one virgin of Paradise, *hūrā*, *hūr*, a virgin of Paradise, black-eyed nymph. From Arab. *hawrā*, fem. of *ahwar*, having fine black eyes.

House. (E.) M. E. *hous*. A. S. *hūs*. + Du. *huis*, Icel. *hús*, Dan. *huus*, Swed. *hus*, Goth. *hūs*, G. *haus*. Teut. type **hūsom*, n. Possibly allied to *Hut*, *Hoard*; from *KEUDH*, to hide. See *Hoard*, *Hide* (1). Brugm. i. § 796.

Housel, the eucharist. (E.) The orig. sense is 'sacrifice.' M. E. *houcel*. A. S. *hūsel*. + Goth. *hunsī*, sacrifice. Allied to Lith. *szwentas*, holy, consecrated; Zend *spenta-*, holy. Brugm. i. § 377.

Housings, trappings of a horse. (F. — Teut.) The old form was *hous*; -*ings* has been added. — F. *housse*, a coverlet, 'a foot-cloth for a horse;' Cot. (Low L. *hucia*, *husia*, *hussia*, the same). Low L. type **hulstia*. — O. H. G. *hulst*, a cover. + Icel. *hulstr*, a case, sheath; A. S. *heolstor*, Goth. *hulistr*, a covering. From **hul-*, weak grade of Teut. **helan-* (A. S. *helan*), to cover, hide; cf. O. H. G. and Du. *hullen*, to cover.

Hovel, a small hut. (F. — Tent.?) M. E. *hovel*, *hovil*, a shed. Perhaps from O. F. **huvel-*, as in *huvelet*, a penthouse. — O. H. G. *hūba* (G. *haube*), a hood; M. Du. *huyve*, a tilt of a cart.

Hover. (E.) A frequentative of M. E. *hōuen* (= *hōven*), to be poised, to stay, tarry, wait. Origin uncertain; cf. *heave*. ¶ The W. *hōfio*, to hover, is borrowed from M. E. *hōuen*.

How (1). (E.) M. E. *hou*, *hu*; A. S. *hū*. Closely related to A. S. *hwa*, who; see *Who*. + O. Fries. *hū*, O. Sax. *hwō*, Du. *hoe*. Cf. Goth. *hwaīwa*, how; Gk. *hōs*.

How (2), a hill. (Scand.) M. E. *hogh*. Icel. *haugr*, a hill; Swed. *hög*, a mound; Dan. *høj*, a hill. Allied to Icel. *hār*, Swed. *hög*, Dan. *høj*, high; see *High*.

Howdah; see *Houdah*.

Howitzer, a short cannon. (G. — Bohemian.) Borrowed from G. *haubitze*, a howitzer; formerly spelt *hauffnitz*. —

HUDDLE

Bohemian *haufnice*, orig. a sling for casting a stone; Jungmann, Bohem. Dict. i. 662. Cf. F. *obus*, from the same.

Howl. (E.) M. E. *houlen*. + M. Du. *huylen*; Dan. *hyle*; G. *heulen*, to howl. Of imitative origin; cf. L. *ululāre*, to howl, whence O. F. *huller*.

Hox, to hamstring. (E.) For *hocks*, which is from *hock-sinew*, sb., O. Fries. *hōxene*, *hōxne*, A. S. *hōh-sinu*, hough-sinew. — A. S. *hōh*, hough; *sinu*, sinew; see *Hough*. Cf. E. Fries. *haksene*, lit. 'heel-sinew,' but also the hamstring (of a horse).

Hoy (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.) *Dū. heu*, *heude*, a flat-bottomed merchant-ship; M. Du. *hode*, *heude*; Flemish *hui*, a hoy.

Hoy (2), stop! (E.) M. E. *hoy*. Cf. Du. *hui*! hoy! come! well! Allied to *Ho*.

Hoysden; see *Holden*.

Hub, a projection; the same as *Hob* (1).

Hubbub. (E.) Imitative. Cf. Gael. *ub*, interj. of aversion. Formerly also *whoobub*, a confused noise. *Hubbub* was confused with *hoop-hoop*, reduplication of *hoop*; and *whoobub* with *whoop-hoop*. See *Hoop* (2), *Whoop*.

Huckaback, a sort of linen cloth. (Low G.?) The orig. sense was prob. 'pedlar's ware;' cf. Low G. *hukkebak*, G. *huckebak*, pick-a-back. See *Huckster*.

Huckle-berry. (E.) The same as *hurtle*, *whortle*, *hurl*, *hart-berry*. A. S. *heorat-berge*, i. e. hart-berry.

Huckle-bone, the hip-bone. (E.) A. *huckle* is a 'small joint.' Cf. E. Fries. *hukken*, to bend, stoop, crouch; see below.

Huckster. (O. Low G.) M. E. *huckstere*, *hucster*. Formed with the fem. suffix -*ster* (for which see *Spinster*), from M. Du. *hucker*, Low G. *höker*, a hawker, also a stooper, bender, one who stoops. β. The *hawker* or *huckster* was so named from his bowed back, bent under his burden; from M. Du. *hucken*, to stoop under a burden. Cf. Icel. *hakinn*, bent, pp. of a lost strong verb (Teut. **heukan-*); also Icel. *hūka*, to sit on one's hams, Low G. *hūken*, to crouch. See Du. *heuher*, *huiken* in Frack.

Huddle. (E.) M. E. *hoderen*, *hodren*, which is an equivalent form, meaning to huddle together, as under a covert or shelter. Frequentative related to M. E. *hūden*, to hide; see *Hide* (1). ¶ But the mod. E. sense of *huddle* seems to be due to Du. *hoetelen*, 'to do a thing unskillily,' Hexham; cf. G. *hudein*, to bungle.

HUE

Hue (1), show, appearance, colour. (E.) M. E. *hewe*. A. S. *hiw*, *heow*, *heō*, appearance. † Swed. *hy*, skin, complexion; Goth. *hiwi*, form, show.

Hue (2), clamour, outcry. (F.—Teut.) In the phr. '*hue and cry*;' A. F. *hu et cri*. M. E. *hue*, a loud cry. — O. F. *hu*, a cry; *huer*, to hoot. — M. H. G. *hū*, interj.; *hūsen*, to hoot; M. Swed. *huta*, to hoot; see **Hoot**.

Huff, to puff, bluster, bully. (E.) The old sense is to puff, blow hard; hence to bluster, vapour. An imitative word, like *puff*. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hauch*, a forcible puff, *heck*, to breathe hard; G. *hauchen*, to breathe. ¶ To *huff*, at draughts, simply means 'to blow'; it was customary to *blow upon* the piece removed; cf. Lowl. Sc. *blaw*, to blow, also to huff at draughts; Dan. *blæse en brikke*, to huff (lit. blow) a man at draughts.

Hug, to embrace closely. (Scand.?) XVI cent. Uncertain. Perhaps of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *hugga*, to soothe, comfort; *hugga barnið*, to soothe a child, *huga*, to mind; *hugna*, to please; M. Du. *heuge*, joy.

Huge, vast. (F.—Teut.?) M. E. *huge*, *houge*. An initial *a* has dropped. — A. F. *ahoge*; O. F. *ahuge*, *ahugue*, huge, vast (12th cent.). Of unknown origin; perhaps allied to Icel. *haugr*, a hill, whence O. F. *hoge*, *hogue*, a hill; see **How** (1).

Huguenot, a French protestant. (F.—G.) F. *huguenot*; as if from the personal name *Huguenot*. This name was in use two centuries at least before the Reformation, and is a dimin. of F. *Hugon*, acc. case from the nom. *Hugues*, Hugh. — M. H. G. *Hūg*, Hugh. 2. But this form was due to popular etymology. The orig. form was G. *eidgenoss*, a confederate, appearing as Swiss Romance *ingenot*, *higueno*, a protestant (Wedgwood). From G. *eid*, an oath (see **Oath**), and *genoss* = A. S. *genāt*, a companion. ¶ 15 false etymologies of this word are noted by Scheler.

Hulk, a heavy ship. (Late L.—Gk.) M. E. *hulke*. A. S. *hulc*. — Late L. *hulka*, also *hulcum*, *holcas*, a kind of ship. — Gk. *ὄλκας*, a ship which is towed, also a heavy ship, merchantman. — Gk. *ὄλκειν*, to draw, drag. Cf. L. *sulcus*, a furrow. Der. *hulking*, i. e. bulky, unwieldy. ¶ Distinct from M. E. *hulke*, A. S. *hulc*, a hovel.

Hull (1), husk. (E.) M. E. *hule*. A. S.

HUMID

hulu, a husk, lit. 'covering;' from the same root as G. *hülse*, a husk, viz. Teut. **hul-*, weak grade of Teut. **helan-* (A. S. *helan*), to cover. See **Hell**.

Hull (2), body of a ship. (Du.) From Du. *hol*, hold. '*Het hol van een schip*, the ship's hold or hull;' Sewel. See **Hold** (2). Or the same as *hull* (1).

Hum (1), to buzz. (E.) M. E. *hummen*; an imitative word. † G. *hummen*, Du. *hommelen*, to hum. Cf. **Hem** (2).

hum (2), to trick, cajole. (E.) A particular use of *hum*, to buzz; it also meant to utter a sound expressive of contempt (Cor. v. 1. 49); also to applaud; see Richardson, and Todd's Johnson. Hence it meant to flatter, cajole, trick. So also Port. *zumbir*, to buzz, *zombar*, to jest; Span. *zumar*, to hum, also to jest. Der. *hum*, sb., a hoax.

Human. (F.—L.) Formerly *humaine*. — F. *humain*, 'humane, manly;' Cot. — L. acc. *humānum*, human. — L. *homo*, a man; lit. 'a creature of earth,' from *humus*, ground; see **humble**. † A. S. *guma*, a man.

humane. (L.) Directly from L. *humānus*, (1) human, (2) kind (above).

humble. (F.—L.) F. *humble*. — L. *humilem*, acc. of *humilis*, humble, lowly, near the ground. — L. *humus*, the ground. Cf. Gk. *χαυαλ*, on the ground, Russ. *zemtia*, earth, land. Brugm. i. § 604.

Humble-bee, a humming-bee. (E.) From the verb *humble*, for *hummle*, frequentative of *hum*. Cf. Du. *hommel*, a humble-bee, from *hommelen*, to hum; G. *hummel*, a humble-bee, from *hummen*, to hum; Swed. *humla*, a humble-bee.

Humbug, a hoax, piece of trickery. (E.) '*Humbug*, a false alarm, a bugbear,' Dean Milles MS. (cited in Halliwell). 'Drolleries, bonmots, and *humbugs*;' about A. D. 1740. Compounded of *hum*, hoax, and *bug*, a spectre, ghost, bugbear; the orig. sense being 'sham bugbear'; see *hum* (2) and **Bug**. Der. *humbug*, vb.

humdrum, dull, droning. (E.) Compounded of *hum*, a buzzing noise, and *drum*, a droning sound; see **Drum**.

Humeral, belonging to the shoulder. (L.) Late L. *humeralis*, belonging to the shoulder. — L. *humerus*, the shoulder; better *umerus*. † Gk. *ἄμωσ*, Goth. *amsa*, Skt. *āmsa-*, the shoulder. Brugm. i. § 163.

Humid, moist. (F.—L.) F. *humide*. — L. *humidus*, better *ūmidus*, moist. — L.

HUMILIATE

hūmēre, ūmēre, to be moist; cf. *ūsens, ūsidus, ūdus*, moist; Gk. *trypōs*, moist.

Humiliate. (L.) From pp. of *L. humiliāre*, to humble. — *L. humilis*, humble; see **Humble**.

humility. (F.—L.) M.E. *humiliteit*. — O.F. *humiliteit*, humility. — *L. humilitātem*, acc. of *humilitās*, humility. — *L. humilis*, humble.

Hummock, Hommock, a mound, hillock, rounded mass. (E.) It appears to be a variant of *hump* or *hunch*.

Humour, orig. moisture. (F.—L.) See Trench, Select Glossary, and Study of Words. The four *humours*, according to Galen, caused the four temperaments of mind, viz. choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine. — O.F. *humor* (F. *humeur*). — *L. ūmōrem*, acc. of *ūmor*, moisture. — *L. ūmēre*, to be moist; see **Humid**.

Hump, a lump, bunch, esp. on the back. (E.) '*Hump*, a hunch, or lump,' *Westmoreland*; Halliwell. Not found in M.E. Cf. E. Fries. *hump*, a bit, lump. + Du. *homp*, a lump, bunch; Low G. *hümpel*, a heap. Cf. Lithuan. *kumpas*, hunched. Parallel to *hunch*, q.v.

Hunch, a hump, round mass. (E.) A palatalised form of prov. E. *hunk*, a lump. Apparently a parallel form of *hump*; with *nk* for *mp*. Cf. W. Flem. *hünke brood*, a hunk of bread (De Bo); and perhaps Du. *honk*, a starting-post, orig. 'a stump;' see Franck.

Hundred. (E.) M.E. *hundred*. A.S. *hundred*; a compound word. — A.S. *hund*, a hundred; and *-red*, with the sense of 'reckoning' or rate, to denote the rate of counting. Cf. Icel. *hund-rað*, orig. 120; G. *hund-ert*. This suffix is allied to Goth. *raþjo*, number, *L. ratio*; see **Rate** (1). β. The A.S. *hund* is cognate with *L. centum*, answering to an Idg. form **h₂m-tóm*, perhaps for **dekmtóm*, a decad, allied to Goth. *taihunte-hund*, a hundred, which Brugmann explains as *dekádov dekad*. Cf. also Gk. *ἐκατόν*, Skt. *catam*, Pers. *sad*, Lith. *szimtas*, Russ. *sto*, Irish *cead*, W. *cant*, a hundred. Brugm. i. § 431, ii. § 179. See Ten.

Hunger. (E.) A.S. *hungor*. + Icel. *hungr*, Swed. Dan. *hungor*, Du. *honger*, G. *hunger*; Goth. *hūhrus*, hunger. Teut. types **hungrus*, **hunhrus*, m. Allied to Lith. *kanka*, suffering. Brugm. i. § 639.

Hunt, to chase wild animals. (E.) M.E. *hunten*. A.S. *huntian*, to capture;

HURRY

cf. *hunt*, sb., a hunting. Related to Teut. **hunth-*, weak grade of **henthān-*, to seize; see **Hent**. Cf. Brugm. i. § 701.

Hurdle. (E.) M.E. *hurdel*. A.S. *hyrdel*; a dimin. from a Teut. base **hurd-*; see the cognate words. + Du. *horde*, Icel. *hurð*, G. *hürde*, M.H.G. *hurt*, a hurdle; Goth. *haurds*, a door. Allied to *L. crātēs*, a hurdle, Gk. *κράταλος*, a (woven) basket. Cf. Skt. *kyt*, to spin. The sense is a 'plaited' thing. Brugm. i. §§ 529, 633. (✓QERT.)

Hurdygurdy, a kind of violin, played by turning a handle. (E.) From Lowl. Sc. *hirdygirdy*, a confused noise; also *hirdum-dirdum*, the same. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hurr*, to snarl, *gurr*, to growl. 'Som vsep strange wlaiffing, chytering, *harryng and garryng*' = some people use a strange babbling, chattering, snarling and growling; Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 241, l. 163. Formed on the model of *hurlyburly*. See **Hurry**.

Hurl. (E.) M.E. *hurlen*, *horlen*. Not in A.S.; perhaps of Scand. origin. Cf. E. *hurleblast*, a hurricane, *hurlepool*, whirlpool, *hurlewind*, whirlwind. Also E. Fries. *hurrel*, a gust of wind; *hurleln*, to blow in gusts; *hurrel-wind*, a whirlwind. Explained by Swed. dial. *hurra*, to whirl, whirl round; whence *hurrel*, a whirl, *hurrel-wind*, a whirlwind. Of imitative origin; cf. Dan. *hurra*, to buzz, Icel. *hurr*, a noise. So also M.H.G. *hurren*, to move quickly; from the sound. Cf. *Hurly-burly*, **Hurry**.

Hurlyburly, a tumult. (F.—L.) A reduplicated word, the second syllable being an echo of the first. [Cf. M.F. *hurluberlu*, tumult, in Rabelais (v. prol.).] The short form *hurly* also occurs; see K. John, iii. 4. 169. — O.F. *hurlee*, a howling, outcry, great noise; orig. fem. pp. of *hurler*, to howl. — *L. ululāre*, to howl. Prob. confused with **Hurl**.

Hurrah. (G.) From G. *hurra*, M.H.G. *hurrä*. Of imitative origin; see **Hurl**.

Hurricane, whirlwind. (Span. — Caribbean.) Span. *huracan*. — Carib. *huracan* (Oviedo).

Hurry. (E.) Not allied to *harry*. Formed from an older base *hurr-*; like *scurr-y* from *skir*. M.E. *horien*, to hurry (Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 883). + M. Swed. *hurra*, to swing, whirl round; Swed. dial. *hurra*, to whirl, *hurr*, sb.,

HURST

hurry, haste. Cf. Dan. *hurte*, to hum, whirl; Icel. *hurr*, a noise; M. H. G. *hurren*, to move swiftly. See **Hurl**; and cf. *whir*, *whiz*, of similar imitative origin; whence *whurrry*, to hurry (Nares).

Hurst, a wood. (E.) M. E. *hurst*; A. S. *hyrst*. + M. H. G. *hurst*, a shrub, thicket; G. *horst*; E. Fries. *hōrst*.

Hurt, to dash against, to harm. (F.) M. E. *hurten*, *hirlen*, (1) to push, dash against; (2) to injure. — O. F. *hurter* (F. *heurter*), to strike or dash against. Of unknown origin. Hardly from Celtic (Thurneysen, p. 81). The Ital. form is *urtare*, possibly from L. **urtum*, unused supine of *urgere*, to press on (Körting).

hurtle, to dash. (F.) M. E. *hurtilen*, frequent. of *hurten* (above).

Husband. (Scand.) Icel. *húsbóndi*, the master of a house, the Goodman; short for *húsbúandi*. — Icel. *hús*, house; *búandi*, dwelling in, pres. pt. of *búa*, to dwell; see Boor. So also Swed. *husbonde*, Dan. *husbond*. Der. *husband-man*, *husband-ry*.

Hush. (E.) M. E. *husht*, whist, silent; prob. taken to be a pp. Cf. Swed. *hyssja*, Dan. *hyssa*, to hush; Dan. *hys*, hush! A purely imitative word, allied to *hiss*.

Husk, shell. (E.) M. E. *huske*. The *-k* is a dimin. suffix; from A. S. *hūs*, a house. Cf. Low G. *hūske*, a little house; E. Fries. *hūske*, a little house, core of an apple, small case; M. Du. *huysken*, a little house, a case, a husk of fruit (Kilian). See **House**.

Husky, hoarse. (E.) Apparently allied to prov. E. *husk*, dry, parched; with reference to the dryness of *husks*.

Hussar. (G. — Hungarian. — Servian. — Gk. — L.) '*Hussars*, *Husares*,' Coles (1684). — G. *Husar*. — Hung. *Hussar*. — Serv. *хусар*, *hussar*, robber, sea-robber (Popovic). — Late Gk. *κουσάριος*, a corsair, pirate (Ducange). — Late L. *cursarius*, a corsair. — L. *cursus*, a course; see **Corsair**. ¶ The word is older than the story about Mathius Corvinus (1458); see N. and Q. 8 S. ii. 156; Miklosich, p. 148.

Hussif, Hussy. (E.) Short for *huswife*, i. e. *house-wife*; cf. *hus* in *husband*; see **Husband** and **House**.

¶ In the sense of 'case for needles, thread, &c.,' it must mean 'house-wife's companion'; it is, however, remarkable that Icel. *húsi* means 'a case.'

HYDRAULIC

Hustings. (Scand.) The mod. use is incorrect; it is properly *hustling*, sing., and means a council, an assembly for the choice of a candidate. M. E. *husting*. A. S. *hústing*. — Icel. *húsping*, a council, meeting. — Icel. *hús*, a house; *ping*, a thing, also an assembly; see **House** and **Thing**. Cf. Swed. Norw. and Dan. *ting*, the same as Icel. *ping*.

Hustle, to jostle. (Du.) For *hutsle*. — Du. *hutselen*, to shake up and down, huddle together; frequent. of M. Du. *hutsen*, Du. *holsen*, to shake. See **Hotchpot**. Cf. Du. *hotten*, to curdle; *hot*, curds; prov. G. *holsen*, a cradle, a swing; Lowl. Sc. *hott*, to move by jerks, *hotter*, to jolt.

Hut. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *hotte*. — F. *hutte*, a cottage; Cotgrave. — O. H. G. *hutta* (G. *hütte*), a hut. + Swed. *hydda*, a hut. Perhaps related to **Hide** (1).

Hutch, a box. (F. — Low L.) M. E. *huche*, *hucche*. — F. *huche*, a hutch, bin. — Late L. *hūtica*, a hutch, box; of unknown origin. Perhaps Teutonic; cf. O. H. G. *huolan* (G. *hüten*), to take care of. See **Heed**.

Huzzah, Hurrah. (E.) *Huzzah* is also written *huzza*. Cf. G. *hussa*, *huzzah*! M. H. G. *hurra*, *hurrah*! So also Swed. and Dan. *hurra*, *hurrah*! Cf. M. H. G. *hurren*, to move quickly; Dan. *hurra*, to hum, buzz. See **Hurry**.

Hyacinth, a flower. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *hyacinthe*. — L. *hyacinthus*. — Gk. *ῥαμνός*, an iris, larkspur (not our hyacinth). Doublet, *jacinth*.

Hyena; see **Hyena**.

Hybrid, mongrel. (L.) L. *hibrida*, *hybrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid. Some connect it with Gk. *ὑβρις*, stem of *ὕβρις*, insult, wantonness, violation; but it may be Latin.

Hydra, a water-snake. (L. — Gk.) L. *hydra*. — Gk. *ὕδρα*, water-snake. — Gk. *ὕδωρ*, water. Cf. Skt. *udra*-s, a water-animal, otter, A. S. *oter*. Doublet, *otter*. And see **Water**. Brugm. i. § 572.

hydrangea, a flower. (Gk.) A coined name, referring to the cup-form of the capsule, or seed-vessel. From Gk. *ὕδρ*, for *ὕδωρ*, water; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.

hydraulic, relating to water in motion. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *hydraulique*. — L. *hydraulicus*. — Gk. *ὕδραυλικός*, belonging to a water-organ. — Gk. *ὕδραυλις*, an organ worked by water. — Gk. *ὕδρ*, for

HYDRODYNAMICS

ὕδωρ, water; **αὐλός**, a pipe, tube (allied to **ἀημι**, I blow; see **Air**).

hydrodynamics, the science relating to the force of water in motion. (Gk.) Gk. **ὕδρο-**, for **ὕδωρ**, water; and **E. dynamics**, a word of Gk. origin; see **Dynamics**.

hydrogen, a very light gas. (Gk.) The name means 'generator of water.'—Gk. **ὕδρο-**, for **ὕδωρ**, water; and the base **γέν-**, to produce; see **Genesis**.

hydropathy, the water-cure. (Gk.) Gk. **ὕδρο-**, for **ὕδωρ**, water; **πάθ-**os, suffering, endurance of treatment; see **Pathos**.

hydrophobia, fear of water. (L.—Gk.) Late L. **hydrophobia**. Coined from Gk. **ὕδρο-**, for **ὕδωρ**, water; **φόβος**, fear, fright, allied to **φέβομαι**, I flee. (✓BHEG.)

hydropsy, **dropsy**. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly **dropsie** or **ydropsie**; the form **dropsy** being due to loss of **y-**.—M. F. **hydropisie**.—L. **hydropisis**, **hydropisia**.—Late Gk. ***ὕδρωσις**, not found, from Gk. **ὕδρωψ**, dropsy, extended from **ὕδρο-**, for **ὕδωρ**, water. Der. **dropsi-c-al**.

hydrostatics, the science which treats of fluids at rest. (Gk.) Gk. **ὕδρο-**, for **ὕδωρ**, water; and **Statis**, q. v.

Hyena, **Hyæna**, a hog-like quadruped. (L.—Gk.) [M. E. **hyene**; from O. F. **hyene**.] L. **hyæna**.—Gk. **ὑαίνα**, a hyena; lit. 'sow-like.'—Gk. **ὑ-**s, a sow, cognate with E. **Sow**; with fem. adj. suffix **-αίνα**.

Hymen. (L.—Gk.) L. **hymen**.—Gk. **ὑμήν**, the god of marriage. Cf. Skt. **siv**, to connect, lit. to sew; see **Sew**.

Hymn. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. **ymne** (with excrement **þ**).—O. F. **ymne** (later **hymne**).—L. **hymnum**, acc. of L. **hymnus**.—Gk. **ῥυμος**, a song, festive song, hymn.

Hyallage, an interchange. (L.—Gk.) L. **hyallagē**.—Gk. **ὑπαλλαγή**, an interchange, exchange.—Gk. **ὑπ-**δ, under; **ἀλλαγή**, change, from **ἀλλάσσειν**, to change; from **ἄλλος**, another. See **Alien**.

Hyper-, prefix, denoting excess. (L.—Gk.) L. **hyper-**, for Gk. **ὑπέρ**, above, beyond, allied to L. **super**. Hence **hyperbaton**, a transposition of words from natural order, lit. 'a going beyond' (from **βαίνειν**, to go); **hyperbole**, exaggeration, Gk. **ὑπερβολή** (from **βάλλειν**, to throw, cast); **hyperborean**, extreme northern (from **βορέας**, north wind).

Hyphen, a short stroke (-) joining two parts of a compound word. (L.—Gk.)

HYSON

L. **hyphen**, for Gk. **ὑπέν**, lit. 'under one.'—Gk. **ὑπ-**, for **ὑπὸ**, under; **έν**, neut. of **εἰς**, one (allied to L. **sim-** in **simplex**; see **Simple**).

Hypo-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. **ὑπό**, under; cognate with L. **sub**.

Hypochondria, a mental disorder inducing melancholy. (L.—Gk.) Named from the spleen (which was supposed to cause it), situate under the cartilage of the breast-bone.—Late L. **hypochondria**, fem. sb.; for L. **hypochondria**, s. pl.—Gk. **ὑποχόνδρια**, sb. pl., the parts beneath the breast-bone.—Gk. **ὑπό**, under; **χόνδρος**, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage of the breast-bone (cognate with G. **grand**, gravel, and allied to E. **grind**). Der. **hipp-ish**, q. v.

Hypocrisy, pretence to virtue. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. **hypocrisie**.—L. **hypocrisis**, 1 Tim. iv. 2.—Gk. **ὑπόκρισις**, a reply, answer, playing a part on a stage, acting of a part.—Gk. **ὑποκρίνομαι**, I reply, play a part.—Gk. **ὑπό**, under; **κρίνομαι**, I contend, middle voice of **κρίνω**, I judge. See **Critic**. Der. **hypocrite**, F. **hypocrite**, L. **hypocrita**, Gk. **ὑποκριτής**, a dissembler, Matt. vi. 2.

Hypogastrio, belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. **hypogastrique**.—Late L. **hypogastricus**, belonging to the lower part of the belly.—Gk. **ὑπογάστριον**, lower part of the belly; see **Hypo-** and **Gastrio**.

Hypostasis. (L.—Gk.) L. **hypostasis**.—Gk. **ὑπόστασις**, a standing under, groundwork, subsistence, substance, a Person of the Trinity.—Gk. **ὑπό**, under; **στάσις**, a standing, from ✓**STĀ**, to stand. See **Statis**.

Hypotenuse. (F.—L.—Gk.) Also **hypothenuse** (badly).—F. **hypoténuse**.—L. **hypotēnūsa**.—Gk. **ὑποτείνουσα**, the subtending (line); fem. of pres. part. of **ὑποτείνειν**, to subtend, lit. to stretch under. (✓TEN.)

Hypothec, a legal lien on property. (F.—L.—Gk.) Englished from M. F. **hypothèque**, a mortgage.—L. **hypothēca** (the same).—Gk. **ὑποθήκη**, lit. 'support'; a pledge, mortgage.—Gk. **ὑπό**, under; **θήη**, as in **τί-θη-μι**, I place. (✓DHĒ.)

hypothesis, a supposition. (L.—Gk.) L. **hypothesis**.—Gk. **ὑπόθεσις**, a placing under, supposition.—Gk. **ὑπό**, under; **θέσις**, a placing; from the same root as the above. See **Thesis**.

Hyson, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In

HYSSOP

the Amoy dialect called *chhun-té*, lit. 'spring tea,' from *chhun*, spring, and *té*, tea. Said to have been orig. from *hi chhun*, lit. 'blooming spring,' i.e. early crop. From Chin. *hi*, blooming; *chhun*, spring.

Hyssop, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *ysope*.—O. F. *hyssope*.—L. *hyssopus*.—Gk. *ύσσωνος*, an aromatic plant (not our hyssop).—Heb. *עֲדָשׁ*, a plant (it is not exactly known what plant).

Hysterie, convulsive, said of fits. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *hysterique*.—L. *hystericus*.—Gk. *ύστερικός*, suffering in the womb; hysterical.—Gk. *ύστέρα*, the womb. Prob. from Gk. *ύστερος*, latter, lower, comparative from the Idg. base *ud-*, out; see Uterine and Out.

I.

I, nom. case of first pers. pronoun. (E.) M. E. (Northern) *ik*, *i*; (Southern) *ich*, *uch*, *i*. A. S. *ic*.+Du. *ik*, Icel. *ek*, Dan. *jeg*, Swed. *jag*, Goth. *ik*, G. *ich*, Lith. *asz*, Russ. *ia*, L. *ego*, Gk. *ἐγώ*, *ἐγών*, Skt. *aham*. Idg. base, EGH- and EG-; Brugm. ii. § 434. ¶ *Me* is from a different base.

I, neg. prefix; see In- (3).

Iambic, a certain metre, a short and a long syllable (⏏—). (L.—Gk.) L. *iambicus*.—Gk. *ιαμβικός*.—Gk. *ιαμβος*, an iambic foot, iambic verse, lampoon. (Origin doubtful.)

Ibex, a genus of goats. (L.)—L. *ibex*.

Ibis, a bird. (L.—Gk.—Egypt.) L. *ibis*.—Gk. *ἰβίς*, an Egyptian bird. Of Egypt. origin; cf. Coptic *hippen* (Peyron).

Ice. (E.) M. E. *ys*, *iis*. A. S. *is*.+Du. *ijs*, Icel. *iss*, Dan. *iis*, Swed. *is*, G. *eis*. Teut. type **isom*, neut. Der. *ice-berg*, quite a modern word; the latter element is the Du., Norw., Swed., and G. *berg*, a mountain; cf. Du. *ijsberg*, Norw. and Swed. *isbjerg*, Dan. *iishjerg*, G. *eisberg*, an iceberg; (prob. a Norw. word). Also *ice-blink*, Dan. *iis-blink*, a field of ice, from Dan. *blinke*, to gleam.

icicle. (E.) M. E. *isikel*, *iseyokel*; from M. E. *ys*, ice, and *ikel*, a point of ice.—A. S. *is-gicel*, an icicle; also written *ises gicel*, where *ises* is the gen. case. *Gicel*, O. Merc. *gecile* (Sweet, O. E. T.), means 'a small piece of ice.'+Icel. *ís-jökull*; though *jökull* is gen. used by itself in the sense of icicle; Low G. *is-*

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hekel, *isjåkel*. 2. Icel. *jökull* is the dimin. of Icel. *jaki*, a piece of ice, cognate with Irish *aig*, W. *ia*, ice. Brugm. i. § 305.

Ichneumon. (L.—Gk.) L. *ichneumon*.—Gk. *ἰχνεύμων*, an ichneumon (lizard); lit. 'a tracker,' because it tracks out (and devours) crocodiles' eggs.—Gk. *ἰχνεύειν*, to track.—Gk. *ἰχνος*, a footstep.

Ichor, the juice in the veins of gods. (Gk.) Gk. *ἰχρ*, juice.

Ichthyography, description of fishes. (Gk.) Gk. *ἰχθύο-*, from *ἰχθύς*, a fish; -γραφία, from *γράφειν*, to describe. So also *ichthyology*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, λέγειν, to speak.

Icicle; see Ioe.

Iconoclast, a breaker of images. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *εικόνο-*, from *εἰκών*, an image; *κλάσσης*, a vine-pruner (but lit. a breaker), from *κλάειν*, to break. **Icosahedron**, a solid figure with twenty equal faces. (Gk.) From Gk. *είκοσι*, twenty; *ἔδρα*, a base, lit. a seat, from the base *ἔδ-*, to sit; see Sit.

Idea. (L.—Gk.) L. *idea*.—Gk. *ἰδέα*, the look or semblance of a thing, species (hence, notion).—Gk. *ἰδεῖν*, to see. (✓ WEID.) See Wit.

Identical, the very same. (L.) Formerly *identic*, *identick*. Formed as if from Med. (scholastic) L. *identicus*, adj. suggested by *identi-tās*; see below.

Identity, sameness. (F.—Late L.—L.) F. *identité*.—Late L. acc. *identitātem*, sameness.—L. *identi-*, occurring in *identidem*, repeatedly; with suffix *-tas*.—L. *idem*, the same.—L. *is*, and *-dem*; from Idg. pronominal bases I and DE.

Idea, the 15th day of March, May, July, October; 13th of other months. (F.—L.) F. *ides*.—L. *idūs*, *ides*.

Idiom, peculiar mode of expression. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *idiome*.—L. *idiōma*.—Gk. *ἰδιώμα*, an idiom, peculiarity of language.—Gk. *ἰδιόω*, I make my own.—Gk. *ἰδιος*, own.

Idiosyncrasy, peculiarity of temperament. (Gk.) Cf. F. *idiosyncrasie*. From Gk. *ἰδιος*, own; *σύν-κρασις*, a blending together, from *σύν-* (= *σύν*), together, *κράσις*, a mingling. See *Crasis*.

Idiot. (F.—I.—Gk.) F. *idiot*.—L. *idiōta*, an ignorant, uneducated person.—Gk. *ἰδιώτης*, a private person; hence, one who is inexperienced (1 Cor. xiv. 16).—Gk. *ἰδιόω*, I make my own.—Gk. *ἰδιος*, own.

IDLE

Idle. (E.) M.E. *ide!*. A.S. *idel*, vain, empty, useless. + Du. *ijdel*, vain; Dan. *idel*, Swed. *idel*, mere; G. *eitel*, vain, trifling. Origin doubtful.

Idol. (F.—L.—Gk.) O.F. *idole*.—L. *idolum*.—Gk. *εἰδωλον*, an image, likeness.—Gk. *εἶδομαι*, I appear, seem; *ἰδεῖν*, to see. (✓WEID.) Der. *idolatry*, O.F. *idolatrie*, Late L. *idolatria*, shortened form of *idololatria*, from Gk. *εἰδωλο-λατρεία*, service to idols (where *λατρεία*, service, is from *λατρίς*, a hired servant, *λάτρον*, hire). Hence *idolater*, &c.

Idyl, idyll, a pastoral poem. (L.—Gk.) L. *idyllium*.—Gk. *εἰδύλλιον*, a short descriptive poem.—Gk. *εἶδος*, form, shape, figure.—Gk. *εἶδομαι*, I appear (see above).

If, conj. (E.) M.E. *if*, A.S. *gif*.+Icel. *ef*, *if*, O. Fries. *ief*, *gef*, *ef*, O. Sax. *ef*; Goth. *ibai*, interrog. particle, *jabaif*, if; with which cf. Du. *of*, if, whether, G. *ob*, whether; also O.H.G. *ihu*, if, lit. 'on the condition', dat. of *iba*, condition, doubt. Cf. also Icel. *if*, *ef*, sb., doubt. See Kluge, s. v. *ob*.

Ignition, a setting on fire. (L.) F. *ignition*. As if from L. **ignitio*.—L. *ignitus*, pp. of *ignire*, to set on fire.—L. *ignis*, fire. + Skt. *agni*-, fire, base **egni*-.; cf. Russ. *ogone*, Lith. *ugnīs*, fire, base **ogni*-. Brugm. i § 148. Hence also *ignis fatuus*, a vain fire; *igne-ous*, adj.

Ignoble. (F.—L.) F. *ignoble*, not noble.—L. *i-gnobilis*, where *i*=*in*, not; see Noble.

Ignominy, disgrace. (F.—L.) F. *ignominie*.—L. *ignōminia*.—L. *i*- (for *in*), not; *gnōmin*-, for *gnōmen*, old form of *nōmen*, name, fame; see Noun.

Ignore, to disregard. (F.—L.) F. *ignorer*.—L. *ignōrāre*, not to know.—L. *i*- (for *in*), not; and base *gnō*-, as in *gnōscere*=*nōscere*, to know; see Know. Der. *ignor-ant*, *-ance*; also *ignōrāmus*, lit. 'we ignore' that, an old law-term.

Iguana, a kind of American lizard. (Span.—W. Indian.) Span. *iguana*. Of West Indian origin.—Hayti *iuanna*, *yuana* (Eden.).

iguanodon, a fossil dinosaur, with teeth like an iguana. From *iguan-a*, and Gk. *ὀδον-τ*-, stem of *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Il- (1), for *in*-, prefix, from L. *in*, prep., when *l* follows. Exx.: *il-lapse*, *il-lusion*, &c.

Il- (2), for *in*-, negative prefix when *l* follows. Exx. *il-legal*, *il-legible*, *il-legitimate*. *il-liberal*, *il-limitable*, *il-literate*, *il-*

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logical; for which see *legal*, *legible*, &c. And see *illicit*.

Iliao, pertaining to the smaller intestines. (F.—L.) F. *iliaque*, belonging to the flanks. Formed from L. *ilia*, sb. pl., flanks, groin. See also Jade (2).

Iliad, an epic poem. (L.—Gk.) L. *Iliad*-, stem of *Ilias*, the Iliad.—Gk. *Ἰλιάδ*-, stem of *Ἰλιάς*, the Iliad.—Gk. *Ἴλιος*, Ilios, commonly known as Troy; said to have had its name from (a mythical) *Ilus*, grandfather of Priam, and son of *Tros* (whence *Troy*).

Il, bad. (Scand.) M.E. *ille*.—Icel. *illr* (later *illr*), ill, adj.; Swed. *illa*, Dan. *ilde*, ill, adv. ¶ Not allied to Evil.

Il-lapse, a gliding in, a sudden entrance. (L.) L. *illapsus*, sb., a gliding in.—L. *il-* (for *in*), in; *lapsus*, a gliding, from pp. of *lābi*, to glide. See Lapse.

Il-lation, an inference. (F.—L.) F. *illation*.—L. acc. *illatōnem*, a bringing in, inference.—L. *il-* (for *in*), in; *lātus* (= *lātus*), borne, brought (= Gk. *τλητός*). See Tolerate.

Il-llicit, unlawful. (F.—L.) F. *illicite*, 'illicitous', Cot.—L. *illicitus*, not allowed.—L. *il-* (for *in*), not; *licitus*, pp. of *licere*, to be allowed. See Licensce.

Il-lision, a striking against. (L.) From L. *illisio*, a striking against.—L. *illisus*, pp. of *illidere*, to strike against.—L. *il-* (for *in*), upon; *ladere*, to strike. See Lesion.

Il-lude, to deceive. (F.—L.) F. *illuder*, 'to illude'; Cot.—L. *illudere*, to mock at.—L. *il-* (for *in*), upon, at; *ludere*, to jest, play. See Ludicrous.

Il-luminate, to enlighten. (L.) From pp. of L. *illūmināre*, to throw light upon.—L. *il-* (for *in*), upon; *lūmin*-, for *lumen*, light; see Luminary. ¶ We also use *illumine*, *illumine*, from F. *illuminer*<L. *illūmināre*.

Il-lusion. (F.—L.) F. *illusion*.—L. acc. *illūsionem*.—L. *illūsus*, pp. of *illudere*; see Illude (above).

Il-lustrate. (L.) From the pp. of *illustrāre*, to throw light upon.—L. *il-* (for *in*), upon; *lustrāre*, to shine (below).

illustrious. (F.—L.; or L.) A badly coined word; either from F. *illustre*, or from the L. *illūstri*-, bright, renowned. (Imitation of *industrious*.) β. In L. *illūstris*, the prefix *il-* (= *in*), upon; *-lūstris* stands for **lou-c-stris*, from the base *lūc*-, as in *Lucid*, q. v. See Brugm. i § 760.

IM-

Im- (1), prefix. (F.-L.) In some words, *im-* stands for *em-*, the O. F. form of L. *im-*, prefix. Or for L. *in*, in, before *b*, *m*, or *p*.

Im- (2), prefix. (E.) For E. *in*; as in *im-bed*, for *in-bed*.

Im- (3), prefix. (L.) L. *im-* (for *in*), in, when *b*, *m*, or *p* follows.

Im- (4), prefix. (F.-L.; or L.) Negative prefix; for L. *in-*, not. Exx.: *im-material*, *im-mature*, *im-measurable*, *im-memorial*, *im-moderate*, *im-modest*, *im-moral*, *im-mortal*, *im-movable*, *im-mutable*, *im-palpable*, *im-parity*, *im-partial*, *im-passable*, *im-passive*, *im-patient*, *im-peccable*, *im-penetrable*, *im-penitent*, *im-perceptible*, *im-perfect*, *im-perishable*, *im-personal*, *im-pertinent*, *im-perturbable*, *im-piety*, *im-pious*, *im-placable*, *im-polite*, *im-politic*, *im-ponderable*, *im-possible*, *im-potent*, *im-practicable*, *im-probable*, *im-proper*, *im-provident*, *im-prudent*, *im-pure*; for which see *material*, *mature*, &c.

Image, a likeness, statue. (F.-L.) F. *image*. -L. *imāginem*, acc. of *imāgo*, a likeness. Formed, with suffix *-āgo*, from the base *im-* in *im-itāri*, to imitate; see **Imitate**.

imagine. (F.-L.) F. *imaginer*, to think. -L. *imāginārī*, to picture to oneself, imagine. -L. *imāgin-*, stem of *imāgo*, an image, picture; see above. Der. *imaginary*, *imagin-alion*.

Imam, **Imaum**, a Muhammedan priest. (Arab.) Arab. *imām*, a leader, chief, prelate, priest. -Arab. root *amma*, 'he tended towards.' Rich. Dict., p. 163.

Imbecile, feeble. (F.-L.) Formerly rare as an adj.; but the verb *imbécil*, to enfeeble, is found, and was confused with *embessile*. -F. *imbécile*; M. F. *imbecille*, 'feeble'; Cotgrave. -L. *imbēcillum*, acc. of *imbēcillus* (also *imbēcillis*), feeble. (Root unknown.)

Imbibe, to drink in. (F.-L.; or L.) F. *imbiber* (16th cent.). -L. *imbibere*, to drink in. -L. *im-* (for *in-*), in; *bibere*, to drink.

Imbricated, bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile. (L.) Botanical. From pp. of L. *imbricāre*, to cover with gutter-tiles. -L. *imbric-*, stem of *imbrex*, a gutter-tile. -L. *imbri-*, decl. stem of *imber*, a shower of rain. + Gk. *dappós*, foam; Skt. *abhra*, a rain-cloud; Brugm. i. § 466.

Imbroglío, intrigue, perplexity. (Ital.)

IMMUNITY

Ital. *imbroglio*, perplexity. -Ital. *imbrogliare*, to entangle. -Ital. *im-* (for *in*), in; *broglío*, a broil, confusion; see **Broil** (2).

Imbrue, **Embrue**, to moisten, drench. (F.-L.) M. F. *embruer*; *s'embruer*, 'to imbrue or bedabble himself with'; Cot. Variant of O. F. *embeverer*, *embreuver*, to moisten. -F. *em-* (L. *in*, in); and a causal verb *-bever*, to give to drink, turned into *-brever* in the 16th cent., and then into *-bruer*; see F. *abreuver* in Hatzfeld. O. F. *bever* answers to a L. type **biberāre*, to give to drink; from L. *bibere*, to drink. See **Beverage**.

Imbue, to cause to drink in, tinge deeply. (F.-L.) O. F. *imbuer*. -L. *imbuerē*, to cause to drink in; where *-buerē* is a causal form, apparently allied to *bibere*, to drink.

Imitate. (L.) From pp. of L. *imitārī*, to imitate; frequentative of **imāre*, not found; cf. L. *imā-go*. See **Image**.

Immaculate. (L.) L. *im-maculātus*, unspotted. -L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; *maculātus*, spotted. See **Maculate**.

Immediate, without intervention or means. (F.-L.) M. F. *immediat*. -L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; *mediātus*, pp. of L. *mediāre*, to be in the middle. -L. *medius*, middle. See **Medium**.

Immense. (F.-L.) F. *immense*. -L. *immensus*, immeasurable. -L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, to measure. See **Measure**.

Immerge, to plunge into. (L.) L. *immergere* (pp. *im-mersus*), to plunge into. -L. *im-* (for *in*), in; *mergere*, to plunge. See **Merge**. Der. *immers-ion*.

Immigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *immigrāre*, to migrate to. (*Im-*=*in*, in.) See **Migrate**.

Imminent, near at hand. (L.) L. *imminent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *im-minēre*, to project over. -L. *im-* (for *in*), upon; *-minēre*, to project, as in *ē-minēre*.

Immit, to inject. (L.) In Kersey (1715). L. *im-mittere*, to send into (pp. *immissus*). -L. *im-* (= *in*), in; *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. Der. *immiss-ion*.

Immolate, to offer in sacrifice. (L.) From pp. of L. *immolāre*, to sacrifice, lit. to throw meal upon a victim. -L. *im-* (for *in*), upon; *mola*, meal, cognate with E. **Meal** (1).

Immunity, freedom from obligation. (F.-L.) F. *immunité*, immunity. -L. *immunitatem*, acc. of *immunitās*, exemp-

IMMURE

tion.—L. *immūnis*, exempt from public services.—L. *im-* (for *in*), not; *mūnis*, serving, obliging (whence also *commūnis*, common). See Common.

Immure. (F.—L.) For *emmure*.—M. F. *immurer*, to shut up in prison, lit. to enclose with a wall.—L. *im-* (= *in*), in; *mūrus*, a wall.

Imp, a graft, offspring, demon. (Late L.—Gk.) Formerly in a good sense, meaning a scion, offspring. M. E. *imp*, a graft on a tree (A. S. *impe*); *impen*, to graft.—Late L. *impotus*, a graft (Lex Salica); [whence also Dan. *ympe*, Swed. *ympa*, G. *impfen*, O. H. G. *impfōn*, to graft].—Gk. *ἐμψυρος*, engrafted; James i. 21.—Gk. *ἐμψύειν*, to implant.—Gk. *ἐμ-* (for *ἐν*), in; *ψύειν*, to produce, from ✓BHEU, to be; see Be.

Impact, a striking against. (L.) *Impact-us*, pp. of *impingere*, to impinge. See *Impinge*.

Impair, to make worse, injure, weaken. (F.—L.) M. E. *empeiren*.—O. F. *empeïrer*, later *empeïrer*, 'to impair'; Cot.—Late L. *impēiorāre*, to make worse.—L. *im-* (for *in*), prep., with intensive force; and *pior*, worse, a comparative form from a lost positive. Cf. *Pessimist*.

Impale, to fix on a stake. (L.) Late L. *impālāre* (whence F. *empaler*).—L. *im-* (for *in*), on; *pālus*, a stake. See *Pale* (1).

Impart. (F.—L.) M. F. *impartir*.—L. *impartire*, *impertire*, to give a share to.—L. *im-* (= *in*), to, upon; *partire*, to part, from *parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See *Part*.

Impassive. From *Im-* (4) and *Passive*.

Impawn. From *Im-* (3) and *Pawn* (1).

Impeach, to charge with a crime. (F.—L.) The original sense was 'to hinder'; as, 'to impeach and stop their breath,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 3.—O. F. *empescher*, 'to hinder, stop, bar, impeach'; Cot. Older spelling *empescher*, where the *s* is adventitious. [Littre and Scheler connect the mod. F. *empêcher* with Prov. *empedegar*, from Late L. *impedicāre*, to fetter.—L. *im-* (for *in*), on, upon; *pedica*, a fetter, from *ped-*, stem of *pes*, a foot.] β. At the same time the usual sense of E. *impeach* and some (at least) of the senses of O. F. *empescher* above are due to O. F. *empacher*, Span. *empachar*, Ital. *impacciare*, to delay; from a Late L. frequent. form (**impacticāre*, in Körtling, § 4110) of L.

IMPORT

impingere (pp. *impactus*), to bind, fasten; see *Pact*. See *Dispatch*.

Impede, to obstruct. (L.) From L. *impedire*, to entangle the feet, obstruct.—L. *im-* (= *in*), in; *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot. Der. *impedi-ment*.

Impel. (L.) L. *im-pellere*, to urge on.—L. *im-* (for *in*), on; *pellere*, to drive; see *Pulsate*. Der. *impulse*, L. *impulsus*, sb., from the pp. *impulsus*.

Impend, to hang over. (L.) L. *impendere*, to hang over.—L. *im-* (for *in*), on, over; *pendere*, to hang. See *Pendant*.

Imperative. (F.—L.) F. *impératif*, imperious.—L. *imperātīvus*, due to a command.—L. *imperātum*, a command; neut. of *imperātus*, pp. of *imperāre*, to command. See *Emperor*.

Imperial. (F.—L.) O. F. *empérial*, later *impérial*.—L. *imperialis*, belonging to an empire.—L. *imperium*, an empire. See *Empire*.

Impertinent. From *Im-* (4) and *Pertinent*.

Impervious. From *Im-* (4) and *Pervious*.

Impetus. (L.) L. *impetus*, lit. 'a falling on'; a rush, attack.—L. *im-* (in), on; *petere*, to fall, fly, seek. See *Petition*.

Impinge, to strike against. (L.) L. *impingere*, to strike against.—L. *im-* (in), on, upon; *pangere*, to fasten, also to strike. See *Pact*.

Implement, a tool. (Late L.—L.) Late L. *implementum*, an accomplishing; hence, means for accomplishing.—L. *implere*, to fill in, execute.—L. *im-* (for *in*), in; *plere*, to fill. See *Plenary*.

Implicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *implicare*, to involve.—L. *im-* (in), in; *plicare*, to fold. See *Ply*.

Implicit. (F.—L.) F. *implicite*.—L. *implicitus*, old pp. of *implicare* (above).

Implore. (F.—L.) F. *implorer*.—L. *implorāre*, to implore.—L. *im-* (= *in*), on, upon; *plorāre*, to wail. Cf. *de-plore*.

Imply. (F.—L.) Coined from L. *im-* (in), and *ply*; as if from a F. **implier*; but the F. form was *impliquer*, still earlier *employer* (whence E. *employ*). See *Ply*.

Import. (F.—L.; or L.) In two senses: (1) to signify.—M. F. *importer*, to signify.—L. *importāre*, to import, bring in, introduce, cause: (2) to bring in from abroad; directly from the same L. *im-*

IMPORTABLE

portāre.—L. *im-* (*in*), in; *portāre*, to bring. Der. *import-ant*, i.e. importing much. See *Port* (1).

importable, intolerable; *obsolete*. (F.—L.) M. F. *importable*.—L. *importābilis*, that cannot be borne.—L. *im-* (*in*-), not; *portāre*, to bear.

Importune, to molest. (F.—L.) From M. E. *importune*, adj., troublesome.—F. *importun*, 'importunate'; Cot.—L. *importūnus*, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome. Orig. 'hard of access'; from L. *im-* (*in*-), not; *portus*, access, a harbour. See *Port* (2). Der. *importun-ale*, from pp. of Late L. *importūnāri*, to vex, dep. vb.

Impose. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *imposer*, to lay upon.—F. *im-* (L. *in*), upon; F. *poser*, to lay. See *Pose* (1).

Imposition. (F.—L.) F. *imposition*.—L. acc. *impositiōnem*, a laying on.—L. *impositus*, pp. of *imponere*, to lay on.—L. *im-* (*in*), on; *ponere*, to lay.

impost. (F.—L.) O. F. *impost*, a tax.—L. pp. neut. *impositum* (above), a thing imposed.

Imposthume, an abscess. (F.—L.—Gk.) Better *aposthume*, as in Cotgrave.—M. F. *aposthume*, 'an aposthume, an inward swelling full of corrupt matter.' A still better spelling is M. F. *aposteme*, also in Cotgrave.—L. *apostēma*.—Gk. ἀποστήμα, a standing away from; hence, a separation of corrupt matter.—Gk. ἀπό, away; στή, base of στήναι, I set, place, stand. (✓STĀ.)

Impostor. (L.) L. *impostor*, a deceiver; from L. *imponere*, to impose, also, to impose upon, cheat. See *Imposition*.

Impotence. (F.—L.) F. (and O. F.) *impotence*.—L. *impotentia*, inability.—L. *impotent*, stem of *impotens*, powerless. See *Im-* (4) and *Potent*.

Impoverish. (F.—L.) From O. F. *empovris*, stem of pres. pt. of *empovrir*, to impoverish.—F. *em-* (= L. *in*), extremely; O. F. *poivre*, poor, from Lat. *pauperem*, acc. of *pauper*, poor. See *Poverty* and *Poor*.

Imprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. *imprecāri*, to call down upon by prayer.—L. *im-* (*in*), upon; *precāri*, to pray. See *Precarious* and *Pray*.

Impregnable. (F.—L.) The *gn* orig. represented the sound of *n* followed by a slight glide; cf. M. E. *regne*, pron. (ren'ya), whence E. *reign*.—F. *imprenable*, 'impregnable'; Cot.—F. *im-* (= L. *in*-),

IMPROVISE

not; F. *prendre*, from L. *prehendere*, to take, seize. See *Prehensile*.

Impregnate, to render pregnant. (L.) From pp. of L. *impragnāre*, to impregnate.—L. *im-* (for *in*), in; **pragnāre*, only used in the pres. pt. *pragnans*; see *Pregnant*.

Imprese, an heraldic device, with a motto. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Rich. II. iii. 1. 25. Also spelt *impresa* (Nares).—O. F. *impresa*.—Ital. *impresa*, 'an imprese, an emblem; also, an enterprise'; Florio. Fem. of *impreso*, undertaken (hence, adopted), pp. of *imprendere*, to undertake.—L. *in*, in; *prehendere*, to lay hold of. Doublet, *emprise*, an enterprise, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 12; from F. *emprise*, fem. pp. of *emprendre*, to undertake (Cotgrave).—Ital. *imprendere*. Der. *impresario*, an undertaker, stage-manager; from *impresa* an undertaking.

Impress. (L.) L. *impressāre*, frequent of *imprimere*, to press upon.—L. *im-* (*in*), on; *primere*, to press. See *Press*.

imprint. (F.—L.) The verb, in Sir T. More, is formed as if from *im-* and *print*; but *print* itself is short for *emprint*.—O. F. *empreinte*, 'a stamp, print'; Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of *emprendre*, 'to print, stamp'; id.—L. *imprimere*, to impress, press upon (above). See *Print*.

Imprison. (F.—L.) For *emprison*.—O. F. *emprisonner*, to imprison.—O. F. *em-* (for L. *in*), in; *prison*, a prison. See *Prison*.

Impromptu, a thing said off hand. (F.—L.) F. *impromptu*.—L. *in promptu*, in readiness; where *promptu* is abl. of *promptus*, a sb. formed from *promere*, to bring forward; see *Prompt*.

Improprie, to appropriate to private use. (L.) Coined from L. *im-* (*in*), in; *propriare*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own. See *Proper*.

Improve. (F.—L.) Formerly *emprove*, for late M. E. *emproven* (Skelton), which was itself an alteration of M. E. *approven*, to benefit.—O. F. *aproer*, *approver*, to benefit.—O. F. *a* (for L. *ad*, to), and *prou*, sb., profit, answering to Ital. *prode*, sb., benefit. Cf. Ital. *prode*, adj., good, valiant; see *Prowess*. ¶ The O. F. sb. *emprovement*, improvement, occurs in Godefroy.

Improvise. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *improviser*.—Ital. *improvvisare*, to sing ex-

IMPUDENT

temporaneous verses. — Ital. *improviso*, sudden, unprovided for. — L. *improvisus*, unforeseen. — L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; *pro*, before; *visus*, pp. of *videre*, to see. See **Vision**.

Impudent, shameless. (F.—L.) F. *impudent*. — L. *impudent*, stem of *impudens*, shameless. — L. *im-* (for *in-*), not; *pu*, modest, pres. pt. of *puđere*, to feel shame.

Impugn. (F.—L.) F. *impugner*. — L. *impugnare*, to fight against. — L. *im-* (for *in-*), against; *pugnare*, to fight, from *pugna*, a battle; cf. *pugnus*, a fist.

Impulse; see **Impel**.

Impunity. (F.—L.) F. *impunité*. — L. acc. *impunitatem*, acc. of *impunitas*, impunity. — L. *impūni-s*, without punishment. — L. *im-* (= *in-*), not; *pena*, punishment. See **Pain**.

Impute. (F.—L.) F. *imputer*. — L. *imputare*, to ascribe. — L. *im-* (*in-*), towards; *putare*, to reckon. See **Putative**.

In, prep. (E.) A. S. *in*. + Du. *in*, Icel. *í*, Swed. Dan. *i*, Goth. *in*, G. *in*, W. *yn*, O. Irish *in*, L. *in*, Gk. *ἐν*, *ἐν*. L. *in* is for O. L. *en* (as in *en-do*) = Gk. *ἐν*. Der. *inn-er*, A. S. *innere*; *in-most*, A. S. *innemest* (i. e. *inne-m-est*, a double superl. form). The form *innermost* is also a corruption of A. S. *innemest*. Also *in-ward*, *there-in*, *where-in*, *with-in*, *in-as-much*, *in-so-much*, *in-ter*, *in-tro*. And see **Inn**.

In- (1), prefix. (E.) In some words, it is only the prep. *in* in composition. Exx.: *in-born*, *in-breathe*, *in-bred*, *in-land*, &c. And see **Im-** (1).

In- (2), prefix. (L.) In some words, it is the L. prep. *in* in composition. Exx.: *in-augurate*, *in-carcerate*, &c. Sometimes, it has passed through French; as *in-dication*, &c. ¶ It becomes *il-* before *l*, *im-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*, *ir-* before *r*.

In- (3), negative prefix. (L.; or F.—L.) From L. neg. prefix *in-*, cognate with E. neg. prefix *un-*; see **Un-** (1), **An-**, **A-** (9). ¶ It becomes *i-* before *gn*, as in *i-gnoble*; *il-* before *l*; *im-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*; *ir-* before *r*. Der. *in-ability*, *in-accessible*, &c., &c.; for which see *able*, *access*, &c.

Inane, empty, silly, useless. (L.) L. *inānis*, void, empty. Root unknown. Der. *inan-i-ty*.

Inanition, exhaustion from lack of food. (F.—L.) F. *inanition*, 'an emptying'; Cot. From the pp. of *inānīre*, to empty; from *inānis* (above).

INCESSANT

Inaugurate. (L.) From pp. of L. *in-augurare*, to practise augury, to consecrate, begin formally. — L. *in*, in, upon; *augur*, an augur; see **Augur**.

Inca, a royal title. (Peruv.) Peruv. *inca*, a title. Cf. Peruv. *capay hapac Inca*, king of Peru (*capay* = only; *hapac* = lord). *Inca* was orig. the chief of a tribe (Oviedo).

Incandescent, glowing hot. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *in-candescere*, to glow; where *candescere* is the inceptive form of *candere*, to glow. See **Candid**.

Incantation. (F.—L.) F. *incantation*. — L. *incantationem*, acc. of *incantatio*, an enchanting. — L. *incantare*, to enchant. — L. *in*, on, upon; *cantare*, to sing, frequent. of *canere*, to sing. See **Enchant** and **Cant** (1).

Incarcerate, to imprison. (L.) L. *in*, in; and *carcerārus*, pp. of *carcerare*, to imprison, from *carcer*, a prison.

Incarnadine, to dye of a red colour. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *incarnadin*, carnation colour (Cot.). — Ital. *incarnadino*, carnation colour (Florio); also spelt *incarnatino*. — Ital. *incarnato*, incarnate; also, of flesh colour. — L. *incarnātus*, pp. of *incarnare*, to clothe with flesh (below).

Incarnation. (F.—L.) F. *incarnation*. — L. acc. *incarnationem*, embodiment in flesh. — L. *incarnātus*, pp. of *incarnare*, to clothe with flesh. — L. *in*, on; and *carne*, decl. base of *caro*, flesh. See **Carnal**.

Incendiary. (L.) L. *incendiārius*, setting on fire. — L. *incendium*, a burning. — L. *incendere*, to set on fire. — L. *in*, upon; and **candere*, to burn (not found), allied to Skt. *chand*, to shine.

Incense (1), to inflame. (L.) From L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, to set on fire; see above.

Incense (2), smell of burnt spices. (F.—L.) F. *encens*, incense, burnt spices. — L. *incensum*, that which is burnt; neut. of pp. of *incendere*, to set on fire (above).

Incentive. (L.) L. *incentivus*, striking up a tune, inciting. — L. **incentus*, unused pp. of *incinere*, to sound an instrument. — L. *in*, into; and *canere*, to sound, sing. See **Ohant**.

Inceptive. (F.—L.) O. F. *inceptif*, adj., beginning (Godefroy). — Late L. **inceptivus* (not found). — L. *incept-us*, pp. of *incipere*, to begin; see **Incipient**.

Incessant, ceaseless. (F.—L.) F. *incessant*. — L. *incessant-* stem of *incessans*,

INCEST

unceasing. = L. *in-*, not; *cessans*, ceasing, pres. pt. of *cessare*, to cease, frequent. of *cadere*, to yield. See *Cease* and *Cede*.

Incest, impurity. (F. - L.) M. E. *incest*. = F. *inceste*, sb. m. = L. *incestus* (gen. -*us*), incest. = L. *incestus*, unchaste. = L. *in-*, not; *castus*, chaste. See *Chaste*.

Inch (1), the twelfth part of a foot. (L. - Gk.) M. E. *inche*. A. S. *ynce*. = L. *uncia*, an inch; also an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound. = Sicilian *ovykia*, the same. = Gk. *dykos*, bulk, weight. Doublet, ounce (1). And see *Uncia*.

Inch (2), an island. (Gael.) Gael. *innis*, an island. + Irish *inis*; W. *ynys*; Bret. *enez*; Corn. *enys*.

Incident. (F. - L.) F. *incident*, 'an incident;' Cot. = L. *incident-*, stem of pres. pt. of *incidere*, to fall upon. = L. *in*, on; and *cadere*, to fall. See *Cadence*.

Incipient. (L.) L. *incipient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *incipere*, to begin. = L. *in*, upon; *capere*, to lay hold of. See *Capacious*.

Incise, to cut into. (F. - L.) F. *inciser*. = L. *incisus*, pp. of *in-cidere*, to cut into. = L. *in*, in; *cadere*, to cut. See *Cæsura*.

Incite. (F. - L.) F. *inciler*. = L. *incitare*, to urge on. = L. *in*, on; *citare*, to urge. See *Cite*.

Incline, to lean towards. (F. - L.) F. *incliner*. = L. *inclinare*. = L. *in*, towards; **clinare*, to lean, cognate with E. *Lean* (1), q. v. Doublet, *encline*.

Inclose. (F. - L.) For *enclose*. = O. F. *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, to include. = L. *includere*, to shut in. = L. *in*, in; *claudere*, to shut. See *Clause*.

Include. (L.) From L. *includere* (above).

Incognito, lit. unknown. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *incognito*, unknown. = L. *in-cognitus*, not known. = L. *in-*, not; *cognitus*, known. See *Cognition*.

Income, gain, revenue. (E.) Properly that which comes in; from *in* and *come*. So also *out-come*, i. e. result.

Incommode. (F. - L.) F. *incommoder*, to inconvenience. = L. *incommodare*, to inconvenience. = L. *in*, not; *commodus*, fit; see *Commodious*.

Incony, fine, delicate, very dear. (E.) In Shak. For *in-conny*; where *in-* is intensive, as in M. E. *in-ly*, very; and *conny* (also *canny*) is North E., meaning skilful, gentle, pleasant, &c. From E.

INDEMNIFY

can, I know (how); cf. Icel. *kunnigr*, knowing, wise.

Incorporate. (L.) L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporare*, to furnish with a body; hence to form into a body. = L. *in*, in; *corpor-*, stem of *corpus*, a body. See *Corporal* (2).

Increase. (F. - L.) M. E. *incresen*, *encresen*. = F. *en* (L. *in*); and A. F. *creiss-*, stem of pres. pt. of A. F. *creistre*, O. F. *croistre* (F. *croître*), to grow, from L. *crescere*, to grow. See *Cressent*. Der. *increase*, sb.; A. F. *encrees*.

Increment. (L.) L. *incrémentum*, an increase. L. *in*, in, used intensively; *cre-*, as in *cre-tum*, supine of *crecere*, to grow, with suffix *-mentum*. Cf. *de-crement*.

Incubate. (L.) From pp. of Lat. *incubare*, to sit on eggs to hatch them. = L. *in*, upon; *cubare*, to lie down, to sit.

Incubus. (L.) L. *incubus*, a nightmare. = L. *in-cubare*, to lie upon (above).

Inculcate. (L.) From pp. of L. *inculcare*, lit. to tread in, hence, to enforce by admonition. = L. *in*, in; *calcare*, to tread. See *Calk*.

Inculpate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *inculpare*, to bring blame upon. = L. *in*, upon; *culpāre*, to blame. See *Culpable*.

Incumbent. (L.) L. *incumbent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *incumbere*, to recline on, rest on or in (remain in); where **cumbere* is a nasalised form allied to *cubare*, to lie down. So also *pro-cumbent*, prostrate; *re-cumbent*, lying back upon; *suc-cumb*, to lie under, yield to.

Incur. (L.) L. *incurrere*, to run into, run upon. = L. *in*, upon; *currere*, to run. See *Current*.

Incursion. (F. - L.) M. F. *incursion*. = L. *incursionem*, acc. of *incursio*, an inroad. = L. *incursus*, pp. of *incurrere*, to run into, attack (above).

Incurvate, to crook. (L.) From pp. of L. *incurvare*, to bend into a curve. = L. *in*, in; *curvare*, to bend. See *Curve*.

Indeed, truly. (E.) For *in deed*, i. e. in fact; see *Deed*.

Indelible. (F. - L.) For *indeleble*. = M. F. *indelebilis*, 'indelible;' Cot. = L. *indelzibilis*, indelible. = L. *in-*, not; *delebilis*, destructible, from *deletere*, to destroy. See *Delete*.

Indemnify, to make damage good. (L.) Ill coined; from L. *indenini-s*, un-

INDEMNITY

harméd, free from loss; and F. *-fier*, for L. *-fic-äre*, for *facere*, to make (as in *magni-fy*). L. *indemnitas* is from L. *in-*, not; and *damnum*, loss. See *Damn*.

indemnity. (F.—L.) F. *indemnité*. —L. acc. *indemnitätē*. —L. *in-demi-nis*, unharmed, free from loss (*damnum*).

indent (1), to cut into points like teeth. (Law L.) A law term. —Law L. *indentäre*, to notch. —L. *in*, in; *dent-*, stem of *dens*, a tooth. Der. *indenture* (F. *indenture*); so called because duplicate deeds were cut with notched edges to fit one another.

indent (2), to make a dint in. (E.) From E. *in*, prep.; and *dent*, a dint. See *Dint*. Suggested by *indent* (1), but quite a distinct word.

Index. (L.) L. *index* (stem *indic-*), a discloser, something that indicates. —L. *indicäre*, to point out. —L. *in*, in, to; *dicäre*, to appoint, declare, allied to *dicere*, to say; see *Diction*.

indicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *indicäre*, to point at, point out (above).

indict. (F.—L.) For *indite* (which is the French spelling), and so pronounced. See *Indite*.

indiction, a cycle of fifteen years. (L.) O. F. *indiction*, an appointment of tributes arranged for fifteen years; the lit. sense is merely 'appointment'. —L. *indictionem*, acc. of *indictio*, an appointment, esp. of a tax. —L. *indictus*, pp. of *indicare*, to appoint, impose a tax. —L. *in*, upon; *dicere*, to say. See *Diction*.

Indigenous, native. (L.) Late L. *indigen-us*, native; with suffix *-ous*. —L. *indi-* = O. Lat. *indu*, within (cf. Gk. *ēvdov*); and *gen-*, as in *gen-i-tus*, born, pp. of *gignere*, to beget; see *Genus*.

Indigent, destitute. (F.—L.) M. F. *indigent*. —L. *indigent*, stem of pres. part. of *indigere*, to be in want. —L. *ind-*, for *indu*, an O. Lat. extension from *in*, in (cf. Gk. *ēvdov*, within); *egere*, to want, be in need; cf. L. *indigens*, needy. Cf. Gk. *dxiv*, poor, needy (Theocritus).

Indigo, a blue dye. (F.—Span.—L.—Gk.—Pers.—Skt.) F. *indigo*. —Span. *indico*. —L. *indicum*, indigo; neut. of *Indicus*, Indian (hence Indian dye). —Gk. *lvduvov*, indigo; neut. of *lvduvov*, Indian. —Pers. *Hind*, India; a name due to the river Indus. —Skt. *sindhu-*, the river Indus; a large river. —Skt. *syand*, to flow. ¶ The Persian changes initial *s* into *h*.

INERT

Indite. (F.—L.) For *endite*. M. F. *endicter*, O. F. *enditer*, to indict, accuse; also spelt *inditer*. —Late L. *indictäre*, to point out, frequent. of *indicare*, to appoint. See *Indicate*. Doubtless confused with the closely related L. *indicäre*, to point out.

Indolence. (F.—L.) F. *indolence*. —L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain; hence, ease, idleness. —L. *in-*, not; *dolent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *dolere*, to grieve. See *Doleful*.

Indomitable. (L.) Coined from *in-*, not; *domitäre*, to subdue, frequent. of *domäre*, to tame. See *Daunt*.

Indubitable. (F.—L.) M. F. *indubitable*. —L. *indubitabilis*, not to be doubted. —L. *in-*, not; *dubitabilis*, doubtful, from *dubitäre*, to doubt; see *Doubt*.

Induce. (L.) L. *inducere*, to lead to. —L. *in*, in, to; *ducere*, to lead; see *Duke*.

induct. (L.) From L. *induct-us*, pp. of *inducere*, to bring in (above).

Indue (1), to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 6. 35. —L. *induere*, to put into, put on, clothe with. The prefix is *ind-*, not *in-* (for this prefix see *Indigent*); cf. *ex-uvie*, spoils, *ind-uvie*, clothes. See *Exuvie*.

Indue (2), a corruption of *Emdue*, q. v.

Indulgence. (F.—L.) F. *indulgence*. —L. *indulgentia*. —L. *indulgent*, stem of pres. pt. of *indulgere*, to be courteous to, indulge. (Of unknown origin.)

Indurate, to harden. (L.) From pp. of L. *indurare*, to harden. —L. *in*, intensive; *durare*, to harden, from *durus*, hard. See *Dure*.

Industry. (F.—L.) F. *industrie*. —L. *industria*. —L. *industrius*, diligent. Origin uncertain.

Inebriate. (L.) From L. *inēbriatus*, pp. of *inēbriäre*, to make drunk. —L. *in*, in, very; *ēbriäre*, to make drunk, from *ēbrius*, drunk. See *Ēbriety*.

Ineffable. (F.—L.) F. *ineffable*. —L. *ineffabilis*, unspeakable. —L. *in-*, not; *ef-* (for *ex*), out; *fā-rī*, to speak; with suffix *-bilis*. See *Fate*.

Inept, foolish. (F.—L.) XVII cent. —M. F. *inepte*. —L. *ineptus*, improper, foolish. —L. *in-*, not; and *aptus*, fit. (Also *inapt*, from *in-*, not, and *apt*.) See *Apt*.

Inert. (L.) L. *inerti-*, stem of *iners*, unskilful, inactive. —L. *in-*, not; *ars*, skill. See *Art* (2).

INEXORABLE

Inexorable. (F.—L.) F. *inexorable*. —L. *inexorabilis*, that cannot be moved by intreaty.—L. *in-*, not; *exorare*, to gain by intreaty, from L. *ex*, out, greatly, and *orare*, to pray. See Oration.

Infamy. (F.—L.) F. *infamie*. —L. *infamia*, ill fame.—L. *infami-s*, adj., of ill fame.—L. *in-*, not, bad; *fama*, fame. See Fame.

Infant. (L.) L. *infant-*, stem of *infans*, not speaking, hence, a very young babe.—L. *in-*, not; *fans*, pres. pt. of *fari*, to speak.

Infantry. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *infanterie*. —Ital. *infanteria*, foot-soldiers; orig. a band of 'infants,' as young men were called.—Ital. *infante*, an infant.—L. *infantem*, acc. of *infans* (above).

Infatuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *infatuare*, to make a fool of.—L. *in*, in, greatly; *fatuus*, foolish. See Fatuous.

Infect. to taint. (F.—L.) M. E. *infect*, as pp.; also *infecten*, vb.—O. F. *infect*, infected.—L. *infectus*, pp. of *in-ficere*, to put in, dye, stain.—L. *in*, in; *facere*, to put. See Fact.

Infer. to imply. (F.—L.) M. F. *inferer*; F. *inferer*. —L. *inferre*, to bring in, introduce.—L. *in*, in; *ferre*, to bring. See Fertile.

Inferior. (F.—L.) M. F. *inferieur*. —L. *inferiorem*, acc. of *inferior*, lower, comp. of *inferus*, low, nether. Strictly, *inferus* is itself a compar. form, which some connect with Skt. *adhara*, lower; which is doubtful. See Brugm. i. § 589 (note).

Infernal. (F.—L.) F. *infernal*. —L. *infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions.—L. *infernus*, lower; extended from *inferus* (above).

Infest. to harass. (F.—L.) F. *infester*. —L. *infestare*, to attack.—L. *infestus*, attacking, hostile; orig. unsafe. Origin doubtful.

Infidel. (F.—L.) M. F. *infidele*, 'infidel'; Cot.—L. *infidelis*, faithless.—L. *in-*, not; *fidelis*, faithful, from *fidēs*, faith. See Faith.

Infinite. (F.—L.) O. F. *infini* (F. *infini*). —L. *infinitus*, unended.—L. *in-*, not; *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, to end, from *finis*, end. See Final.

Infirm. (L.) L. *infirmus*, not strong, weak.—L. *in-*, not; *firmus*, firm. See Firm. Der. *infirm-ar-y*, *infirm-i-ty*.

Inflate. (L.) From pp. of L. *inflare*,

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to blow into, puff up.—L. *in*, in; *flare*, to blow. See Flatulent.

Infect. to modulate the voice, &c. (L.) L. *inflectere*, lit. to bend in.—L. *in*, in; *flexere*, to bend. See Flexible.

Infect. (L.) From L. *inflictus*, pp. of *infligere*, to inflict, lit. to strike upon.—L. *in*, upon; and *figere*, to strike. See Afflict.

Inflorescence. mode of flowering. (F.—L.) F. *inflorescence*. From the pres. pt. of L. *inflorescere*, to burst into blossom.—L. *in*, into; and *florescere*, inceptive form of *florere*, to bloom. See Flourish.

Influence. (F.—L.) O. F. *influence*, a flowing in, esp. used of the influence of planets.—Late L. *influentia*. —L. *influent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *influer*, to flow into.—L. *in*, into; *fluere*, to flow. See Fluent.

Influenza. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *influenza*, influence, also used of a severe catarrh. A doublet of Influence (above).

Influx. (F.—L.) O. F. *influx*. —L. *influxus*, a flowing in.—L. *in*, in; *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, to flow.

Inform. to impart knowledge to. (F.—L.) F. *informer*. —L. *informare*, to put into form, mould; also, to tell, inform.—L. *in*, into; *forma*, form. See Form.

Infractio. violation of law. (F.—L.) F. *infractio*. —L. acc. *infractiōnem*, a weakening, breaking into.—L. *infractus*, pp. of *in-fringere* (below).

Infringe. (L.) L. *infringere*, to break into, violate law.—L. *in*, into; *frangere*, to break. See Fragile.

Infuriate. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *infuriato*, pp. of *infuriare*, to fly into a rage.—Ital. *in furia*, 'in a fury, ragingly'; Florio.—L. *in*, in; *furia*, rage. See Fury. ¶ Or from Late L. pp. *infuriatus* (Ducange).

Infuse. (F.—L.) F. *infuser*. —L. *infusus*, pp. of *infundere*, to pour in.—L. *in*, in; *fundere*, to pour. See Fuse (1).

Ingenious. (F.—L.) M. F. *ingenieux* (Cot.). —L. *ingeniōsus*, clever.—L. *ingenium*, natural capacity; see Engine.

Ingenuous. (L.) L. *ingenuus*, in-born, free-born, frank; with suffix *-ous*. —L. *in*, in; *gen-*, as in *gen-i-tus*, born, pp. of *gignere*, to beget. See Genus.

Ingle (1), fire. (C.) Lowl. Sc. *ingle*, fire. Perhaps from Gael and Irish *aingeal*, fire. Allied to Irish *ong*, Russ. *ogone*, fire. See Ignition.

INGLE

Ingle (a), a darling, paramour. (Du. or Fries.—L.—Gk.) Also *engle* (Nares). M. Du. *ingel*, *engel*, an angel (hence, a term of endearment). Koolman notes E. Fries. *engel*, an angel, as being commonly used as a term of endearment and as a female name.—L. *angelus*.—Gk. ἄγγελος. See **Angel**.

Ingot, a mass of unwrought metal. (E.) M. E. *ingot*, Chaucer, C. T. 16677, &c., where it means a mould for molten metal. But the true sense is 'that which is poured in,' a mass of metal.—A. S. *in*, in; and *got-en*, poured, pp. of *gēotan*, to pour, fuse metals. Cf. Du. *ingieten*, Swed. *ingjuta*, to pour in. Also Du. *gielen*, G. *giessen*, Icel. *gjóta* (pp. *gotinn*), Dan. *gyde*, Swed. *gjuta*, Goth. *giutan*, to pour, shed, fuse; cognate with L. *fundere*. (✓GHEU.) Hence F. *lingot*, for *l'ingot*. + G. *einguss*, a pouring in, also an ingot; Swed. *ingöte*, the neck of a mould for metals.

Ingrain, to dye of a fast colour. (F.—L.) M. E. *engreynen*.—M. F. *engrainer* (Palsg.).—F. *en graine*, in grain, with a fast colour.—F. *en*, in (L. *in*); Late L. *grāna*, cochineal dye, from *grānum*, a grain. See **Grain** and **Cochineal**.

Ingrate, ungrateful. (F.—L.) F. *ingrat*.—L. *ingrātus*, not pleasing.—L. *in*, not; *grātus*, pleasing. See **Grateful**.

Ingratiate, to commend to the favour of (L.) Coined from L. *in*, in; *grātia*, favour, grace. See **Grace**.

Ingredient, that which enters into a compound. (F.—L.) F. *ingrédient* (the same).—L. *ingrédient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ingredi*, to enter upon, begin (hence to enter into).—L. *in*, in; *gradī*, to go. See **Grade**.

Ingress. (L.) L. *ingressus*, an entering.—L. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredi* (above).

Inguinal, relating to the groin. (L.) L. *inguinalis* (the same).—L. *inguin-*, stem of *inguen*, the groin.

Inhabit. (F.—L.) M. F. *inhabiter*.—L. *inhabitāre*, to dwell in.—L. *in*, in; *habitāre*, to dwell. See **Habitation**.

Inhale. (L.) L. *inhālāre*, to breathe in, draw in breath.—L. *in*, in; *hālāre*, to breathe. Cf. **Exhale**.

Inherent. (L.) L. *inherent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *in-herere*, to stick in. Hence *inherere*, as a verb. See **Hesitate**.

Inherit. (F.—L.) O. F. *enheriter*.—Late L. *inhereditāre*.—L. *in*, in; *herēd-em*, acc. of *herēs*, an heir. See **Heir**.

INN

Inhibit, to check. (L.) From L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere*, to keep in, hold in.—L. *in*, in; *habēre*, to have, keep. See **Habit**.

Inimical. (L.) L. *inimicalis*, extended from *inimicus*, hostile.—L. *in*, not; and *amicus*, friendly. See **Enemy** and **Amiable**.

Iniquity, vice. (F.—L.) M. E. *iniquitee*.—F. *iniquité*.—L. *iniquitatem*, acc. of *iniquitas*, injustice.—L. *in*, not; *aquitas*, equity. See **Equity**.

Initial, pertaining to the beginning. (F.—L.) F. *initial*.—L. *initialis*, adj. from *initium*, a beginning.—L. *initum*, supine of *in-ire*, to go in, to enter into or upon.—L. *in*, in; *ire*, to go.

Initiate, to begin. (L.) From pp. of L. *initiare*, to begin.—L. *initium* (above).

Inject. (L.) From *inietus*, pp. of L. *inicare*, to cast in, throw into.—L. *in*, in; *iaccere*, to throw. See **Jet** (1).

Injunction, command. (L.) From L. *inimunctio*, an order.—L. *inimunctus*, pp. of *iniungere*, to bid. See **Enjoin**.

Injure. (F.—L.) F. *injurier*.—Late L. *iniuriāre*; for L. *iniuriāri*, to harm.—L. *iniuria*, harm.—L. *iniurius*, wrong.—L. *in*, not; *iūr-*, for *iūs*, law, right. See **Just**.

Ink. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *enke*.—O. F. *enque* (F. *encre*).—Late L. *encaustum*; L. *encaustum*, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors; neut. of *encaustus*, burnt in.—Gk. ἔγκυστος, burnt in.—Gk. *en*, in; *kalō*, I burn. (Cf. Ital. *inchiostro*, ink.) See **Encaustic**.

Inkle, a kind of tape. (Origin unknown.) Perhaps from M. Du. *enkel*, Du. *enkel*, single, as opposed to double; but there is no obvious connexion.

Inkling, a hint, intimation. (Scand.?) M. E. *inkling*, a whisper, murmur, low speaking. Alexander, when in disguise, feared he was discovered, because he 'herd a *nyngkiling* of his name'; Allit. romance of Alexander, 2968; where a *nyngkiling* stands for an *ynkiling*. 'To *inckle* the truthe' = to hint at the truth, Alisaunder (in app. to Wm. of Palerne), 616. Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Swed. *enkel*, single; cf. *et enckelt ord*, a single word; M. Du. *enckelingen*, 'a falling or a diminishing of notes'; Hexham.

Inn, sb. (E.) M. E. *in*, *inn*.—A. S. *inn*, *in*, sb., room, dwelling.—A. S. *in*,

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inn, adv., within, indoors. = A.S. *in*, prep., in. †Icel. *inni*, an inn; *inni*, adv., indoors. See **In**.

inning. (E.) Properly the securing or housing of grain, from *inn*, vb., due to *inn*, sb. (above). Also *innings*, at cricket, invariably used in the plural, because the side which is *in* consists of several players.

Innate, in-born. (L.) L. *innātus*, in-born. = L. *in*, in; *nātus*, born; see **Natal**.

Innocent. (F.-L.) F. *innocent*. = L. *innocent-*, stem of *innocens*, harmless. = L. *in-*, not; *nocens*, pres. pt. of *nocēre*, to hurt. See **Noxious**.

Innocuous. (L.) L. *innocu-us*, harmless; with suffix *-ous*. = L. *in-*, not; *nocēre*, to hurt.

Innovate, to introduce something new. (L.) From pp. of L. *innouāre*, to renew, make new. = L. *in*, in; *nouus*, new. See **Novel**.

Innuendo, an indirect hint. (L.) Not to be spelt *inuendo*. From L. *innuendo*, by intimating; gerund of *innuere*, to nod towards, intimate. = L. *in*, in, at; *nuere*, to nod. See **Nutation**.

Inoculate. (L.) In old authors it means 'to engraft.' = L. *inoculātus*, pp. of *inoculāre*, to engraft, insert a graft. = L. *in*, in; *oculus*, an eye, also a bud of a plant. See **Ocular**.

Inordinate. (L.) L. *inordinātus*. = L. *in-*, not; *ordinātus*, ordered, controlled, pp. of *ordināre*; see **Ordain**. And see **Order**.

Inquest. (F.-L.) Later spelling of M. E. *enqueste*. O. F. *enqueste*. = Late L. *inquesta*, sb., from *inquesta*, fem. of Late L. *inquestus* = L. *inquisitus*, pp. of *inquirere*, to search into. = L. *in*, into; *quaerere*, to search. See **Query**.

inquire, late spelling of **Enquire**, q. v.

inquisition. (F.-L.) F. *inquisition*. = L. acc. *inquisitionem*, a search into. = L. *inquisitus*, pp. of *inquirere*; see **Inquest** (above).

Inscribe. (L.) L. *inscribere*, to write in or upon; pp. *inscriptus* (whence *inscription*). = L. *in*, upon; *scribere*, to write. See **Scribe**.

Inscrutable, that cannot be scrutinised. (F.-L.) F. *inscrutable*. = L. *inscrutābilis*. = L. *in-*, not; *scrutārī*, to scrutinise. See **Scrutiny**.

Insect. (F.-L.) F. *insecte*. = L. *in-*

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sectum, lit. 'a thing cut into,' i.e. nearly divided, from the shape. = L. *insectus*, pp. of *insecāre*, to cut into. = L. *in*, into; *secāre*, to cut. See **Secant**.

Insert. (L.) From L. *insertus*, pp. of *inserere*, to introduce, put in. = L. *in*, in; *serere*, to join, put. See **Series**.

Insidious. (F.-L.) F. *insidieux*, deceitful. = L. *insidiōsus*, treacherous. = L. *insidia*, pl. troops of men who lie in wait, also cunning wiles. = L. *insidēre*, to lie in wait, lit. 'to sit in.' = L. *in*, in; *sedēre*, to sit. See **Sedentary**.

Insignia. (L.) L. *insignia*, marks of office; pl. of *insigna*, which is the neuter of *insignis*, remarkable. = L. *in*, upon; *signum*, a mark. See **Sign**.

Insinuate. (L.) From pp. of L. *insināre*, to introduce by winding or bending. = L. *in*, into; *sinus* (gen. *sinūs*), a bend. See **Sinus**.

Insipid. (L.) L. *insipidus*. = L. *in-*, not; *sapidus*, savoury. See **Sapid**.

Insist. (F.-L.) F. *insister*. = L. *insistere*, to set foot on, persist. = L. *in*, in; *sistere*, to set, stand, from *stāre*, to stand. See **State**.

Insolent. (F.-L.) M. E. *insolent*. = F. *insolent*, saucy. = L. *insolent-*, stem of *insolens*, not customary, unusual, insolent. = L. *in-*, not; *solens*, pres. pt. of *solēre*, to be accustomed, be wont.

Inspect. (L.) L. *inspectāre*, to observe; frequent of *inspicere*, to look into. = L. *in*, into; *specere*, to look. See **Species**.

Inspire. (F.-L.) O. F. *inspirer*, M. F. *inspirer* (Cot.) = L. *inspirāre*, to breathe into. = L. *in*, into; *spīrāre*, to breathe. See **Spirit**.

Inspissate, to make thick. (L.) From pp. of L. *inspissāre*, to thicken. = L. *in*, in; *spissus*, thick, dense.

Instance. (F.-L.) F. *instance*, 'instance, urgency;' Cot. = L. *instantia*, a being near, urgency. = L. *instant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *instāre*, to be at hand, to urge. = L. *in*, upon, near; *stāre*, to stand. See **State**.

Instead. (E.) For *in stead*, i.e. in the place. See **Stead**.

Instep, the upper part of the foot, where it rises to the front of the leg. (E.) Formerly *instup* and *instop* (Minsheu). These forms may be related to A. S. *stōp*, as seen in *stōp-el*, a footprint, O. Sax. *stōp-o*, a step (cf. Du. *stoep*, a set of steps,

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G. *stufe*, a step, stair; from *stōp*, strong grade of *stapan*, to advance (whence the secondary verb *steppan*, to step). The reference seems to be to the movement of the foot in walking. See **Step**.

Instigate, to urge on. (L.) From pp. of *instigare*, to goad on.—L. *in*, on; and base **stig-*, to prick, allied to L. *stinguere*, to prick; see **Distinguish**. See Brugm. i. § 633.

Instil. (F.—L.) F. *instiller*. — L. *instillare*, to pour in by drops.—L. *in*, in; *stillare*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop. See **Still** (2).

Instinct. (F.—L.; or L.) F. *instinct*, sb.—L. *instinctum*, acc. of *instinctus*, an impulse.—L. *instinctus*, pp. of *instinguere*, to goad on.—L. *in*, on; *stinguere*, to prick. See **Distinguish**.

Institute. (L.) From L. *institutus*, pp. of *instituere*, to set, establish.—L. *in*, in; *statuere*, to place, from *statu-s*, verbal sb. from *stāre*, to stand. See **State**.

Instruct. (L.) From L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere*, to build into, instruct.—L. *in*, in; *struere*, to pile up, build. See **Structure**.

instrument. (F.—L.) F. *instrument*. — L. *instrumentum*, an implement, tool.—L. *instruere* (above); with suffix *-mentum*.

Insular. (L.) L. *insularis*, insular.—L. *insula*, an island. Cf. **Ise**.

Insult, vb. (F.—L.) F. *insuller*. — L. *insullare*, to leap upon, scoff at, insult; frequent. of *insilere*, to leap upon.—L. *in*, on; *salire*, to leap. See **Salient**.

Insurgent. (L.) L. *insurgens*, stem of pres. pt. of *insurgere*, to rise up or on, to rebel.—L. *in*, on; *surgere*, to rise. See **Surge**.

insurrection. (F.—L.) F. *insurrection*. — L. acc. *insurrectionem*, from nom. *insurrectio*. — L. *insurrectus*, pp. of *insurgere*, to rebel (above).

Intaglio, a kind of carved work. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *intaglio*, a sculpture, carving.—Ital. *intagliare*, to cut into.—Ital. *in* (= L. *in*), in; *tagliare* = Late L. *taliare*, *taleare*, to cut twigs, to cut, allied to *tālia*, *tālea*, a slip, twig.

Integer, a whole number. (L.) L. *integer*, whole, entire; lit. untouched, i. e. unharmed.—L. *in*-, not; **tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch. See **Tangent**. Brugm. i. 244 (3); ii. § 632.

Integument. (L.) L. *integumentum*,

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a covering, skin.—L. *in*, upon; *legere*, to cover; see **Tegument**.

Intellect. (F.—L.) M.F. *intellect*. — L. *intellectus*, perception, discernment.—L. *intellectus*, pp. of *intelligere*, to discern.—L. *intel-*, for *inter*, between; *legere*, to choose. See **Legend**.

intelligence. (F.—L.) F. *intelligence*. — L. *intelligentia*, perception.—L. *intelligent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *intelligere*, to discern, understand (above).

intelligible. (F.—L.) F. *intelligibile*. — L. *intelligibilis*, perceptible to the senses.—L. *intelligere*, to discern (above); with suffix *-bilis*.

Intend. (F.—L.) M.E. *entenden*. — F. *entendre*. — L. *intendere*, to stretch to, bend or apply the mind to, design.—L. *in*, to; *tendere*, to stretch. See **Tend** (1).

intense. (F.—L.) O.F. *intense*. — L. *intens-us*, stretched out, pp. of *intendere* (above).

intent, design. (F.—L.) M.E. *entente*. — F. *entente*, intention; participial sb. from F. *entendre*, to intend; see **Intend**. And see below.

intent, adj. (L.) L. *intentus*, bent on; pp. of *intendere*; see **Intend**.

Inter. (F.—L.) M.E. *enterren*. — F. *enterrer*, to bury.—Late L. *interrare*, to put into the ground.—L. *in*, in; *terra*, ground. See **Terrace**. Der. *inter-ment*, F. *enterrement*.

Inter-, prefix, amongst. (L.) L. *inter*, among; a comparative form, answering to Skt. *antar*, within; closely allied to **Interior**, q. v. Also **Intel-** (before *l*).

Intercalate, to insert. (L.) From pp. of L. *intercalare*, to proclaim that a day has been inserted in the calendar, to insert.—L. *inter*, amongst; *calare*, to proclaim. See **Calends**.

Intercede. (F.—L.) F. *intercéder*. — L. *intercédere*, lit. to go between; hence, to mediate.—L. *inter*, between; *cēdere*, to go. See **Cede**. Der. *intercession*, from the pp. *intercess-us*.

Intercept. (F.—L.) F. *intercepter*. — L. *intercept-us*, pp. of *intercipere*, lit. to catch between.—L. *inter*, between; *capere*, to take. See **Capacious**.

Intercourse. (F.—L.) Formerly *entrecourse*. — F. *entrecours*, intercourse, commerce.—Late L. *intercursus*, commerce; lit. a running amongst.—L. *inter*, amongst; *cursus*, a running, course, from the pp. of *currere*, to run. See **Course**.

INTERDICT

Interdict, sb. (L.) Law L. *interdictum*, a kind of excommunication; in Latin, a decree. — L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere*, to pronounce a judgment between two parties. — L. *inter*, between; *dicere*, to say. See Diction.

Interest (1), profit, advantage. (F. — L.) M. F. *interest* (F. *intérêt*), an interest in a thing, interest for money (Cot.). — L. *interest*, it is profitable; 3 pers. sing. of *interesse*, to concern, lit. 'be among.' — L. *inter*, among; *esse*, to be. See *Inter* and *Essence*.

Interest (2), to engage the attention of another. (F. — L.) A curious word; formed (by partial confusion with the verb above) from the pp. *interess'd* of the obsolete verb *to interest*, used by Massinger and Ben Jonson. — M. F. *interessé*, 'interested, or touched in;' Cot. — L. *interesse*, to concern (as above). Der. Hence *dis-interested*, from the verb *dis-interest*, orig. a pp. and spelt *disinterest's'd*.

Interfere. (F. — L.) Formerly *entferir*, to dash one heel against the other (Blount). O. F. *s'entreferir*, to exchange blows. — F. *entre*, between; *ferir*, to strike. — L. *inter*, between; *ferire*, to strike. See *Ferule*.

Interior. (F. — L.) O. F. *interior*. — L. *interiorem*, acc. of *interior*, comp. of *interus*, within. *In-terus* itself was orig. a comparative form, answering to Skt. *antara-*, interior. The positive is the L. *in*; in; see *In*. Brugm. i. § 466.

Interjacent. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. *interiacere*, to lie between. — L. *inter*, between; *iacere*, to lie. See *Jot* (1).

Interjection. (F. — L.) F. *interjection*, an interjection, a word thrown in to express emotion. — L. acc. *interiectionem*, a throwing between, insertion, interjection. — L. *interiectus*, pp. of L. *intericere*, to cast between; (*-icere = iacere*, to cast).

Interloper, an intruder. (Du. — F. — L. and Du.) Low G. and Du. *enterloper* (Brem. Wört.). Lit. 'a runner between;' coined from F. *entre* (< L. *inter*), between; and Du. *looper*, a runner, from *loopen*, to run, cognate with E. *leap*; see *Leap*.

Intermit, to interrupt, cease awhile. (L.) L. *intermittere*, to send apart, interrupt; pp. *intermissus*. — L. *inter*, between; *mittere*, to send. See *Missile*. Der. *intermission*, F. *intermission*, L. acc. *intermissionem*; from the pp.

Intern, to confine within limits. (F. —

INTERPERSE

L.) F. *interner*. — F. *interne*, internal, kept within. — L. *internus*, inward; from *inter*, within, and suffix *-nus*. See *Inter*.
Internal. (L.) Cf. O. F. *internel*. From L. *intern-us* (above); with suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*).

Internecine, thoroughly destructive. (L.) L. *internecinus*, thoroughly destructive. — L. *internecio*, utter slaughter. — L. *inter*, thoroughly (see Lewis); and *necare*, to kill, from *nec*, stem of *nex*, death. Cf. Gk. *vévus*, a corpse. Brugm. i. § 375.

Interpellation. (F. — L.) F. *interpellation*. — L. acc. *interpellationem*. — L. *interpellatus*, pp. of *interpellare*, to drive between, to hinder, interrupt. — L. *inter*, between; *pellere*, to drive. See *Pulcate*.

Interpolate. (L.) From pp. of L. *interpolare*, to furnish up, patch, interpolate. — L. *interpolus*, *interpolis*, polished up. — L. *inter*, in, between; *polire*, to polish. See *Polish*.

Interpose. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. *interposer*, to put between. — L. *inter*, between; F. *poser*, to put; see *Posse* (1).

Interposition. (F. — L.) F. *interposition*. — L. acc. *interpositionem*, a putting between. — L. *interpositus*, pp. of *interpōnere*, to put between. — L. *inter*, between; *pōnere*, to put. See *Position*.

Interpret, to explain. (F. — L.) M. E. *interpretien*. — M. F. *interpréter*. — L. *interpretāri*, to expound. — L. *interpret-*, stem of *interpretis*, an interpreter, properly an agent, broker. The latter part of the word is perhaps allied to L. *pret-ium*, price; see *Price*.

Interregnum. (L.) From L. *inter*, between; *regnum*, a reign, rule, from *regere*, to rule. See *Regent*.

Interrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. *interrogāre*, to question. — L. *inter*, thoroughly; *rogāre*, to ask. See *Rogation*.

Interruption. (F. — L.) F. *interruption*. — L. acc. *interruptionem*, a breaking into. — L. *interruptus*, pp. of *interrumpere*, to break into. — L. *inter*, amongst; *rumpere*, to break. See *Rupture*.

Intersect. (L.) From L. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecāre*, to cut between or apart. — L. *inter*, between; *secāre*, to cut. See *Secant*.

Intersperse. (L.) From L. *interspersus*, pp. of *interspergere*, to sprinkle amongst. — L. *inter*, among; *spargere*, to scatter. See *Sparse*.

Interstice. (F.—L.) F. *interstice*.—L. *interstitium*, an interval of space.—L. *inter*, between; *stātus*, pp. of *sistere*, to place, from *stāre*, to stand. See **State**.

Interval. (F.—L.) M.F. *intervalle*, interval.—L. *intervallum*, lit. the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents.—L. *inter*, between; *uallum*, rampart. See **Wall**.

Intervene, to come between. (F.—L.) F. *intervenir*; Cot.—L. *interuenire*, to come between.—L. *inter*, between; *uenire*, to come. See **Venture**.

Intestate, without a will. (F.—L.) M.F. *intestat*.—L. *intestātus*, that has made no will.—L. *in*, not; *testātus*, pp. of *testāri*, to make a will. See **Testament**.

Intestine. (F.—L.) F. *intestin*, adj., 'intestine, inward'; Cot.—L. *intestinus*, inward. Formed from L. *intus*, within, cognate with Gk. *ἐντός*, within; extended from L. *in*, in. Cf. **Entrails**.

Intimate (1), to announce, hint. (L.) From pp. of L. *intimāre*, to bring within, to announce.—L. *intimus*, inmost, superl. corresponding to comp. *interior*; see **Interior**.

Intimate (2), familiar. (L.) This form is due to confusion with the word above. It is really founded on M.F. *intime*, inward, 'secret, deer, entirely affected'; Cot.; from L. *intimus* (above).

Intimidate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *intimidāre*, to frighten.—L. *in*, intensive prefix; *timidus*, timid. See **Timid**.

Into, prep. (E.) M.E. *into*; orig. two words. A.S. *in tō*, in to, where *in* is used adverbially, and *tō* is a preposition; see **In** and **To**.

Intone, to chant. (Late L.—L. and Gk.) Late L. *intonāre*, to sing according to tone.—L. *in tonum*, according to tone; where *tonum* is acc. of *tonus*, borrowed from Gk. *τόνος*; see **Tone**.

Intoxicate. (Late L.—L. and Gk.) From pp. of Late L. *intoxicāre*, to make drunk.—L. *in*, into; *toxicum*, poison, borrowed from Gk. *τοξικόν*, poison for arrows. Gk. *τοξικόν* is der. from *τόξον*, a bow, of which the pl. *τόξα* is used to mean arrows. With Gk. *τόξον* cf. Gk. *τέξ-νη*, art, or perhaps L. *taxus*, a yew-tree. See **Technical**.

Intrepid. (L.) L. *intrepidus*, fearless, not alarmed.—L. *in*, not; *trepidus*, alarmed. See **Trepidation**.

Intricate, perplexed, obscure. (L.) From the pp. of L. *intricāre*, to perplex.—L. *in*, in; *trica*, pl. sb., hindrances, vexations, wiles. See **Extricate**.

Intrigue, to form secret plots. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *intriguer*, (also M.F. *intriguer*, 'to intrigue, perplex, insnare'; Cot.).—Ital. *intrigare* (also *intricare*), 'to intrigue, entrap'; Florio.—L. *intricāre* (above).

Intrinsic, inherent. (F.—L.) For **intrinsic*. M.F. *intrinseque*, 'inward'; Cot.—L. *intrinsecus*, lit. 'following inwards.'—L. **intrin*, allied to *intrā*, within (cf. *interim*); *sec-us*, lit. following, from *sequi*, to follow. See **Sequence**.

Intro-, prefix, within. (L.) L. *intrō*; an adv. closely allied to L. *intrā*; from *interus*, inner. See **Interior**.

Introduce. (L.) L. *intrōducere*, to bring in.—L. *intrō*, within; *ducere*, to bring. See **Duke**. Der. *introduction* (from the pp. *introduct-us*).

Introit, an antiphon sung as the priest approaches the altar. (F.—L.) F. *introit*.—L. acc. *introitum*, from *introitus*, lit. 'entrance.'—L. *introitus*, pp. of *introire*, to enter.—L. *intrō*, within; *ire*, to go.

Introspection. (L.) Coined from L. *introspect-us*, pp. of *introspicere*, to look into (with suffix *-ion*).—L. *intrō*, within; *specere*, to look. See **Species**.

Intrude, to thrust oneself into. (L.) L. *intrūdere*, to thrust into.—L. *in*, in, into; *trūdere* (pp. *trūsus*), to thrust. Allied to **Threaten**. Der. *intrus-ion*, from the pp.

Intuition. (F.—L.) F. *intuition*. Formed, by analogy with *tuition*, from L. *intuitus*, pp. of *intuēri*, to look upon.—L. *in*, upon; *tuēri*, to watch. See **Tuition**.

Intumescence, a swelling. (F.—L.) F. *intumescence*. From stem of pres. pt. of L. *intumescere*, to begin to swell.—L. *in*, very; *tumescere*, inceptive form of *tumēre*, to swell. See **Tumid**.

Inundation. (F.—L.) Imitated from F. *inondation*.—L. *inundātiōnem*, acc. of *inundatio*, an overflowing.—L. *inundāre*, to overflow.—L. *in*, upon, over; *unda*, a wave. See **Undulate**.

Inure, to habituate. (F.—L.) Also spelt *enure*, i. e. *en ure*; the word arose from the phrase *in* (F. *en*) *ure*, i. e. in operation, in work, in employment, for-

INVADE

merly common. Here *in* is the E. prep. *in*; *ure* is from O. F. *eure*, also spelt *ueure*, *oure*, work, action; from L. *opera*, work. (Cf. *man-ure* = *man-œuvre*.) See also *manure*, *manœuvre*. See Operate.

Invade. (F.—L.) M. F. *invader*. = L. *inuādere* (pp. *inuāsus*), to enter, invade. = L. *in*, in; *uādere*, to go. Der. *invas-ion*, from the pp.

Invecked, Inveted, in heraldry, indented with successive cusps, with the points projecting inwards. (L.) Lit. 'carried in.' = L. *inuectus*, pp. of *inuachere*, to carry inwards. = L. *in*, in; *uachere*, to carry. See Vehicle.

Inveigh, to attack with words, rail. (F.—L.) From F. *envahir*, O. F. *envair*, *enveir*, to invade, from L. *inuādere* (see **Invade**); but popularly connected with L. *inuachere*, to carry into or to, to introduce, attack, inveigh against. = L. *in*, against; *uachere*, to bring. β. The latter etymology was suggested by the use of E. *invective*, borrowed from F. *invective*, 'an invective'; Cot.; from L. *inuectivus*, adj., scolding, due to *inuectus*, pp. of *inuachere*. Hence Cot. has 'invectiver, to inveigh.'

Inveigle. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 32. [Indirectly from F. *aveugler*, to blind; cf. E. *aveugle*, to cajole, seduce, A. D. 1547, in Froude's Hist. v. 132; and A. D. 1543, State Papers, ix. 247.] It precisely answers to Anglo-F. *envoeglier*, to blind, in Will. of Wadington's Manuel des Peches, l. 10639; spelt also *envoegler* in N. Bozon. These are mere (ignorant) variants of F. *aveugler*, to 'blind (like *imposthume* for *apostume*)', from F. *aveugle* (A. F. *envoegles* in Bozon), blind. = Late L. **aboculus*, acc. of **aboculus*, blind (Ducange has *avoculus*, also *aboculis*, adj.). = L. *ab*, without; *oculus*, eye. ¶ Baret (1580) has: '*inveigle* ones minde, *occacare* animus.'

Invent. (F.—L.) F. *inventer*, to devise. Formed, with suffix *-er* (L. *-āre*), from L. *invenit-us*, pp. of *invenire*, to come upon, find out. = L. *in*, upon; *uenire*, to come. See Venture. Der. *invent-ion*, &c.

Inverse, opposite. (F.—L.) M. E. *invers*. = M. F. *invers*. = L. *inversus*, pp. of *invertere* (below).

Invert. (L.) L. *invertere*, to turn towards or up, to invert. = L. *in*, towards; *vertere*, to turn. See Verse.

Invest. (F.—L.) F. *investir*. = L.

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investire, to clothe in or with. = L. *in*, in; *vestire*, to clothe. See Vest.

Investigate. (L.) From pp. of L. *investigare*, to track out. = L. *in*, in, upon; *uestigare*, to trace, allied to *uestigium*, a foot-track. See Vestige.

Inveterate. (L.) L. *inueterātus*, pp. of *inueterāre*, to retain for a long time. = L. *in*, in; *ueter-*, for **ueter*, stem of *uctus*, old. See Veteran.

Invidious. (L.) From L. *invidiōsus*, causing odium or envy. = L. *invidia*, envy. = L. *invidere*, to envy, lit. to look upon (in a bad sense). = L. *in*, upon; *uidere*, to look. See Vision.

Invigorate, to give vigour to. (L.) As if from pp. of Late L. **inuisorāre*, to give vigour to. = L. *in*, towards; *uigor*, vigour; see Vigour. Cf. Ital. *invigorire*.

Invincible. (F.—L.) F. *invincible*. = L. *inuincibilis*. = L. *in-*, not; *vincibilis*, easily overcome, from *vincere*, to conquer; see Vanquish.

Invite. (F.—L.) F. *inviter*. = L. *inuitāre*, to ask, request, invite. Allied to **uitus*, willing, in *in-suitus*, unwilling. Brugm. i. § 343. Doublet, *vie*, q. v.

Invocation. (F.—L.) F. *invocation*. = L. *inuocātiōnem*, acc. of *inuocatio*, a calling upon. = L. *inuocātus*, pp. of *inuocāre*, to call upon. = L. *in*, upon; *uocāre*, to call. See Vocation.

Invoke. (F.—L.) F. *invoyer*. = L. *inuocāre*, to call upon (above).

Invoice, a particular account of goods sent out. (F.—L.) A corruption of *envois*, pl. of F. *envoi*, O. F. *envoy*, a sending; see Envoy. Cf. E. *voice*, from O. F. *vois*.

Involve. (F.—L.) F. *involver*, 'to involve'; Cot. = L. *inuoluere*, to roll in, roll up. = L. *in*, in; *uoluere*, to roll. See Voluble. Der. *involut-ion*, *involute*, from the pp. *inuolutus*; also *involucre*, from L. *inuolutum*, an envelope.

Iodine, an elementary body. (Gk.) Named from the violet colour of its vapour. [Cf. F. *iode*, iodine.] = Gk. *ιώδης*, contr. form of *ιοειδής*, violet-like; with suffix *-ine*. = Gk. *io-v*, a violet; *id-os*, appearance. See Violet.

Iota. (Gk.—Heb.) Gk. *lāra*, a letter of the Gk. alphabet. = Heb. *yōd*, the smallest letter of the Heb. alphabet, with the power of *y*. (Of Phœnician origin.) See Jot.

Ipecacuanha, a medical root. (Port. — Brazilian.) Port. *ipecacuanha* (Span.

ipeacuana). From the Brazilian name of the plant; Guarani *ipt-kaa-guaña*. *Ipt* = *peb*, small; *kaa*, plant; *guaña*, causing sickness.

Ir- (1), *prefix*. (L.; or F.-L.) For *L. in*, in, prep., when *r* follows.

Ir- (2), *prefix*. (L.; or F.-L.) For *L. neg. prefix in-*, when *r* follows.

Ire. (F.-L.) *F. ire.* = *L. ira*, anger.

irascible. (F.-L.) *F. irascible.* = *L. irascibilis*, choleric; from *irasci*, to become angry; with suffix *-bilis*. = *L. ira*, anger.

Iris, a rainbow. (L.-Gk.) *L. iris.* = Gk. *ἵρις*, a rainbow. Der. *irid-esc-ent*, *irid-ium*; from *irid-*, stem of *iris*. And see *Orris*.

Irk, to weary. (E.) *M. E. irken, erken*, to tire; also *irk, erk*, adj. weary. Not in A. S. + *M. H. G. erken*, to loathe; *erklich*, loathsome; Bavarian *erkel*, sb., nausea (Schmeller).

Iron, a metal. (E.) *M. E. iren*, also *ire*. A. S. *iren*, older forms *isern*, *isaern*, adj. and sb. + *Du. ijser*; O. Icel. *isarn*; O. H. G. *isarn*, G. *eisen*; Goth. *eisarn*, sb. (whence *eisarneins*, adj.). And cf. *W. haiarn*, Corn. *hoern*, Irish *iarnann*, O. Ir. *iarn*, Bret. *houarn*, iron. β. The Celtic forms answer to an O. Celt. form **isarno-* (**eisarno-*, Stokes, in Fick, ii. 25); from which the Germanic forms may have been borrowed. At any rate, Icel. *járn* and Dan. Swed. *jern* are from O. Ir. *iarn*. Remoter origin unknown.

ironmonger, a dealer in iron goods. (E.) From *iron* and *monger*; see *Monger*.

iron-mould. (E.) See *Mould* (3).

Irony. (F.-L.-Gk.) *F. ironie* (Minsheu). = *L. ironia*. = Gk. *ἰρωνία*, dissimulation, irony. = Gk. *ἰρων*, a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks or means. Allied to Ionic *ἑρῶμαι*, Attic *ἑρῶμαι*, I ask, enquire, seek out (cf. *ἑρῶται*, Ion. for *ἑρῶται*, I ask), *ἑρῶναι*, enquiry, search (base **reu*; Prellwitz).

Irradiate. (L.) From pp. of *L. irradiare*, to shine upon. = *L. ir-*, for *in*, on; *radiare*, to shine, from *radius*, a ray. See *Radius*.

Irrefragable, not to be refuted. (F.-L.) *F. irréfragable.* = *L. irrefragabilis*, not to be withstood. = *L. ir-* (= *in-*, not); *refragari*, to oppose, thwart, from *re-*, back, and (probably) *L. frag-*, base of *frangere*, to break. (For the long *a*, cf. *L. suffragium*, prob. from the same root.)

Irrigate, to water. (L.) From pp. of *L. irrigare*, to flood. = *L. in*, upon; *rigare*, to wet, moisten.

Irritate. (L.) From pp. of *L. irritare*, to incite, excite, provoke, tease. App. related to *irrire*, *hirrire*, to snarl as a dog; which is prob. an imitative word.

Irruption. (F.-L.) *F. irruption*, 'a forcible entry'; Cot. = *L. acc. irruptionem*, a breaking into. = *L. ir-* (for *in*), into; *rupt-us*, pp. of *rumpere*, to break. See *Rupture*.

Is. A. S. *is*; from *√ES*, to be. The general Idg. form is *ES-TI*, as in Skt. *as-ti*, Gk. *ἔσ-τι*, *L. es-t*, *G. is-t*; also O. Icel. *es*, *E. is*. See also *Be*, *Was*.

Isinglass, a glutinous substance made from a fish. (Du.) A corruption of *M. Du. huyzenblas* (mod. *Du. huisblad*), isinglass, lit. 'sturgeon-bladder', whence isinglass is obtained; see Sewel. = *M. Du. huys*, sturgeon; *blaese*, bladder (Kilian). Cf. *G. hausenblase*, sturgeon-bladder, isinglass; from *G. hausen*, a sturgeon, *blase*, a bladder, from *blasen*, to blow. Cf. O. H. G. *hüso*, a sturgeon.

Islam, the religious system of Muhammad. (Arab.) Arab. *islām*, lit. 'submission.' = Arab. root *salama*, he was resigned. See *Moslem*.

Island. (E.) The *s* is inserted by confusion with *F. isle*. *M. E. iland*. A. S. *īgland*. = A. S. *īg*, an island; *land*, land; perhaps by confusion of A. S. *īg*, island, with A. S. *ēa-land*, island, lit. 'water-land.' The A. S. *īg* is also *ieg*, O. Merc. *ieg* (cf. *Angles-ey*); cognate with Icel. *ey*, Dan. Swed. *ö*, island; *G. auw*, meadow near water. The orig. Teut. form was **agwiā*, fem. of **agwios*, belonging to water, an adj. formed from **ahwa*, water, represented by A. S. *ēa*, O. H. G. *aha*, Goth. *ahwa*, a stream, cognate with *L. aqua*, water.

Isle, an island. (F.-L.) O. F. *isle* (*F. île*). = *L. insula*, an island. See *Insular*.

Isochronous, performed in equal times. (Gk.) Gk. *ἰσο-*, equal; *χρόνος*, time (see *Chroniote*). Brugm. i. § 345 c.

isosceles, having two equal legs or sides as a triangle. (L.-Gk.) *L. isosceles*. = Gk. *ἰσοσκελῆς*, isosceles. = Gk. *ἰσο-*, equal; *σκελ-ος*, a leg, side of a triangle.

Isolate, to insulate. (Ital.-L.) Suggested by Ital. *isolato*, detached, used as a term in architecture (whence also *F.*

ISSUE

isole. — Ital. *isola*, an island. — L. *insula*, an island. See *Insular*.

Issue, progeny, result. (F. — L.) M. E. *issue*, sb. = F. *issue*, O. F. *issuë* (*eissuë*), 'the issue, end, event'; Cot. Fem. of *issu*, pp. of *issir*, to depart, go out. — L. *exire*, to go out. — L. *ex*, out; *ire*, to go.

Isthmus, a neck of land connecting a peninsula with the mainland. (L. — Gk.) L. *isthmus*. — Gk. *ισθμός*, a narrow passage; allied to *ἵσθμι*, a step. (✓EI, to go.)

It. (E.) M. E. *hit*. A. S. *hit*, neut. of *hē*, he. + Icel. *hit*, neut. of *hinn*; Du. *het*, neut. of *hij*; Goth. *hita*. The old gen. case was *his*, afterwards *it*, and finally *its* (XVII cent.). See *He*.

Italics, a name for letters printed thus—in *sloping type*. (L.) Named from Aldo Manuzio, an *Italian*, about A. D. 1501. — L. *Italicus*. — L. *Italia*, Italy.

Itch. (E.) North E. *yuke*. M. E. *iken*, *ichen*, fuller form *yiken*, *yichen*. A. S. *giccan*, to itch, for **gyccan*; cf. A. S. *gyhða*, an itching. + E. Fries. *jöken*, Du. *jeuken*, G. *jucken*, to itch; O. H. G. *juchan*. Teut. type **jukjan*.

Item, a separate article or particular. (L.) L. *item*, likewise; in common use for enumerating particulars; closely allied to *ita*, so. Cf. Skt. *ittham*, thus, *iti*, thus.

iterate, to repeat. (L.) From pp. of L. *iterāre*, to repeat. — L. *iterum*, again; a compar. form (with suffix *-ter*) from the pronominal base *I*, as in *i-tem*, *i-ta*. Cf. Skt. *i-tara(s)*, another.

Itinerant, travelling. (L.) From pres. part. of O. Lat. *itinerāre*, to travel. — L. *itiner*, stem of *iter*, a journey. — L. *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go. (✓EI, to go.)

Ivory. (F. — L.) M. E. *iuorie* (= *ivoirie*). — O. F. *iuurie*, later *ivoire*. — L. *eboreus*, adj., made of ivory. — L. *ebor*, stem of *ebur*, ivory. Perhaps allied to Skt. *ibha*, an elephant.

Ivy, an evergreen. (E.) A. S. *ifig*; also *ifegn*. + O. H. G. *ebahewi* (G. *epheu*); Kluge. The A. S. *if-ig* seems to be a compound word. The syllable *if-* is equivalent to Du. *ei-* in *ei-loof*, ivy (where *loof* = E. *leaf*); and to *ebah(h)-* in O. H. G. *ebah-*; but the sense is unknown.

Iwis, certainly. (E.) M. E. *ywis*, *iwis*. A. S. *gewis*, adj., certain (whence *gewislice*, adv., certainly). + Du. *gewis*, adj. and adv.; G. *gewiss*, adv. Cf. Icel. *viss*, certain, sure. From Teut. type **wissos* (for **wit-tos*, Idg. **wid-tos*), pp. from the base *wit-*

JACKET

in *wit-an*, to know; see *Wit*. (✓WEID.)

¶ The M. E. prefix *i-* (A. S. *ge-*) is sometimes written apart from the rest of the word, and with a capital letter. Hence, by the mistake of editors, it has been printed *I wis*, and explained as 'I know.' This is the origin of the fictitious word *wis*, to know, given in some dictionaries.

J.

Jabber, to chatter. (F.?) Formerly *jaber* and *jable*, of imitative origin; similar to *gabber* and *gabble*. Godefroy gives O. F. *jaber* as a variant of *gaber*, to mock. Cf. Du. *gabberen*, to jabber; Sewel. See *Gabble*.

Jacinth, a precious stone. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *jacinthe*. — L. *hyacinthus*, a jacinth. — Gk. *δάκρυθος*, a jacinth; Rev. xxi. 20. See *Hyacinth*.

Jack (1), a saucy fellow, sailor. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) M. E. *Jacke*, *Jakke*, often used as a term of reproach, as in 'Jakke fool,' Chaucer, C. T. 3708. Generally used formerly (as now) as a pet substitute for *John*, and perhaps due to the dimin. form *Jankin*. *John* is from A. F. *Johan*. — L. *Iohannes*. — Gk. *Ἰωάννης*. — Heb. *Yehōkhanān*, *Yōkhānān*, lit. 'God is gracious.' β. Apparently confused with F. *Jacques*, a common name in France. *Jacques* is from L. *Iacobus*. — Gk. *Ἰάκωβος*. — Heb. *Yā'aqōb*, Jacob; lit. one who seizes by the heel. — Heb. root 'āqab, to seize by the heel, supplant. ¶ The name was extended to denote various implements, such as a *smoke-jack*, a *boot-jack*; so also *jack-o'-lent*, *jack-o'-lantern*, *jack-pudding*, *jack-an-apes* (= *jack on apes*, with *on* = *of*).

jack (2), a coat of mail. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) O. F. *Jaques*, *James*, also a *jack*, or coat of mail; Cot. Cf. Ital. *giaco*, a coat of mail, Span. *jaco*, a soldier's jacket, G. *jacke*, a jacket. Of obscure origin; but prob. due to the *Jacquerie*, or revolt of the peasantry nicknamed *Jacques Bonhommes*, A. D. 1358; and hence due to F. *Jacques*, *James*; see above.

Jackal, a kind of wild animal. (Turk. — Pers.) Turk. *chakāl*. — Pers. *shaghāl*. Cf. Skt. *çṛgāla-*, a jackal, a fox.

Jackanapes. For *Jack on apes*, i. e. *Jack of apes*. See *Jack* (1).

Jacket, a short coat. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) O. F. *jaquette*, a jacket; dimin. of O. F. *jaque*, a jack of mail; see *jack* (2).

JACOBIN

jacobin. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M.E. *jacobin.* = F. *jacobin.* = Late Lat. *Jacobinus*, adj., formed from *Iacobus*, and applied to a friar of the order of St. Dominick. See **Jaok** (1). **β.** Hence one of the *jacobin* club in the French Revolution, which first met in the hall of the *Jacobin* friars in Paris, Oct. 1789. Also the name of a hooded (friar-like) pigeon.

jacobite, an adherent of James II. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) From L. *Iacob-us*, James (above).

Jade (1), a sorry nag, an old woman. (Scand.?) M. E. *iade* (Ch.) The initial *j* is perhaps from *y*. Cf. Lowland Sc. *yawd*, *yawd*, a jade; Dunbar has *yald*. Of unknown origin; perhaps from Icel. *jalda*, a mare; prov. Swed. *jäldä*, a mare (Rietz).

Jade (2), a hard dark-green stone. F.—Span.—L.) F. *jade*. The jade brought from America by the Spaniards was called *pedra de ijada*, because it was believed to cure pain in the side; for a similar reason it was called *nephritis* (from Gk. *nephros*, kidneys).—Span. *ijada*, also *ijar*, the flank; cf. Port. *ilhal*, *ilharga*, the flank, side.—L. *ilia*, pl., the flanks.

Jag, a notch, tooth. (Unknown.) Perhaps a variant of *dag*. 'Jagge, or dagge of a garment;' Falsg. 'I jagge, or cut a garment;' ib. Cf. **Tag**. ¶ Or perhaps cf. Icel. *jaki*, a piece of ice.

Jaggery, a coarse brown sugar. (Canarese—Skt.) A corruption of Canarese *sharkare*, unrefined sugar; H. H. Wilson. = Skt. *ṣarkarā*; see **Sugar**.

Jaguar, a beast of prey. (F.—Brazil.) 'Jagua in the Guarani [Brazilian] language is the common name for tygers and dogs; the generic name for tygers and jaguarete;' Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, ii. 318. It should be written *yaguar*, for there is no *j* in Tupi-Guarani (Cavalcanti). The spelling *jaguar* is F. (in Buffon). The Dict. of Trévoux has *janouare* (error for *jaouare*); for Brazil. *yauāra*, a dog. Spelt *jaguara*, Hist. Nat. Brazil, p. 235.

Jail; see **Gaol**.

Jalap, the root of a plant. (Mexican.) Named from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico. Orig. *Xalapān*, 'sand by the water.'—Mex. *xal(i)*, sand; *a(i)*, water; *pan*, on, near; where *-li*, *-ti* are suppressed.

Jam (1), to press, squeeze. (E.) Prob. a variant of *cham*, to chew, to champ;

JAR

prov. E. *champ*, to mash, crush, also to chew; so also *champ*, hard, firm, i. e. *chammed* or pressed down. See **Champ**. ¶ But Ashe (1775) has: '*Jamb*, to confine as between two posts; as if from *Jamb*, q. v.

jam (2), a conserve of fruit. (E.) A soft substance, like that which is chewed. 'And if we have anye stronger meate, it must be *chammed* afore by the nurse, and so put into the babes mouthe;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 241 h. See above.

Jamb, side-post of a door. (F.—L.) F. *jambe*, a leg, also a jamb (see Cotgrave). = Folk-L. *gamba*, a leg. See **Gambol**. Der. (perhaps) *jamb*, vb.; see **Jam** (1).

Jane, Jean, a twilled cloth. (F.—Ital.) Also '*gene* fustian,' 1580; cf. M. E. *Gene*, Genoa. = M. F. *Genes*. = Ital. *Genova*, Genoa.

Jangle, to sound discordantly. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *janglen*. = O. F. *jangler*, to jangle, prattle. Of Scand. origin. = Swed. dial. and Norw. *jangla*, to quarrel; cf. Du. *jangelen*, to importune, frequent. of *jancken*, to howl, yelp. An imitative word; cf. L. *gannire*, to yelp.

Janizary. (F.—Ital.—Turk.) F. *janissaires*, 'the Janizaries;' Cot. = M. Ital. *ianissari*, 'the Turkes gard,' Florio. Of Turk. origin; it means 'new soldiery' from Turk. *yaŋi*, new; and *cheri*, soldiery (Devic). And *cheri* is from Pers. *charīh*, auxiliary forces (Zenker).

January. (L.) Englished from L. *iānuārius*, a month named from the god *iānus*, who was supposed to have doors under his protection; cf. L. *iānuā*, a door.

Japan, a name given to certain kinds of lacquered work. (Japan.) Named from the country. Der. *japan*, vb., to polish.

Jape, to mock, jest, befool. (F.) Obsolete. M. E. *japen*. Apparently from O. F. *japer* (F. *japper*), to yap (as a dog). Imitative; cf. *ē. yap*.

Jar (1), to make a harsh noise. (E.) Imitative; cf. M. E. *garren*, to chide, M. E. *girren*, A. S. *georran*, to creak; Du. *gieren*, to cry; Bavar. *garren*, to jar. Parallel to prov. E. *char*, to chide, M. E. *charken*, to creak (Prompt. Parv.); cf. A. S. *ceorian*, to murmur; M. Du. *karren*, *kerren*, 'to creak [creak] like a cart,' Hexham; O. H. G. *kerran*, to give a loud harsh sound. Cf. **Jargon** and **Garrulous**.

Jar (2), an earthen pot. (F.—Arab.)

JARGON

M. F. *jare*, 'a jarre,' Cot.; F. *jarre*. [Cf. Span. *jarra*, *jarro*, Ital. *giara*.]—Arab. *jarra*, a jar (Devic).

Jargon, a confused talk. (F.—L.?) F. *jargon*, orig. the chattering of birds, jargon; O. F. *gargon*, *gergon*. Cf. Span. *gerigonsa*, jargon; Ital. *gergone*. Prob. from an imitative base *garg* (cf. *gurg-le*, *gurg-le*); cf. L. *garrire*, to prate, croak. Cf. M. E. *charken*, to creak. See **Jar** (r).

Jargonelle, a kind of pear. (F.—Ital.—Pers.?) F. *jargonelle*, a kind of pear, very stony (Littre); formed (acc. to Littre) from F. *jargon*, a yellow diamond, small stone.—Ital. *giargone*, a sort of yellow diamond. Perhaps from Pers. *zargūn*, gold-coloured (Zend *zairi-gūma-*); from *zar*, gold, and *gūn*, colour (Devic).

Jasmine, Jessamine, a plant. (F.—Arab.—Pers.) F. *jasmin*. (So also Span. *jasmín*.)—Arab. *yāsemīn* (Devic).—Pers. *yāsmīn*, jasmine; *yāsamīn*, jessamine.

Jasper, a precious stone. (F.—L.—Gk.—Arab.) O. F. *jaspre* (Littre), an occasional spelling of *jaspe*, a jasper.—L. *iaspidem*, acc. of *iaspis*.—Gk. *iaspis*.—Arab. *yashb*, *yashf*, *yashb*, jasper; whence Pers. *yashp*, *yashf*, jasper. Cf. Heb. *yāshpēh*, a jasper.

Jaundice. (F.—L.) M. E. *iaunis*; the *d* being excrement.—F. *jaunisse*, yellowness; hence, the jaundice.—F. *jaune* (oldest spelling *jalne*), yellow.—L. *galbinus*, greenish yellow.—L. *galbus*, yellow; (perhaps of Teut. origin; cf. G. *gelb*, yellow).

Jaunt, to ramble. (F.?) Of doubtful origin. Cf. M. F. *jancer un cheval*, 'to stirre a horse in the stable till he swart [sweat] withall; or (as our) to jaunt (an old word)'; Cot. Der. *jaunt*, sb., an excursion.

Jaunty, Janty, fantastical. (F.—L.) Also *janty*, *jante*, variants of *jantyl*, old spelling of *gentle* or *genteel*. Cf. Burgundy *jantais*, 'gentil'; Mignard.

Javelin. (F.—C.?) M. F. *javelin*, 'a javeling,' Cot.; allied to *javelot*, 'a gleave, dart,' id. Perhaps Celtic. Cf. O. Irish *gabul*, a fork; *gablach*, pointed, Irish *gabhlá*, a spear, *gabhlán*, a fork of a tree; Gael. *gobhlán*, a prong; W. *gaf*, a fork, *gaflach*, a dart. See **Gaff**.

Jaw. (F.—L.) M. E. *iowe* (*jowe*).—O. F. (and F.) *joue*, 'the cheek, the jowle'; Cot. (Cf. Prov. *gauta*, Ital. *gota*, cheek, jaw.)—Late L. *gabata*, *gavata*, a bowl; from the rounding of the jaw. (Diez,

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Körting.) ¶ Perhaps influenced by *chaw*, *chew*; Palsgrave has *chawe-bone* for *jaw-bone*.

Jay, a bird. (F.) O. F. *jay*, a jay (F. *geas*). Cf. Span. *gajo*, a jay. Of doubtful origin; perhaps from O. H. G. *gāhi* (G. *jāhe*), quick, lively (Diez).

Jealous. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *jealous*, *gelus*.—O. F. *jalous* (later *jaloux*).—Late L. *zelōsus*, full of zeal.—L. *zelus*, zeal.—Gk. *ζῆλος*, zeal. See **Zeal**. Der. *jealous-y*, F. *jalousie*.

Jeer. (Du.) Doubtful; perhaps from M. Du. phrase *den gek scheeren*, lit. to shear the fool, hence to jeer at one; whence the word *gekscheeren*, or simply *scheeren*, to jeer. Now spelt *scheren*. Cf. G. *scheren*, 'to shear, fleece, cheat, plague, tease'; Flügel; E. Fries. *scheren*, the same.

Jehovah. (Heb.) Heb. *yahōvāh*, or, more correctly, *yahweh*, a proper name, rendered in the A.V. by 'the Lord.'

Jejune, hungry, meagre. (L.) L. *iēūnus*, fasting, hungry, dry.

Jelly. (F.—L.) Formerly *gelly*.—F. *gêlê*, 'gelly'; Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of *geler*, to freeze.—L. *gelare*, to freeze. See **Gelid**.

Jennet, Gennet, a small Spanish horse. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. F. *genette*, 'a genet, or Spanish horse'; Cot.—Span. *ginete*, a nag; but orig. 'a horse-soldier.' Of Moorish origin; traced by Dozy to Arab. *senāta*, a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.

Jenneting, a kind of early apple. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) Prob. for *jeanne-ton*; a dimin. from F. *pomme de S. Jean*, an early apple, called in Italian *melo de San Giovanni*, i. e. St. John's apple. So called because, in France and Italy, it ripened about June 24, St. John's day. So also, there is an early pear, called *Amire Joannet* or *jeannette*, or *petit St. Jean*; G. *Johannisbirne*. F. *Jean* < Lat. acc. *Iohannem*; from Gk. *Ἰωάννης*, John.—Heb. *Yōkhānān*, the Lord is gracious.

Jeopardy, hazard. (F.—L.) M. E. *jupartie*, later *jopardye*, *jeopardie*.—O. F. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game; a game in which the chances were equal, hence, a risk, hazard.—Late L. *iocus partitus*, the same; also an alternative.—L. *iocus*, a game; *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, to part, divide, from *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. ¶ The diphthong *eo* = F. *eu*; cf. *people* (= F. *peuple*). See **Joke**.

JERBOA

Jerboa, a rodent quadruped. (Arab.) Arab. *yarbū*, (1) the flesh of the back or loins, an oblique descending muscle; (2) the jerboa, from the use it makes of the strong muscles in its hind legs, in taking long leaps.

Jereed, a wooden javelin used in mock fights. (Arab.) Arab. *jarid*, a palm-branch stripped of its leaves, a lance.

Jerk. (E.) We find *jerk*, *jert*, and *yerk* all used in much the same sense, orig. to strike with a lash, whip or rod. Of these, *jert* was regarded as equivalent to *gird* (Index to Cot.); see *Gird* (2).

Jerked beef. (Peruvian.) A singular corruption of *charqui*, the S. American name for 'jerked' beef, or beef dried in a particular way; see Prescott, Conquest of Peru, ch. v. From Peruv. *charqui*, a slice of dried beef. Also called *jerkin beef*; from Peruv. *charquini*, vb., to make dried beef.

Jerkin, a jacket, short coat. (Du.) Dimin. of Du. *jurk*, a frock (Sewel), by help of the once common Du. dimin. suffix *-ken*, now supplanted by *-je* or *-tje*. Cf. Westphal. *jürken*, a sort of overcoat; E. Fries. *jurken*, a child's frock. Cf. *fir-kin*, *hilder-kin*.

Jersey, fine wool, a woollen jacket. (Jersey.) From *Jersey*, one of the Channel Islands.

Jessamine; see *Jasmine*.

Jesses, straps round a hawk's legs. (F.—L.) Double pl.; from M. E. *ges*, *jesses*.—O. F. *ges*, *gies*, pl. of *get*, *giel*, a short thong, for throwing off the hawk; orig. 'a cast.' Cf. M. F. *ject*, a cast; *les jects d'un oiseau*, 'a hawk's Iesses,' Cot.—O. F. *geter*, to cast.—L. *iactare*, to cast; see *Jet* (1).

Jest, a joke. (F.—L.) Orig. a story, merry tale. M. E. *geste*, a story.—O. F. *geste*, an exploit, romance, tale of exploits.—L. *gesta*, for *rēs gesta*, a thing done, an exploit.—L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*, to carry, carry on. See *Gesture*, *Gerund*.

Jesuit; see below.

Jesus, the Saviour. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. *Iesus*.—Gk. Ἰησοῦς.—Heb. יֵשׁוּעַ, *Yeshua* (Nehem. viii. 17); contr. form of *Yehōshua*, *Jehoshua* (Numb. xiii. 16) signifying saviour, lit. 'help of Jehovah.'—Heb. root *yāsha*, to be large, to save. Der. *jesu-it*, one of the society of Jesus.

Jet (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F.—L.) Formerly, to *jet* was to strut

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about. M. E. *ietten*, to strut.—O. F. *jetter*, *geter*, *getter*, to throw, fling, push forth.—L. *iactare*, to fling; frequent. of *iacere*, to throw. Der. *jet*, sb., formerly in the sense of guise or fashion, &c.

Jet (2), a black mineral. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *jet*, *jaet*, also *jayet*, *gaiete*, *jet* (F. *jais*).—L. *gagātem*, acc. of *gagātes*, *jet*.—Gk. γαγάτης, *jet*; so called from *Γάγαι*, a town in Lycia, in the S. of Asia Minor.

Jetsam. (F.—L.) Also *jettison*. An old term in Law F. for things thrown overboard from a wrecked vessel.—A. F. *getteson*, a casting; O. F. *getaison*.—L. acc. *iactationem*.—L. *iactare*, to cast; see *Jet* (1).

Jetty, a kind of pier. (F.—L.) M. F. *jette* (F. *jette*), a cast, throw, 'also a jetty or jutty;' Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of M. F. *jetter* (F. *jeter*), to throw; see *Jet* (1).

Jew. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *lewe*, a Jew.—A. F. *Ieu*, *Geu* (F. *juif*).—L. *Iūdeus*, a Jew.—Gk. Ἰουδαῖος, an inhabitant of *Ioudaia*, Judaea.—Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah, son of Jacob, lit. 'illustrious.'—Heb. root *yādāh*, to throw, praise, celebrate. Der. *Jew-ry*, M. E. *Iewerie*, O. F. *Iuerie*, lit. a Jews' district; also *Jews'-harp*, a name given in derision; cf. 'the harp of David.'

Jewel, a valuable ornament. (F.—L.) M. E. *iowel*, *iuel*.—O. F. *joel*, *joël*, *jowel*, *juel* (later *joyau*).—Late L. *iocāle*, usually in pl. *iocālia*, jewels (lit. trinkets).—L. *iocārī*, to play (O. F. *joer*, *jouer*).—L. *iocus*, play. See *Joke*. (Toynbee, §§ 76, 143.)

Jib (1), the foremost sail in a ship. (Dan.) So called because easily shifted from side to side; see *jib* (2) below.

jib (2), to shift a sail from side to side. (Dan.) 'Jib, to shift the boom-sail from one side of the mast to another;' Ash (1775). Also spelt *jibe*, *gybe*.—Dan. *gibbe*, to jibe, jib; Swed. dial. *gippa*, to jerk up. Allied to Swed. *guppa*, to rock; see *Jump*. ¶ The form *gibe* answers to Du. *gippen*, E. Fries. *gipen*, to turn suddenly, said of a sail.

jib (3), to move restively, as a horse. (F.—Scand.) O. F. *giber*, to struggle with the hands and feet (Roquefort); whence O. F. *regiber* (F. *regimber*), to kick as a horse. Cf. also O. F. *giper*, to jib, as a horse (Godefroy).—Swed. dial. *gippa*, to jerk up (above).

JIBE

Jibe, the same as Gibe, q. v.

Jig, a lively tune or dance. (F.—M. H. G.) O. F. *gige*, *gigue*, a fiddle, dance.—M. H. G. *gige* (G. *geige*), a fiddle.

Jilt, a flirt. (L.) Formerly *jillet*, dimin. of *jill*, a flirt, orig. *Jill* or *Gillian*, a personal name.—L. *Juliāna*. See Gill (4).

Jingle, to clink. (E.) M. E. *ginglen*; a frequentative verb from the base *jink*, allied to *chink*; see Chink (2). Also allied to Jangle.

Jinn, a demon. (Arab.) Formed from Arab. *jinnā*(*ſ*), demons, pl.; the sing. form being *jinnīy*, Englished as *jinnie* or *genie*.

Job (1), to peck with the beak. (E.?) Perhaps imitative. M. E. *iobben*. Cf. Gael. and Irish *gob*, mouth, beak.

Job (2), a small piece of work. (F.?) M. E. *iob*, a piece, lump. 'Gob, a lump; also, to work by the *gob*;' Halliwell.—O. F. *gob*, a mouthful; *gobet*, a morsel. Perhaps of Celtic origin. See Job (1).

Jockey. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) A North E. pron. of *Jackey*, dimin. of *Jack* as a personal name. See Jack (1).

Jocose, merry. (L.) L. *iocōsus*, sportive.—L. *iocus*, sport. See Joke.

Jocular. (L.) L. *ioculāris*.—L. *ioculus*, a little jest, dimin. of *iocus*, a jest.

Jocund. (F.—L.) M. E. *joconde*.—O. F. *jocond*, pleasant, agreeable (Godefroy).—L. *iocundus*, *iucundus*, pleasant; orig. helpful.—L. *iuvare* (supine *iū-tum*), to help; see Adjutant.

Jog, to push slightly, jolt. (F.—Tent.?) M. E. *ioggen*. Cf. W. *ysgogi*, to wag, stir, shake, E. *shog*, M. E. *schoggen*, to shake up and down; Kentish *jock*, to jolt. All apparently from M. E. *schokken*; see Shook. ¶ We also find Norw. and Swed. dial. *jukha*, to jump up and down, as in riding.

John Dory, the name of a fish. (F.—L.) *John dory* is the vulgar name of the fish called the *dory*. *John* appears to be a mere sailor's prefix, like the *jack* in *jack-ass*; it can hardly be from an alleged F. *jaune dorte*, which would be tautological nonsense. *Dory* is borrowed from F. *dorle*, a dory; lit. 'gilded,' *dorle* being the fem. of the pp. of *dorer*, to gild.—L. *dēaurāre*, to gild.—L. *dē aurō*, of gold; see Aureate.

Join. (F.—L.) O. F. and F. *joign-*, a stem of *joindre*.—L. *iungere* (pp. *iunctus*), to join. + Gk. *ἑννῶναι*; Skt. *yuj*, to join. Allied to Yoke.

joint. (F.—L.) O. F. *joinct*, *joint*, a

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joint, sb.—O. F. *joinct*, *joint*, pp. of *joindre*, to join; see Join (above).

Joist, one of a set of timbers to support the boards of a floor. (F.—L.) Sometimes pronounced *jist* (with *i* as in *mice*). M. E. *giste*.—O. F. *giste*, a bed, couch, place to lie on, a joist; because these timbers support the floor.—O. F. *gesir* (F. *gésir*), to lie, lie on.—L. *iacere*, to lie. Cf. Gist.

Joke, a jest. (L.) From L. *iocus*, a jest, game. Brugm. i. § 302.

Jole; see Jowl.

Jolly. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *ioly*, earliest form *iolyf*.—O. F. *jolif*, later *joli*, 'jolly, gay, trim, fine;' Cot. Orig. sense 'festive.'—Icel. *jól*, a great feast in the heathen time; cognate with A. S. *gœla*, yule. See Yule.

Jolly-boat. (Port. and E.) We find 'grete bote and *jolywat*' in 1495; but it was also spelt *gallewat* and *galleywat* (Yule).—Port. *galeota*, a galliot; see Galliot. Perhaps the form of the word has been influenced by F. *joli*. See Jolly.

Jolt, to jerk. (E.) From *joll*, vb., to knock the *jole* or head; cf. All's Well, i. 3. 59. Cf. *jolt-head*, a stupid fellow; one whose head has been *joll'd* or knocked about. See Jowl.

Jonquil, a flower. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *jonquille*.—Span. *junquillo*; named from its rush-like leaves.—Span. *junco*, a rush.—L. *iuncus*, a rush. See Junk (2).

Jordan, a pot. (Unknown.) M. E. *iordan*, *iurdan*, *tordeyne*; Late L. *iurdānus* (Prompt. Parv. and Vocab.). It was orig. an alchemist's bottle (Halliwell, Way); perhaps once used for keeping water from the Jordan.

Joss, a Chinese idol. (Port.—L.) Not Chinese, but corrupted from Port. *Deos*, God. Cognate with Span. *Dios*, God; O. F. *deus*.—L. *Deus*, nom., God.

Jostle, **Justle**, to push against. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.) A frequent. form, with suffix *-le*, from M. E. *jousten*, to tilt, push against. See Joust.

Jot. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) Englished from L. *iota*, Matt. v. 18 (Vulgate).—Gk. *ἰωτα*, a letter of the Gk. alphabet.—Heb. *yōd*, the smallest letter of th: Heb. alphabet, with the power of *y*. See Iota.

Journal. (F.—L.) Properly an adj., signifying 'daily.'—F. *journal*, daily.—L. *diurnālis*, daily; see Diurnal.

journey. (F.—L.) M. E. *iournee*. a

JOUST

day's travel. = F. *journée*, a day, orig. a day's work. = Late L. **diurnāta*, orig. the fem. pp. of Late L. *diurnāre*, to sojourn. = L. *diurnus*, daily. = L. *diēs*, a day.

Joust, Just, to tilt. (F. — L.) O. F. *jouster* (F. *jouter*), to tilt. = Late L. *iuxtāre*, to approach (hence, to approach with hostile intent, as in tilting). = L. *iuxtā*, close to, hard by (whence O. F. *jouste*, close to). β. The form *iuxtā* is short for **iug-is-tā*, fem. abl. of the superlative form of L. *iug-is*, continual. From the base *iug-* of *iungere*, to join. (✓YEU.) Brugm. i. § 760. Der. *jostle*.

Jovial. (F. — L.) O. F. *jovial*, sanguine, lit. born under the lucky planet Jupiter. = L. *Iovialis*, pertaining to Jupiter. = L. *Iovis*, decl. stem. of O. Lat. *Iovis*, Jove, whence L. *Iū-piter* (= Jove-father). *Iovis* represents *Diouis* (cf. Oscan dat. *Diuv-er*), allied to *diēs*, day, and to *deus*, god; cf. Gk. Διός, gen. case of Ζεύς. See *Deity*, Tuesday. Brugm. i. §§ 120, 223.

Jowl, Jole, the jaw or cheek. (E.) M. E. *jolle*; all the forms are corruptions of M. E. *chol*, *chaul*, which is a contraction of M. E. *chavel* (*chavel*), the jowl. = A. S. *ceafst*, the jaw; pl. *ceafstas*, the jaws, chops. Cf. O. Sax. *kaflōs*, pl., the jaws; Du. *kevels*, pl. the gums; G. *kiefer*, jaw, jawbone; also Icel. *kjaptr*, Swed. *käft*, Dan. *kiaft*, jaw. ¶ The successive spellings are A. S. *ceafst*, *chafste* (Layamon), *chavel*, *chaul*, *chol*, *jole*, *jowl* (all found).

Joy. (F. — L.) M. E. *ioye*. = O. F. *ioye*, *joye*; oldest form *goye* (F. *joie*); cf. Ital. *gioja*, joy, also a gaud, jewel, Span. *joya*, a gaud. = L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium*, joy; afterwards turned into a fem. sing. = L. *gaudēre*, to rejoice. See *Gaud*.

Jubilation, a shouting for joy. (L.) From L. *iubilatio*, sb. = L. *iubilatus*, pp. of *iubilāre*, to shout for joy. = L. *iubilum*, a shout of joy. ¶ Quite distinct from *jubilee*.

Jubilee, a season of great joy. (F. — L. — Heb.) M. E. *jubilee*. = M. F. *jubilē*, 'a jubilee'; Cot. = L. *iubilaeus*, the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 11); masc. of adj. *iubilaeus*, belonging to the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 28). = Heb. *yobel*, a blast of a trumpet, shout of joy. ¶ Distinct from the word above.

Judge. (F. — L.) F. *juge*. = L. *iudicem*, acc. of *iudex*, a judge, lit. 'one who points out law.' = L. *iū-s*, law; *dic-āre*, to point out. See *Jury* and *Diction*.

JUMP

judicature. (F. — L.) F. *judicature*. = Late L. *iudicatura*, office of a judge, judgment. = L. *iudicatus*, pp. of *iudicāre*, to judge. = L. *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge.

judicial. (F. — L.) M. F. *judiciel*. = L. *iudicialis*, pertaining to courts of law. = L. *iudicium*, a trial. = L. *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge (above).

judicious. (F. — L.) F. *judicieux*; as if from a L. form **iudiciōsus*. = L. *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge.

Jug, a kind of pitcher. (Heb.) Drinking-vessels were formerly called *jacks*, *jills*, and *jugs*, all of which represent Christian names. *Jug* and *jugge* were usual as pet female names, and equivalent to *Jenny* or *Joan*; see *Jannette*, *Jehannette* in Cotgrave. Cf. *Jock* for *John*; fem. form *Jacquetta*. Of Heb. origin; see *Jenniting*.

Juggernaut, the name of an Indian idol. (Skt.) Skt. *jagannātha*, lord of the universe, monarch of the world (Benfey, p. 465). = Skt. *jagat*, world; *nātha*, protector, lord.

Juggler. (F. — L.) M. E. *iogelour*. = O. F. *jogleor*, *jougleor*; later *jongleur*. = L. *ioculātorem*, acc. of *ioculātor*, a jester. = L. *ioculāri*, to jest. = L. *ioculus*, a little jest, dimin. of *iocus*, joke. See *Joke*.

Jugular, pertaining to the side of the neck. (L.) From L. *iugul-um*, or *iugul-us*, the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders; dimin. of *iugum*, a yoke. See *Yoke*.

Juice. (F. — L.) M. E. *iuce*, *iuse*. = O. F. *jus*, juice, broth. = L. *iūs*, broth; lit. 'mixture.' + Skt. *yūsha-*, soup. (✓YU.) Brugm. i. §§ 911, 922.

Jujube, a fruit. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) M. F. *jujubes*, pl. (Cot.). = L. *zizyphum*, a jujube; fruit of the tree called *zizyphus*. = Gk. ζιζυφον, fruit of the tree ζιζυφος. = Pers. *zayzafūn*, *zizfūn*, *zizafūn*, the jujube-tree.

Julep, a drink. (F. — Span. — Pers.) F. *julep*. = Span. *julepe*. = Pers. *julāb*, julep, a sweet drink; also *gulāb*, rose-water, also julep. = Pers. *gul*, a rose; *āb*, water. For Pers. *gul*, see *Rose*. Pers. *āb* is cognate with Skt. *ap-*, water.

July. (F. — L.) O. F. *Julie*. = L. *Iulius*, a month (formerly called *Quinctilis*) named after Julius Cæsar, who was born in July.

Jump (1), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *gumpa*, to spring, jump, *gimpa*, to wag about; allied to Swed. *guppa*, to

JUMBLE

move up and down; Dan. *gumpe*, to jolt; Icel. *goppa*, to skip. †M. H. G. *gumpen*, *gampen*, to jump, *gumpeln*, to play the buffoon; prov. G. *gumpen*, to jump, hop, sport (Schmeller); M. Du. *gumpen*, to dance, leap. From a Teut. str. vb. **gimpan-* (for **gempan-*); whence Dan. dial. *gimpe*, to swing, wag, Lowl. Sc. *jimp*, to jump.

jumble, to mix together confusedly. (Scand.) We also find M. E. *jombren*, Ch. Troil. ii. 1037; and *jumper*, to mix harmoniously (More). In fact, *jumb-le*, *jombren*, *jump-er* are all frequentative forms of the verb to *jump*, used transitively. Thus *jumb-le* = to make to jump, jolt together, make a discord; or, otherwise, to shake together, make to agree. See **Jump** (1).

jump (2), exactly, pat; also, as a verb. (Scand.) From the verb above; cf. Hamlet, i. i. 65. Also used in the sense to agree or tally, esp. in the phr. to *jump with*. 'They *jump* not;' Oth. i. 3. 5; cf. Tam. Shrew, i. i. 195.

Junction, a joining. (L.) From L. *iunctio*, a joining. — L. *iunctus*, pp. of *iungere*, to join. See **Join**.

junction, a union, a critical moment. (L.) The sense 'critical moment' is astrological, from the 'union' of planets. — L. *iunctura*, a joining. — L. *iunctus* (above).

June. (F. — L.) O. F. and F. *juin*. — L. *Junius*, the name of the month and of a Roman gens or clan.

Jungle. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. *jangal*, wasteland. — Skt. *jaṅgala*, adj., dry, desert; hence *jungle* = waste land. ¶ The Hind. short *a* sounds like *u* in *mud*.

Junior, younger. (L.) L. *iunior*, comp. of *iuuenis*, young; short for **iuuenior*. See **Juvenile**.

Juniper, an evergreen shrub. (L.) L. *iuniperus*, *iūnīpirus*, a juniper. Of doubtful origin.

Junk (1), a Chinese vessel. (Port. — Malay. — Chin.?) Port. and Span. *junco*, a junk. — Malay *jōng*; also *ajōng*. Said to be borrowed from Chinese *chū an*, a ship, boat, bark, junk; Williams, Chinese Dict. p. 120.

Junk (2), pieces of old cordage. (Port. — L.) Port. *junco*, a rush; also junk, as a nautical term; i. e. rush-made ropes. — L. *iuncum*, acc. of *iuncus*, a rush. ¶ *Junk* also means salt meat, tough as old ropes. (But *junk*, a lump, is for *chunk*.)

junket, a kind of sweetmeat. (F. — Ital.

JUSTIFY

— L.) F. *joncade* (Cot.). Orig. a kind of cream-cheese, served up on rushes, whence its name. — Ital. *giuncata*, a kind of cream-cheese on rushes, also a junket (Florio). — Ital. *giunco*, a rush. — L. *iuncum*, acc. of *iuncus*, a rush.

Junta, a council. (Span. — L.) Span. *junta*, a congress; a fem. form of *junto* (below).

junto, a knot of men, a faction. (Span. — L.) Span. *junto*, united, conjoined. — L. *iunctus*, pp. of *iungere*, to join. See **Join**.

Juridical, Jurisdiction, Jurist, Juror; see **Jury**.

Jury, a body of sworn men. (F. — L.) O. F. *jurle*, a jury, a company of sworn men; orig. the fem. pp. of *juror*, to swear. — L. *iūrāre*, to swear, bind by an oath. — L. *iūr-*, for *iūs*, law. †Skt. *yu*, to bind.

juridical, pertaining to courts of law or to a judge. (L.) From L. *iuridic-us*, relating to the administration of justice; with suffix *-ālis*. — L. *iūri-*, decl. stem of *iūs*, law; *dicāre*, to proclaim. See **Just** (1) below.

jurisdiction. (F. — L.) M. F. *jurisdiction* (F. *jurisdiction*). — L. *iurisdic-tionem*, acc. of *iurisdic-tio*, administration of justice. — L. *iūris*, gen. of *iūs*, law (see **Just** (1) below); and see **Diction**. ¶ So also *juris-prudence*.

jurist, a lawyer. (F. — L.) F. *juriste* (Cot.). — Late L. *iūrista*, a lawyer. — L. *iūr-*, for *iūs*, law; with suffix *-ista* (= Gk. *-ιστης*).

juror, one of a jury. (F. — L.) Imitated from F. *jurcur*, a swearer, a juror. — L. *iūrātōrem*, acc. of *iūrātor*, one who swears. — L. *iūrāre*, to swear; see **Jury** (above).

Jury-mast, a temporary mast. (F. — L.) Short for *ajury-mast*; where *ajury* = O. F. *ajuirie*, aid, succour (Godefroy). From L. *adiūtāre*, to aid; see **Aid**. Cf. M. E. *iwwere*, assistance; Prompt. Parv.

Just (1), upright. (F. — L.) M. E. *iust*. — F. *juste*. — L. *iustum*, acc. of *iustus*, just, according to right; with suffix *-us*. — L. *iūs*, right, that which is fitting; cf. Skt. *yu*, to join.

justice. (F. — L.) F. *justice*. — L. *iūstitia*, justice; Late L. *iūstitia*, a tribunal, a judge. — L. *iūsti-*, for *iustus*, just; see **Just** (1) above.

justify. (F. — L.) F. *justifier*. — L. *iūstificāre* to shew to be just. — L. *iusti-*

JUST

for *iustus*, just; -*ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

Just (2), to joust; see *Joust*.

Justle; see *Jostle*.

Jut, to project. (F.—L.) Merely a corruption of *jet*; in the same way a *jetty* or pier was formerly called a *jutty*; see *Jetty*.

jutty, a projection. (F.—L.) For *jetty*; see above. Der. *jutty*, vb., to project beyond.

Jute, a substance resembling hemp. (Bengali.) Bengali *jūt*, the fibres of the bark of the *Corchorus olitorius* (Wilson). From *jhōto*, vulgarly *jhuto*, the native name in Orissa (Yule).

Juvenile, young. (F.—L.) M. F. *juvenile*; F. *juvenil*.—L. *iuuenilis*, youthful.—L. *iuuenis*, young. See *Young*.

Juxtaposition. (L. and F.—L.) Coined from L. *iuxtā*, near; and *position*. See *Joust* and *Position*.

K.

Kail, Kale, cabbage. (L.) Northern E. form of *cole*; see *Cole*.

Kails, ninepins. (Du.) Formerly also *keyles*; see *quills* in *Cotgrave*. These *kails* were cone-shaped.—Du. *kegel*, a pin, kail; *met kegels spelen*, to play at ninepins. + Dan. *kegle*, a cone, *kegler*, nine-pins; Swed. *kügla*, a pin, cone; G. *kegel* (whence F. *quille*). Apparently a dimin. of Du. *keg*, a wedge.

Kaleidoscope, an optical toy. (Gk.) From Gk. *kal-ós*, beautiful; *eidō-s*, form; *σκοπεῖν*, to behold; because it enables one to behold beautiful forms.

Kalendar; see *Calends*.

Kangaroo, a quadruped. (Australian.) Said to be not the native Australian name, but to have arisen from some mistake; but even this is doubtful (see *Morris*).

Kayles; see *Kails*.

Kecksies, hemlocks. (C.) For *heckses*; and *hecks* is also written *hex*. See *Kex*.

Kedge (1), to warp a ship. (F.—L.?) To *hedge* is to drag a ship slowly forward, by help of a kedge-anchor, against tide. A *kedge-anchor* was formerly called a *catch-anchor* or *catch* (N. E. D.). Hence *kedge* may represent *ketch*; for *catch*.

Kedge (2), **Kidge**, brisk, lively. (E.) An East-Anglian word. M. E. *kygge*,

KEN

kydge. Cf. prov. E. *cadgy*, cheerful; and perhaps Dan. *kaad*, frolicsome; M. Dan. *kæde*, joy; Swed. *käija*, to be wanton.

Keel (1), the bottom of a ship. (Scand.) Icel. *kjölr*, Dan. *kjøl*, Swed. *köl*, the keel of a ship (whence G. Du. *kiel*, a keel). Teut. type **kilus*. Cf. A. S. *celae*, the beak of a ship (O. E. T.). Distinct from A. S. *cēol*, O. H. G. *kiol*, M. H. G. *kiel*, a ship.

keelhaul. (Scand. and E.) Also *keel-hale*, 'to punish in the seaman's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other;' Johnson. From *keel* and *haul* or *hale*. Cf. Du. *kiel-halen*, G. *kielholen*.

keelson, **kelson**, a set of timbers next a ship's keel. (Scand.) Formerly *kelsine* (Chapman).—Swed. *kölsvin*, Dan. *kiölsviin* (Norweg. *kjölsvill*), a keelson; E. Fries. *kolrwin*. + G. *kielschwein*. Lit. 'keel-swine;' but this can hardly have been the orig. sense. A better sense is given by Norw. *kjölsvill*, where *svill* answers to G. *schwelle*, E. *sill*; see *Sill*. This suffix, not being understood, may easily have been corrupted to *swine*, and afterwards, in English, to *-son*.

Keel (2), to cool. (E.) 'To *keel* a pot is to keep it from boiling over, lit. to cool it.—A. S. *cēlan*, to cool; for **cōljan*.—A. S. *cōl*, cool. See *Cool*.

Keelson; see *Keel* (1).

Keen, sharp. (E.) M. E. *kene*. A. S. *cēne*, where *ē* is due to an older *ō*; O. Merc. *cōene*. The orig. sense is 'skilful, experienced.' + Du. *koen*, bold, daring; Icel. *kænn* (for *kænn*), wise, also able; G. *künn*, bold, O. H. G. *chuoni*. Teut. type **kōnjaz*, able; from Teut. root **ken* (✓GEN), to know; see *Oan* (1).

Keep. (E.) M. E. *kepen*. A. S. *cēpan*, to observe, notice, attend to, keep. + M. Du. *hepen*, to keep, retain (Hexham). Teut. type **kōpjan-*; cf. A. S. *ge-cōp*, fit, suitable.

Keg, a small cask. (Scand.) Formerly also *cag*.—Icel. *kaggi*, a keg; Swed. *kagge*, Norweg. *kagge*, a keg, a round mass or heap. Der. *kails*.

Kelp, calcined ashes of sea-weed. Origin unknown. Also spelt *kilp*.

Ken, to know. (Scand.) M. E. *kennen*.—Icel. *kenna*, Swed. *känna*, Dan. *kiende*, to know; so also G. *kennen*; A. S. *cennan* (to declare), Goth. *kannjan*. Teut. type **kannjan-*. Causal form of *cunnan*, to

KENNEL

know, derived from Teut. base **kann* (cf. *can*) by vowel-change of *a* to *e*. See *Oan* (1).

Kennel (1), a house for dogs. (F.—L.) M.E. *kenel*. A Norman form of O.F. *chenil*, a kennel.—Late L. '*canile*, domus canis' in Wrt. Vocab. 198. 29.—L. *can-is*, a dog, with suffix *-ile*, as in *ou-ile*, a sheepfold. Cf. Norman F. *ken*, O.F. *chen* (F. *chien*), a dog, from L. acc. *canem*, a dog.

Kennel (2), a gutter. (F.—L.) A corruption of M.E. *canel*, a channel.—A.F. *canel*, Charlemagne, ed. Michel, l. 556; O.F. *chanel*; see *Channel*.

Kerbstone. (F.—L.; and E.) Here *kerb* is for *curb*; so called because the stone was sometimes placed, as round a well, on a *curved* edge. See *Curb*.

Kerchief. (F.—L.) M.E. *curchief*, *couverchef* (*coverchef*).—O.F. *couverchef*, lit. a head-covering.—O.F. *couvrir*, to cover; *chef*, the head; see *Cover* and *Chief*.

Kermes, the dried bodies of insects used in dyeing crimson. (Arab.—Skt.) See *Crimson*.

Kern (1), **Kerne**, an Irish soldier. (Irish.) Irish *ceatharnach*, a soldier.—O. Irish *cethern*, a troop. See *Cateran*.

Kern (2); see *Quern*.

Kernel. (E.) A.S. *cyrnel*, a grain: dimin. of A.S. *corn*, a grain (with the usual change from Teut. *u* (A.S. *o*) to *y*). Teut. stem **kurnilo-*. See *Corn*.

Kersey, coarse woollen cloth. (E.) Named from *Kersey* (of A.S. origin), a village three miles from Hadleigh, in Suffolk, where a woollen trade was once carried on. ¶ Not from *Sersey*, which is also used as the name of a material.

Kerseymere, a twilled cloth of fine wool. (Cashmere.) A corruption of *Cashmere* or *Cassimere*, by confusion with *kersey* above.

Kestrel, a base kind of hawk. (F.—L.) For *kesrel*; the *t* is excrescent, as in *whils-t*, &c.—M.F. *quercerelle*, 'a kastrell'; Cotgrave; F. *crécercelle*. Extended from O.F. *crecele*, *cercelle*, M.F. *quercelle*, a kestrel. Of imitative origin; cf. O.F. *cercelle*, F. *sarcelle*, a teal, from L. *quercula*, a kind of teal.

Ketch, a small yacht or hoy. (B.) M.E. *caceh*. Prob. from the verb to *catch*; see N.E.D.; s. v. *Catch*. ¶ The Du. *kits*, F. *quaiche*, a ketch, are borrowed from E. ¶ Distinct from *caïque*, q. v.

KIDDLE

Ketchup, a sauce. (Malay.) Malay *kéchap*, *kichap*, a sauce; soy. (In Dutch spelling, *ketjap*).—C. P. G. Scott.

Kettle. (Scand.—L.) M.E. *ketel*. Icel. *ketill*; borrowed from L. *catillus*, a small bowl (whence also Goth. *kattils*, A.S. *cefel*, Du. *ketel*, G. *kessel*, &c.). Dimin. of *catinus*, a bowl, deep vessel for cooking food. Perhaps allied to Gk. *κότυλος*, a cup (Prellwitz); see *Cotyledon*.

Kex, hemlock, a hollow stem. (W.—L.) M.E. *hex*.—W. *cecsy*, pl., hollow stalks, hemlock, allied to *cegid*, hemlock; Corn. *cegas*, hemlock; prob. borrowed from L. *cicuta*, hemlock. ¶ *Kex*=*hecks*, and is properly a plural form.

Key. (E.) M.E. *keye*. A.S. *cæg*, a key; O. Fries. *kāi*, *kēi*, a key.

Khan, a prince. (Pers.—Tatar.) Pers. *khān*, lord, prince; of Tatar origin. Cf. *Chingis Khan*, i.e. great lord, a Tatar title (Chaucer's *Cambuscan*).

Khedive, a prince. (F.—Pers.) F. *khédive*.—Pers. *khadrū*, *khidwū*, a great prince, sovereign; *khidwī*, the khedive, viceroy of Egypt (Palmer). Cf. Pers. *khodā*, God.

Kibe, a chilblain. (C.?) W. *cibwst*, chilblains; explained by Pugh as standing for *cib-gwst*.—W. *cib*, a cup; *gwst*, a humour, malady, disease; hence 'a cup-like malady', from the rounded form. The E. word has preserved only the syllable *cib*, rejecting the latter syllable. (Doubtful.)

Kick. (Perhaps Celtic.) M.E. *kiken*. Cf. W. *cicio*, to kick (colloquial); O.W. *cic*, a foot; as in W. *cic-wr*, footman. (Doubtful.)

Kickshaws, a dainty dish. (F.—L.) A sing. sb.; the pl. is *kickshawes* (Shak.). A curious corruption of F. *quelque chose*, something, hence, a trifle, a delicacy. Spelt *quelquechose* by Dryden.—F. *quelque chose*.—L. *quāl-is*, of what sort, with suffix *-quam*; *caussa*, a cause, a thing. ¶ Moisy gives Norman F. *quiquechose*.

Kid, a young goat. (Scand.) M.E. *kid*.—Dan. *kid*, Swed. *kid*, Icel. *kið*, a kid. † G. *kitze*.

Kidnap, to steal young children. (Scand.) *Kid*, in Tudor E. slang, means a child; *nab* is our *nab*.—Dan. *kid*, a kid; *nappe*, to nab; see *Nab*.

Kiddle, a kind of weir formed of basket-work placed in a river to catch fish. (A.F.) Anglo-F. *kidel*, pl. *kideux*; O.F. *cuidel*

KIDNEY

(Godefroy); later form *guideau*, 'a wicker engine whereby fish is caught;' Cotgrave. Late L. *kidellus*; Breton *kidel*.

Kidney. (E. ? and Scand.) Corruption of M. E. *kidnere*, *kidneer*; *nere* is also used alone. 1. Here *kid* answers to A. S. **cyd-*, perhaps related to A. S. *codd*, a bag, pod, husk, M. E. *cod*, belly. 2. M. E. *nere* is a Scand. word. = Icel. *nýra*, Dan. *nyre*, Swed. *njure*, a kidney; cognate with Du. *nier*, G. *niere*, and allied to Gk. *veppós*, kidney. ¶ The former element is doubtful.

Kilderkin. (Du.) A corruption of M. Du. *kindeken*, also *kinneken*, the eighth part of a vat. The lit. sense is 'little child,' because the measure is a small one as compared with a tun, vat, or barrel. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-ken* (now nearly obsolete), from Du. *kind*, a child; allied to Icel. *kundr*, a son, and to E. **Kin**. The mod. Du. name is *kinnetje*, by substitution of *-tje* for *-ken*.

Kill. (E.) M. E. *killen*, more commonly *cullen*. The M. E. *cullen* prob. answers to an A. S. type **cyllan*, from the weak grade *c(w)ul-* of *cwel-an*, to die. Cf. E. Fries. *küllen*, to vex, strike, beat, a parallel form; O. H. G. *chollen*, by-form of *quellan*, to vex, kill, martyr. Thus *kill* is closely related to *Quell*, q. v. For the loss of *w*, cf. *dull*, which is related to *dwell*.

Kiln. (L.) A. S. *cyln*, also *cylen*; merely borrowed from L. *culina*, a kitchen (hence, a drying-house); whence also W. *cylyn*, a kiln, a furnace. See **Oulinary**.

Kilt. (Scand.) The sb. is derived from the verb *kilt*, to tuck up. = Dan. *hilde*, to truss, tuck up; Swed. dial. *hilla*, to swaddle. Cf. Icel. *kilting*, a skirt. Perhaps related to Swed. dial. *killa*, the lap, Icel. *kjalta*, lap.

Kimbo; see **Akimbo**.

Kin, genus, race. (E.) M. E. *kin*, *kun*. A. S. *cynn*, orig. a tribe. + Icel. *kyn*, kin; O. Sax. *kunni*, O. H. G. *chunni*; Goth. *kuni*, tribe. Teut. type **kunjom*, neut. From the weak grade of Teut. root **ken-*, Idg. *gen-*. Allied to **Genus**. (✓GEN.)

kind (1), sb., nature, sort. (E.) M. E. *kund*, *kind*. A. S. *cynd*, *ge-cynd*, nature; whence the adj. below. Der. *kind-ly*, natural.

kind (2), adj., natural, loving. (E.) M. E. *kunde*, *kinde*. A. S. *cynde*, *ge-cynde*.

KIPPER

natural, in-born; allied to Goth. *-kunds*, of such a nature. Allied to **Kin**.

kindle (1), to bring forth young. (E.) M. E. *kindlen*, *kundlen*; from M. E. *kindel*, *kundel*, sb., a progeny; from the A. S. *cynd*, nature, or from the adj. *cynde*, natural.

Kindle (2), to inflame. (Scand.) It appears to be the same word as **Kindle** (1); see Anc. Riwl. But it can hardly be separated from Icel. *kynda*, to inflame, *kindle*, Swed. dial. *kynda*, *kinda*, a sense which seems to have been suggested by Icel. *kyndill*, a torch. And Icel. *kyndill* is a mere borrowing from A. S. *candel*; from L. *candila*, a candle. See **Candle**.

Kindred. (E.) The former *d* is ex-crescent. M. E. *kinrede*. = A. S. *cyn*, kin; *-ræden*, signifying law, state, condition (so also *hat-red* from *hate*). *Ræden* is allied to the adj. *ready*; cf. Goth. *ga-raideins*, an ordinance.

Kine, cows; see **Cow**.

King, a chief ruler. (E.) A. S. *cyning*, a king; lit. 'a man of good birth;' (cf. A. S. *cyme-*, royal, Icel. *kour*, one of gentle birth); = A. S. *cyn*, a tribe, kin, race; with suffix *-ing*, as in *Ælfred Æþelwulfing* = Ælfred the son of Æthelwulf. + O. Sax. *kuning*, from *kuni*, tribe; O. Fries. *kinig*; Icel. *konungr*; Swed. *konung*; Dan. *konge*; Du. *koning*; G. *könig*; O. H. G. *chuning* (from O. H. G. *chunni*, a kin, race). Teut. type **kuningos*, m.

kingdom. (E.) Late M. E. *kingdom*; not really a compound of *king* and suffix *-dom*, but a substitution for early M. E. *kinedom*, A. S. *cynedōm*, a kingdom. The A. S. *cyne-* signifies 'royal,' very common in composition, and is allied to A. S. *cyn*, a tribe.

Kink, a twist in a rope. (Scand.) A Northern word. = Swed. *kink*, Norweg. *kink*, a twist in a rope. (So also Du. *kink*.) Allied to Norweg. *kika*, *kinka*, to writhe, Icel. *kikna*, to sink at the knees under a burden, Icel. *keikr*, bent back; Norw. *keika*, to bend aside, to twist. (Teut. base **keik-*, to bend.)

Kiosk, a small pavilion. (Turk. - Pers.) F. *kiosque*. = Turk. *kushk*, *köshk* (pronounced with *k* as *ki*), a kiosk. = Pers. *kūshk*, a palace, villa, portico.

Kipper, to cure salmon. (E.) This meaning is an accidental one, arising from a habit of curing *kipper-salmon*, i. e. salmon during the spawning season, which were

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cured because of inferior quality. A salmon, after spawning, was called a *kipper* (Pennant). A. S. *cypera*, a kipper-salmon.

Kirk, a church. (Scand. — E. — Gk.) M. E. *kirke*. — Icel. *kirja*; borrowed from A. S. *cirica*, *circe*, a church. See **Church**.

Kirtle, a sort of gown or petticoat. (L.; with E. suffix.) M. E. *kirtel*. A. S. *cyrtel*, a tunic; Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan. *kiortel*, Swed. *kjortel*; evidently dimin. forms. All from L. *curtus*, short, which appears also in Du. *kort*, G. *kurs*, short. See **Curt**.

Kiss, a salute with the lips. (E.) The vowel *i* is due to the *verb*, which is formed from the *sb.* by vowel-change. M. E. *coss*, *sb.*, a kiss; whence *kissen*, *verb.* A. S. *coss*, *sb.*; whence *cyssan*, *verb.* + Du. *kus*, Icel. *koss*, Dan. *kys*, Swed. *kyss*, G. *kuss*, a kiss. Teut. type **kussuz*, *sb.* Cf. Goth. *kukjan*, to kiss; E. Fries. *kûk*, a kiss.

Kit (1), a milk-pail, tub; also, an outfit. (O. Low G.) M. E. *kit*. — M. Du. *kittle*, a wooden bowl, a tub; Du. *kit*. Cf. Norweg. *kille*, a corn-bin.

Kit (2), a small violin. (F. — L. — Gk.) Shortened from Norman F. *guiterne* (Moisy); answering to O. F. *guiterne* (Godefroy). From L. *cithara*. — Gk. *κύθα*, a kind of lyre. See **Cithern**.

Kit (3), a brood, family, quantity. (E.) A variant of *kith*. 'The whole *kii*' = the whole kith. See **Kith**.

Kit-cat, **Kit-kat**, the name given to portraits of a particular size. (Personal name.) The size adopted by Sir G. Kneller for painting members of the *Kit-Kat* club, which used to meet at a house kept by *Christopher Kat* (Haydn). *Kit* is for *Christopher* (Gk. *Χριστο-φορος*, lit. 'Christ-bearing').

Kitchen. (L.) M. E. *kichene*. A. S. *cycene*, f. — L. *coquina*, a kitchen. — L. *coquere*, to cook; see **Cook**.

Kite, a bird, a toy for flying. (E.) M. E. *kite*. A. S. *cýla*, a kite.

Kith, kindred, acquaintance. (E.) M. E. *cūðe*, *kith*. A. S. *cýð*, native land, relationship. — A. S. *cūð*, known, pp. of *kunman*, to know. See **Can** (1).

Kitten. (Scand.; with F. suffix.) M. E. *kiloun*, where the suffix *-oun* is F., suggested by O. F. *chatton*, a kitten. *Kit* is a mutated form of *cat*, appearing in the E. form *kit-ling*, from Icel. *hellingr*, a kitten; and in (obs.) *kittle*, to produce kittens.

Knack, a snap, dexterity, trick. (E.)

KNEE

Imitative, like **Knop**. Cf. Du. *knakken*, G. *knacken*, to crack. [The Gael. *cnac*, Irish *cnag*, a crack, W. *cnec*, a snap, are borrowed from E. *crack*.] It meant (1) a snap, (2) a snap with the finger or nail, (3) a jester's trick, piece of dexterity, (4) a joke, trifle, toy, &c. Cf. **Knook**.

Knacker, a dealer in old horses. (Scand.) It formerly meant a saddler and harness-maker (Ray). — Icel. *hnakkr*, a saddle.

Knag, a knot in wood, peg. (E.) M. E. *knagge*, a peg, a knot in wood. Not in A. S. Low G. *knagge*, a kind of peg; Swed. *knagg*, a knag, knot; Dan. *knag*, a peg, cog. We find also Irish *cnag*, a knob, peg, *cnagis*, a knot in wood, Gael. *cnag*, knob, pin, peg (all from E.).

Knop, to snap. (Du.) Du. *knappen*, to snap, crack, crush, eat (whence *knapper*, hard gingerbread, a lie). Cf. Dan. *kneppe*, to snap; Swed. *knäpp*, a snap, *knop*, a trick. A parallel word to *knack*, and of imitative origin. Cf. Gael. *cnap*, to strike, beat, thump, Irish *cnapaim*, I strike; from E. See **Knop**.

knapsack. (Du.) Du. *knapsak*, a knapsack, lit. a provision-bag. — Du. *knaf*, eating, *knappen*, to crush, eat; *zak*, a sack (a word of Hebrew origin); see **Sack**.

Knapweed, **Knopweed**, a weed with a hard head or *knop*; see **Knop**.

Knar; see **Gnarled**.

Knave, a boy, servant, sly fellow. (E.) M. E. *knaue* (*knave*), a boy, servant. A. S. *cnafa*, older form *cnafa*, a boy. + So also Du. *knaap*, a lad, servant; Icel. *knapi*, servant-boy; G. *knabe*, a boy. It is probable that the initial *kn-* represents the weak grade of Teut. **ken-* (Idg. **gen-*), to produce; cf. **Knight**. But the rest of the word remains unexplained.

Knead, to mould by pressure. (E.) M. E. *kneaden*. A. S. *cnedan* (pt. t. **cnæd*, pp. *cneden*), a strong verb, to knead. + Du. *knedden*, Icel. *knóða*, Swed. *knåda*, G. *kneten*; (all from Teut. base **kneð-*). Allied to Russ. *gnetate*, *gnesti*, to press, squeeze; from the corresponding Idg. root **gnēt*.

Knee. (E.) M. E. *kne*, pl. *knees*; also *cnæo*, pl. *cnæon*. A. S. *cnæo*. + Du. *knée*, Icel. *kné*, Dan. *knæ*, Swed. *knä*, G. *knie*, O. H. G. *chniu*, Goth. *kniu*. Teut. type **knewom*, n. Cf. L. *genu*; Gk. *γόνυ*; Skt. *jānu*. The Idg. related bases are **genu-* (as in L.), **gonu-* (as in Gk.), **gneu-* (whence Teut. **kneu-*). Cf. Gk.

γυν-μενέιν, to fall on 'the knees. See Genuflection, Pentagon, &c.

kneel, to fall on the knees. (E.) M. E. *cneolien*, *knēlen*; A. S. *cneowlian*. + Du. *knien*; Low G. *knelen* (Lübben); Dan. *knale* (formed from *kne*, knee).

Knell, **Knoll**, to sound as a bell, toll. (E.) M. E. *knillen*, *knollen*. A. S. *cnyllan*, to knock, beat noisily. Cf. Du. *knallen*, to give a loud report, Dan. *knalde*, to explode; Swed. *knalla*, to resound, G. *knallen*, to make a loud noise; Icel. *gnella*, to scream; M. H. G. *knüllen*, to beat. Perhaps of imitative origin, to denote a loud noise; cf. Du. *knal*, Dan. *knald*, Swed. *knall*, G. *knall*, a loud noise. From Teut. base **knel-* (**knal-*, **knul-*).

Knickerbockers, loose knee-breeches. (Du.) Named from Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, the pretended author of W. Irving's Hist. of New York; taken as the type of a New York Dutchman.

Knick-knack, a trick, trifle, toy. (E.) A reduplication of *knack*, in the sense of trifle, toy. Cf. Du. *knikken*, to snap, weakened form of *knakken*, to crack. See **Knaok**.

Knife. (E.) M. E. *knif*, pl. *knives* (with *u=v*). A. S. *cnif*, a knife. + Du. *knijf*, Icel. *knifr*, Dan. *kniv*, Swed. *knif*, prov. G. *knifeif*; Low G. *knif*, *knip*, a knife (Lübben). (Cf. F. *canif*, from G.) Possibly related to **Nip** and **Nibble**.

Knight, a youth, servant, man-at-arms. (E.) M. E. *knicht*. A. S. *cniht*, O. Merc. *cneht*, a boy, servant. + Du. *knecht*, a servant; Dan. *knegt*, man-servant, knave (at cards); Swed. *knekt*, soldier, knave (at cards); G. *knecht*. β. Perhaps *cneht* = **cn-eh-*, belonging to the kin or tribe; cf. Gk. γν-ῆαιος, legitimate, from γέν-ος, kin (where γν- is the weak grade of γεν-); see **Kin**. The suffix *-eh-*, *-iht* is adjectival; as in *þorn-iht*, thorny, from *þorn*, a thorn.

Knit. (E.) A. S. *cnyttan*, to form into a knot, to knot; formed (by vowel-change) from Teut. **knut-*, the base of *cnotta*, a knot (Teut. type **knut-ton-*). Allied to Icel. *knýta*, Dan. *knytte*, Swed. *knyta*, to knit; and to Icel. *knútr*, Dan. *knude*, Swed. *knut*, a knot. See **Knot**.

Knob, a form of *knop*. M. E. *knobbe*. Cf. Low G. *knobbe*, Du. *knobbel*, a knob. See **Knop**.

Knock, to strike, rap. (E.) M. E. *knocken*. A. S. *cnucian*; Icel. *knoka*. Cf. Irish *cnagaim*, I knock; W. *cnocio*, to

knock; Corn. *cnouye*, to knock. An imitative word, from Teut. **knuk-*, weak grade of **Knaok**.

Knoll (1), a hillock. (E.) M. E. *knol*. A. S. *cnol*. + Du. *knol*, a turnip, from its roundness, Dan. *knold*, a knoll, Swed. *knöl*, a bump, G. *knollen*, a knoll, clod, lump. Cf. W. *cnol*, a knoll, hillock; Swed. dial. *knall*, a knoll.

Knoll (2); see **Knell**.

Knop, **Knob**, a bump, protuberance, boss. (E.) M. E. *knop*, a rose-bud. O. Fries. *ersknop*, the rump-bone. + Du. and Dan. *knop*, a knob, bud; Swed. *knopp*, a bud, *knop*, a knot, G. *knopf*, knob, button, knot. Apparently allied to M. E. *knop*, a knob; A. S. *cnap*, a hill-top, Icel. *knapp*, a knob; whence Gael. *cnap*, a knob, button, boss, stud, hillock, also a slight blow; also the verb *cnap*, to thump, beat (hence, to raise a bump); W. *cnap*, a knob; Irish *cnap*, knob, bunch, hillock, *cnapaím*, I strike. See **Knap**.

Knot. (E.) M. E. *knolle*. A. S. *cnotta*, a knot. + Du. *knót*. Cf. also O. H. G. *chnodo*, G. *knoten*, a knot (with a different dental sound). Also (with a long vowel) Icel. *knútr*, a knot, Dan. *knude*, Swed. *knut*. And (with orig. *a*) Icel. *knöttir* (Teut. **knattus*), a ball.

Knout, a scourge. (Russ. — Scand.) Russ. *knute*, a whip, scourge. — Swed. *knut*, Icel. *knútr*, a knot.

Know, to be assured of. (E.) M. E. *knowen*. A. S. *cnāwan* (pt. t. *cnāw*, pp. *cnāwen*). + Icel. *knā*, O. H. G. *chnāan*. Further allied to Russ. *znate*, to know; L. *noscere* (for *gnoscere*); Gk. γν-ῆαιος; Pers. *far-sān*, knowledge; G. Irish *gnāth*, known, accustomed, W. *gnawd*, a custom; Skt. *jnā*, to know. All from a base **gnō*, a secondary form of √*GEN*, to know.

Knowledge. (E.) M. E. *knowlege*, *knauleche*; from *knowlechen*, vb., to acknowledge. Here *-lēchen* = A. S. *-lēcan* (as in M. E. *nēhlēchen*, A. S. *nēahlēcan*, to approach). And *-lēcan* is from the A. S. *-lēc*, the same word as A. S. *lēc*, a game, sport, play. See **Wedlock**.

Knuckle, the projecting joint of the fingers. (E.) M. E. *knokil*; O. Fries. *knokele*. + M. Du. *knokel*, Du. *kneukel*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knöchel*, a knuckle. A dimin. form; the shorter form appears in M. Du. *knoke*, a bone, knuckle, G. *knochen*, a bone, Swed. *knogge*, a knuckle.

Knurr, **Knur**, a knot in wood,

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wooden ball. (O. Low G.) M. E. *knor*. Not in A. S. — M. Du. *knorre*, a hard swelling, knot in wood. † Dan. *knort*, a knot; G. *knorren*, a lump. Allied to M. E. *knarre*, a knot. See *Gnarled*.

Koran, sacred book of the Mohammedans. (Arab.) Arab. *qurān*, reading aloud, recitation; also, the Koran. — Arab. root *qara-a*, he read. (The *a* is long.)

alcoran; the same word, with the Arab. def. art. *al* (the) prefixed.

Kraal, an enclosure, a collection of huts, an African village. (Du. — Port. — L.) Du. *kraal*, an African village. — Port. *curral*, an enclosure; the same word as Span. *corral*. See *Corral*.

Kythe, to make known. (E.) A. S. *cýðan*, to make known. — A. S. *cūð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. See *Can* (1), and *Uncouth*.

L.

Label, a small slip of paper, &c. (F.) M. E. *label*. — O. F. *label*, *lambel*, a label (in heraldry), a shred; mod. F. *lambeau*. Of uncertain origin; cf. O. Lat. *lamberāre*, to tear in pieces (Ascoli).

Labial. (L.) Late L. *labiālis*, pertaining to the lips. — L. *labium*, the lip. See *Lip*.

labellum, a pendulous petal. (L.) L. *labellum*, dimin. of *labium*, a lip.

labiate. (L.) A botanical term. — L. *labi-um*, a lip; with suffix *-ate* (L. *-ātus*).

Laboratory. (L.) Formerly *elaboratory* (Blount). — M. F. *elaboratoire* (Cot.). Formed from L. *elaborātus*, pp. of *ēlaborāre*, to elaborate, work out. — L. *ē*, out; *laborāre*, to work, from *labor*, labour.

laborious. (F. — L.) M. E. *laborious*. — F. *laborieux*. — L. *labōriōsus*, toilsome. — L. *labōr-*, for *labor*, labour; with suffix *-ōsus*.

labour, toil. (F. — L.) M. E. *labour*. — O. F. *labour* (later *labeur*). — L. *labōrem*, acc. of *labor*, *labōs*, toil.

Laburnum, a tree. (L.) L. *laburnum*, in Pliny, xvi. 18.

Labyrinth, a maze. (F. — L. — Gk. — Egypt.) F. *labyrinthe*. — L. *labyrinthus*. — Gk. *λαβύρινθος*, a maze, a place full of lanes or alleys. Of Egyptian origin (Maspero).

Lac (1), a resinous substance. (Pers. —

LACQUER

Skt.) Pers. *lak*, gum-lac, whence crimson lake is obtained for dyeing. — Skt. *lakṣhā*, lac; also *laktaka*, *raktaka*, lac; *rañj*, to dye. Der. *gum-lac*, *shel-lac*.

Lac (2), a hundred thousand. (Hind. — Skt.) A *lac* of rupees = 100,000 rupees. — Hindustani *lak* (also *lākh*), a lac. — Skt. *laksha*, a hundred thousand; originally, 'a mark.'

Lace, a cord, tie. (F. — L.) M. E. *las*, *laas*. — O. F. *las*, *lags* (F. *lacs*), a snare, noose. — L. *laqueus*, a noose, snare, knot. Allied to L. *lactre*, to allure; cf. E. *elicit*, *delight*. See *Lasso*, *Latchet*.

Lacerate, to tear. (L.) From pp. of L. *lacerāre*, to tear. — L. *lacer*, mangled, torn. † Gk. *λακερός*, torn; *λακίς*, a rent.

Lachrymal, **Lacrimonial**, pertaining to tears. (L.) The spelling *lachrymal* is bad. — L. *lacryma*, better *lacruma*, *lacrima*, a tear; O. L. *dacrima*, a tear. Cognate with Gk. *δάκρυ*, a tear, and E. *tear*; see *Tear* (1). Der. (from L. *lacrima*) *lachrymose*, tearful; *lachrymatory*, a tear-bottle.

Lack (1), want. (E.) The old sense is often 'failure' or 'fault.' M. E. *lak*, *lac*. Not in A. S., but cf. O. Fries. *lek*, damage, harm, *lakia*, to attack. † Du. *lak*, blemish, stain, *laken*, to blame; Low G. *lak*, defect, blame; Icel. *lacr*, defective, lacking.

lack (2), to be destitute of. (E.) M. E. *lakken*; weak verb; from *lak*, sb. See above.

Lacker; see *Lacquer*.

Lackey, **Lacquey**, a footman, menial attendant. (F. — Span. ? — Arab. ?) From M. F. *laquay*, 'a lackey, footboy;' Cot. (F. *laquais*). There was also an O. F. form *alacay*; Littre shews that, in the 15th cent., a certain class of soldiers (esp. crossbow-men), were called *alagues*, *lacays*, or *lacays*. (The prefix *a-* is prob. due to Arab. *al*, the def. article.) Prob. from Span. *lacayo*, Port. *lacaio*, a lackey; Port. *lacaia*, a woman-servant in dramatic performances. — Arab. *lukā*, worthless, servile; as a sb., a slave; *lak'ā*, fem., mean, servile. Cf. *lakā*, *lakī*, servile, *lakā'i*, slovenly. ¶ This is a guess; it is much disputed; Diez connects it with Ital. *leccare*, G. *lecken*, to lick.

Lacoonic, brief and pithy. (L. — Gk.) L. *Lacōnicus*, Laconian. — Gk. *Λακωνικός*, Laconian. — Gk. *Λάκων*, a Laconian, Spartan. These men were celebrated for their brief and pithy locution.

Lacquer, **Lacker**, a sort of varnish.

LACTEAL

(F. — Port. — Pers. — Skt.) M. F. *lacre* (Cot.). — Port. *lacre*, sealing-wax. — Port. *laca*, gum-lac. — Pers. *lak*, gum-lac; see **Lao** (1).

Lacteal, relating to milk. (L.) From L. *lacte-us*, milky. — L. *lact-*, stem of *lac*, milk. + Gk. *γαλακτ-*, stem of *γάλα*, milk. Allied to *lettuce*.

Lad, a youth. (E.) M. E. *ladde*. Prob. the sense was 'one led,' i. e. a follower, dependant. From M. E. *lad*, led, pp. of *lēden*, to lead. See **Lead** (1). (H. Bradley, in *Athenaeum*, June 1, 1894.)

Ladanum; see **Laudanum**.

Ladder. (E.) M. E. *laddre*. A. S. *hlæder*, *hlædder*, a ladder. + Du. *ladder*, ladder, rails of a cart; O. H. G. *hleitra*, G. *leiter*, a ladder. Cognate with Gk. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder; see **Olimax**. Named from sloping; see **Lean** (1). (✓KLEI.)

Lade (1), to load. (E.) Formerly a strong verb; we still use the pp. *laden*. M. E. *laden*. A. S. *hladan* (pt. t. *hlōd*, pp. *hladen*), meaning (1) to load, heap up, heap together, (2) to draw out water, lade out, drain. + Du. *ladens*, Icel. *hláða*, Dan. *lade*, Swed. *ladda*, Goth. *-hlathan* (in *afhlathan*), G. *laden*, to lade. Teut. base **hlad* (not **hlath*), to lade (Kluge). Allied to Russ. *klade*, a lading.

Lade (2), to draw out water, drain. (E.) The same word as **Lade** (1).

Ladle, a large spoon. (E.) M. E. *ladel*; A. S. *hlædel*; so named from being used for dipping out or *lading* water from a vessel; from M. E. *laden*, A. S. *hladan*, to lade out; see above.

Lady. (E.) Perhaps 'loaf-kneader.' A. S. *hlæfdige*, a lady. — A. S. *hlāf*, a loaf; and (perhaps) A. S. **dige*, a kneader, from the root seen in Goth. *deigan*, to knead; see **Dike**, and see **Dairy**. ¶ *Lady* was specially used to mean the Virgin Mary; hence *lady-bird*, *lady's-slipper*, &c.

Lag, late, sluggish. (C.) W. *llag*, slack, loose, sluggish; Corn. *lac*, loose, remiss; Gael. and Ir. *lag*, weak, feeble, faint; O. Irish *lac*, weak. + L. *laxus*, lax; see **Lax**, **Languid**, **Slack**.

Lagan, goods cast out in a shipwreck. (F.) A law-term; usually explained so as to force a false connexion with L. *ligare*, to tie. — O. F. *lagan*, *lagand*, wreckage cast ashore (Godefroy). Low L. *laganum*. Origin unknown. Perhaps from O. Icel. *laginn*, 'positus,' old pp. pass. of *leggja*, to lay, place (Egilsson),

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also, to be driven (Vigf.). Cf. also O. F. *alagane* (Godefroy).

Lagoon. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *lagone*, a pool; also *laguna*. [Or from Span. *laguna*.] The former is an augmentative of L. *lacus*; the latter is from L. *lacuna*, extended from *lacus*. See **Lake** (1).

Laic. (L. — Gk.) L. *laicus*, belonging to the laity. — Gk. *λαϊκός* (the same). See **Lay** (3).

Lair, den or retreat of a wild beast. (E.) M. E. *leir*. A. S. *leger*, a lair, couch, bed. — A. S. stem **leg-*, as in A. S. *leg-*, base of *licgan*, to lie down, rest. See **Lie** (1). + Du. *leger*, a bed, lair, from *liggen*; G. *lager*, O. H. G. *legar*, a couch, from O. H. G. *liggan*, to lie; Goth. *ligrs*, a couch. Doublet, *leaguer*.

Laity, the lay people. (F. — L. — Gk.; with F. suffix.) A coined word; from *lay*, adj.; cf. *gaie-ty* from *gay*, &c. See **Lay** (3).

Lake (1), a pool. (L.) A. F. *lac*. — L. *lacus*, a lake. + Gk. *λάκκος*, a hollow, hole, pit, pond; O. Irish *loch*, A. S. *lagu*.

Lake (2), a crimson colour. (F. — Pers. — Skt.) F. *laque* (Cot.). — Pers. *lāk*, lake. — Pers. *lak*, gum-lac; see **Lao** (1).

Lakh; the same as **Lao** (2).

Lama (1), a high priest. (Thibetan.)

We speak of the *grand lama* of Thibet, i. e. chief or high priest (Webster).

Lama (2); see **Lilama**.

Lamb. (E.) M. E. *lamb*, *lomb*. A. S. *lamb*, pl. *lambru*. + Du. *lam*, Icel. *lamb*, Dan. *lam*, Swed. and G. *lamm*, Goth. *lamb*, a young sheep. Teut. type **lamboz*, neut.

Lambent, flickering. (L.) 'A *lambent* flame.' — L. *lambent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *lambere*, to lick, sometimes applied to flames. Allied to **Lap** (1).

Lame, disabled, esp. in the legs. (E.) M. E. *lame*. A. S. *lama*. + Du. *lam*, Icel. *lami*, Dan. *lam*, Swed. *lam*, G. *lahm*. The orig. sense is bruised, maimed; from a base **lam-*, to break. Cf. Russ. *lomate*, to break; Icel. *lama*, to bruise; prov. E. *lam*, to bruise.

Lament, vb. (F. — L.) F. *lamentar*. — L. *lāmentāri*, to wail. — L. *lāmentum*, a mournful cry; from the base *lā-*, to utter a cry; cf. *lā-trāre*, to bark. Cf. also Russ. *laiate*, to bark, scold.

Lamina. (L.) L. *lāmina*, a thin plate of metal. Cf. **Omelette**.

Lammas, a name for Aug. 1. (E.)

LAMP

A. S. *hlāf-masse*, lit. 'loaf-mass;' later spellings *hlammasse*, *lammasse*. A loaf was on this day offered as a first-fruits of harvest. See *Mass* (a).

Lamp. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *lampe*. = L. *lampas*. = Gk. *λαμπάς*, a torch, light. = Gk. *λάμπεω*, to shine. Cf. *Lantern*.

Lampoon. (F.—Teut.) F. *lampon*, orig. a drinking-song; from the exclamation *lampons!* = let us drink (Littre). = F. *lamper*, nasalised form of O. F. *lapper*, to lap up; of Teut. origin. = M. Du. *lappen*, 'to lap or lick like a dogge;' Hexham. See *Lap* (1).

Lamprey, an eel-like fish. (F.—L.) A. F. *lampreie*, O. F. *lamproie* (Ital. *lampreda*). = Late L. *lampreda*; once spelt *lampetra*, as if 'licker of rocks,' because the fish cleaves to them, from L. *lambere*, to lick, *petra*, a rock; but this is doubtful. Cf. *Limpet*.

Lance. (F.—L.) F. *lance*. = L. *lancea*. + Gk. *λόγχη*, a lance. Der. *lance*, vb., to pierce; *lanc-er*.

lancegay, a kind of spear. (F.—L.; and F.—Span.—Moorish.) Obsolete. A corruption of *lance-sagaye*, compounded of *lance* (as above), and F. *sagaye*, a kind of Moorish pike. The latter word answers to Span. *asagaya* (= *al sagaya*), where *al* is the Arab. def. article, and *sagaya* is an O. Span. word for 'dart,' of Moorish origin. So Port. *asagaia*, whence E. *assegai*.

lanceolate, lance-shaped. (L.) L. *lanceolatus*, furnished with a spike. = L. *lanceola*, a spike; dimin. of *lancea* (above).

lancet. (F.—L.) M. E. *launcet*. = F. *lancette*, dimin. of *lance*, a lance (above).

lanch, another spelling of *lance*, vb., to pierce; also of *launch* (below).

launch, lanch, to hurl a spear, send (a ship) into the water. (F.—L.) M. E. *launchen*, *launcen*, to hurl. = O. F. *lanchier*, *lancier*, Picard *lancher*, F. *lancer*, to hurl, fling, dart, also to prick, pierce. = L. *lanciare*, to wield a lance. = L. *lancea*, a lance.

Land. (E.) M. E. *land*, *lond*. A. S. *land*. + Du. Icel. Dan. Swed. Goth. G. *land*. Teut. type **landom*, neut. Allied to Celtic type **landa*, fem., whence Ir. *lann*, land, W. *llan*, a yard, churchyard, Corn. *lan*, Bret. *lann* (whence F. *lande*, a plain). See *Lawn*. Der. *up-land*, *out-land-ish*.

LANTERN

landau, a kind of coach. (G.) Said to be named from *Landau*, a town in Bavaria. *Land* is cognate with E. *land*; G. *an* is allied to *i-* in M. E. *i-land*; see *Island*.

landgrave, a count of a province. (Du.) Du. *landgraaf*. = Du. *land*, land; *graaf*, a count. Der. *landgrav-ine*, from Du. *landgravin*, fem. of *landgraaf*; see *Margrave*.

landrail, a bird; see *Rail* (3).

landscape. (Du.) Formerly *land-skip*; borrowed from Dutch painters. = Du. *landschap*, a landscape, a province. = Du. *land*, land; and *-schap*, a suffix corresponding to E. *-ship* in *friend-ship*, allied to the E. verb *shape*. ¶ The Du. *sch* sounds to us more like *sk* than *sh*; hence our spelling with *sc*.

Lane. (E.) M. E. *lane*, *lone*. A. S. *lane*, *lone*, a lane; O. Fries. *lana*, *lona*. + Du. *laan*, a lane, narrow passage.

Language. (F.—L.) M. E. *langage*. = M. F. *language* (Cot.), now *langage*. = F. *langue*, the tongue. = L. *lingua*, tongue. See *Lingual*.

Languish. (F.—L.) M. E. *languishen*. = F. *languiss-*, stem of pres. part. of *languir*, to languish. = L. *languère*, to be weak. Allied to Gk. *λαγρός*, slack; Icel. *lakra*, to lag; and to **Lag**. See Brugm. ii. § 632. (✓SLAG.)

languid. (L.) L. *languidus*, feeble. = L. *languère*, to be languid or weak.

languor, dullness. (F.—L.) M. E. *languor*. = F. *langueur*. = L. *languorem*, acc. of *languor*. = L. *languère* (above).

Laniard; see *Lanyard*.

Laniferous, wool-bearing. (L.) From L. *lana*, wool; *ferre*, to bear. L. *lana* is allied to *Wool*.

Lank, slender, thin. (E.) M. E. *lank*. A. S. *hlanc*, slender.

Lanner, Lanneret, a kind of falcon. (F.—L.) F. *lanier*, 'a lanner;' Cotg. = L. *laniarius*, a butcher, one that tears and rends. = L. *laniare*, to rend. (So Diez.) Der. Hence perhaps *lanyard*.

Lansquenet, a German foot-soldier, a game at cards. (F.—G.) F. *lansquenet*, 'a lance-knight [a mistaken form] or German footman;' Cot. = G. *lands knecht*, a foot-soldier. = G. *lands*, for *landes*, gen. of *land*, country; *knecht*, a soldier (E. *knicht*). Thus *lansquenet* = *land's-knight*; orig. a soldier from Germany.

Lantern. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *lan-*

LANYARD

teruc. = F. *lanterne*. = L. *lanterna*, *lätarna*, a lantern (not a true L. word). *Lanterna* < **lanterna* < **lampeterna*, borrowed from Gk. *λαμπτήρ*, a light, torch. = Gk. *λάμπειν*, to shine. ¶ Sometimes spelt *lanthorn*, because *horn* was used for the sides of lanterns.

Lanyard, Laniard, a certain small rope in a ship. (F. — L.) Formerly spelt *lannier*, M. E. *lainere*; the final *d* being excrescent, or due to *yard*. = M. F. *lanière*, 'a long and narrow band or thong of leather'; also *lanieres*, pl. 'hawks' lures'; Cot. Perhaps from F. *lanier*, a kind of hawk. See *Lanner*.

Lap (1), to lick up with the tongue. (E.) M. E. *lappen*. A. S. *lapiān*, to lap. + M. Du. *lappen* (Hexham); Icel. *leppa*, Dan. *labe*; O. H. G. *laffan*, to lap up. + L. *lambere*, to lap with the tongue. (✓LAB; Brug. ii. § 632.) Allied to *lambent*.

Lap (2), the loose part of a coat, an apron, part of the body covered by an apron, a fold. (E.) M. E. *lappe*. A. S. *leppa*, a loosely hanging portion. + Du. *lap*, Dan. *lap*, Swed. *lapp*, G. *lappen*, a patch, shred, rag. Cf. Icel. *lapa*, to hang down; Lith. *lōpas*, a patch, rag. ¶ Hence *lap-el*, a flap of a coat, dimin. of E. *lap*; *lapp-et*, also dimin. of E. *lap*; also the verb to *lap over*. Cf. *Limp* (1).

Lap (3), to wrap. (E.) M. E. *lappen*, also *wlappen*, another form of *wrappen*; see *Wrap*. Quite distinct from *lap* (2).

Lapidary, one who sets precious stones. (L.) Englished from L. *lapidarius*, a stonemason. = L. *lapid-*, stem of *lapis*, a stone. Allied to Gk. *λέπας*, a bare rock, *λεπίς*, a flake, *λέπειν*, to peel (Prellwitz). See *Leper*.

Lapse, vb. (L.) From L. *lapsāre*, to slip, frequent. of *lābi* (pp. *lapsus*), to glide, slip, trip. Der. *col-, e-, il-, re-lapse*.

Lapwing, a bird. (E.) M. E. *lappewinke*. A. S. *hlēapewince*, as if 'one who turns about in running'; from A. S. *hlēapan*, to run; **wince*, one who turns; see *Winch*. ¶ But the older form is *laepaeuince* (O. E. T., p. 504); the sense of which is unknown.

Larboard. (E.?) Cotgrave has: '*Babort*, the larboard side of a ship.' Hakluyt (Voyages, i. 4) has the spelling *leereboord*; where *leere* answers to prov. E. *leer*, empty, A. S. **lære* (cognate with G. *leer*, O. H. G. *lārī*); whence A. S. *lærnes*,

LASH

emptiness. The steersman formerly stood on the *starboard* (steer-board) side; the other side was free.

Larceny, robbery. (F. — L.) The *y* is an E. addition. = O. F. *larrecin* (F. *larcin*), larceny. = L. *latrocinium*, robbery; formed with suffix *-cinium* (as in *irōcinium*) from *latro*, a robber. Allied to Gk. *λάτρεω*, a hiring, used in a bad sense; and to *λάτρον*, hire.

Larch, a tree. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *larice* (Godefroy), also *larege*, 'the larch'; Cot. = L. *laricem*, acc. of *larix*, a larch. = Gk. *λάριξ*, a larch.

Lard, (F. — L.) O. F. *lard*. = L. *lardum*, also *lārīda*, lard, fat of bacon. Cf. Gk. *λάπος*, nice, *λάπινός*, fat. Der. *lard-er*, from O. F. *lardier*, a tub to keep bacon in (Cot.), hence a room in which to keep bacon and meat. Also *inter-lard*.

Large. (F. — L.) F. *large*. = L. *largus*, fem. of *largus*, great. Cf. O. F. *larc*, m.

largess, a liberal gift. (F. — L.) F. *largesse*, bounty. = Late L. **largitia*, not found, for L. *largitio*, a bestowing. = L. *largitus*, pp. of *largiri*, to bestow. = L. *largus*, large, liberal.

Lark (1), a bird. (E.) Another form is *lavrock* (Burns). M. E. *larke*, also *laverock*. = A. S. *lāwerce*, later *lāwerce*, *lāferce*. + Icel. *lævirki*, a lark; Low G. *lewerke*, O. H. G. *lērēhha*, G. *lerche*, Du. *leewurik*, E. Fries. *lewerke*, Swed. *lärka*, Dan. *larke*. A compound word, of unknown origin.

Lark (2), a game, fun. (E.) The same word as the above; from the cheerful note of the bird. The fuller form *lavrock* (whence *larrick*) produced the form *larrikin* for *larking*, now used as a slang adj., in the sense of rollicking or rowdy. See N. and Q. 7 S. vii. 345.

Larum; short for *Alarum*.

Larva. (E.) L. *larua*, a ghost, a mask; used as a scientific name for a caterpillar or grub.

Larynx. (L. — Gk.) L. *larynx*. = Gk. *λάρυγξ* (gen. *λάρυγγος*), throat, gullet, larynx. Der. *laryng-itis*.

Lascar, a native E. Indian soldier. (Pers.) Pers. *lashkari*, a soldier; from *lashkar*, an army.

Lascivious. (L.) Corruptly formed from L. *lascivus*, lustful. Cf. Skt. *lash*, to desire.

Lash (1), a thong, stripe. (E.) M. E. *lasshe*, the flexible part of a whip; cf. E.

LASH

Fries. *laske*, a bit of wood fastened on, Low G. *laske*, a flap, G. *lasche*, a flap, groove for scarfing timber; M. Du. *lassche*, 'a peeces of cloath sowne into a garment,' M. H. G. *lasche*, a shred, strip; Norw. *laske*, a strip, shred, bit of wood. *Lash* in the sense of thong is from its use in lashing or binding things together; Swed. *laske*, to stitch; Norw. *lask*, a seam. The verb *lash*, to scourge, is to use a *lash*.

Lash (2), to bind firmly together. (E.) Cf. Du. *lasschen*, to join, scarf together; *lasch*, a piece, joint, seam. So also Swed. *laske*, Dan. *laske*, to scarf; Swed. Dan. *lash*, a scarf, joint. The verb is from the sb.; see above.

Lasse, a girl. (Scand. ?) M. E. *lasse*, *lasse* (Mätzner). Cf. Icel. *laskr*, weak; M. Swed. *lask*, a person having no fixed abode. Vigfusson cites O. Swed. *loska kona*, a spinster. (H. Bradley; in *Ath.* June 16, 1894.) Cf. Bavarian *lasch*, a woman (a term of contempt); Schmeller.

Lassitude, weariness. (F.—L.) F. *lassitude*. = L. *lassitudo*, weariness. = L. *lassus*, wearied; for **lad-tus*, and allied to E. *Late*.

Lasso, a rope with a noose. (Span.—L.) From Mexican Span. *lazo*; O. Span. *lazo*, Minshen. = L. *laqueus* (Folk L. *lacens*), a noose, snare, knot. See *Laoe*. ¶ The mod. Span. has *lazo* (with *s* sounded as E. voiceless *h*).

Last (1), latest; see *Late*.

Last (2), a wooden mould of the foot for a shoemaker. (E.) M. E. *last*, *last*. A. S. *lást*, *lást*, a foot-track, path, trace of feet (whence the mod. sense follows). + Du. *laest*, a last, form; Icel. *leistr*, the foot below the ankle; Swed. *lást*, Dan. *last*, G. *leisten*, a shoemaker's last; Goth. *laists*, a foot-track. The Teut. base appears in Goth. *laist*, with orig. sense 'foot-track'; from *lais-*, and grade of Teut. **laisan-*; cf. Goth. *lais*, I know (find or trace out). Cf. L. *lira*, a track; see *Delirious*. Akin to *Learn*.

Last (3), to endure. (E.) M. E. *lasten*, *lasten*; A. S. *læstan*, to observe, perform, last; orig. 'to follow in the track of'; from *lást*, a foot-track (above). + Goth. *laistjan*, to follow after; G. *leisten*, to follow out. Cf. Goth. *laists*, G. *leisten*, sb.

Last (4), a load, large weight, ship's cargo. (E.) M. E. *last*. A. S. *hlæst*, a burden. Formed from A. S. *hladan*, to lade, load. + Dan. *last*, cargo; Swed. Du.

LATHER

and G. *last*, a burden. See *Lade*. ¶ A. S. *hlæst* is for **hlad-sto-* (> **hlasto-*); from *hlad-*, with suffix *-sto-*. Cf. Icel. *hlæss* (< **hlad-to-*), a cart-load.

Latch (1), a catch, fastening. (E.) M. E. *lacche*, a latch, from *lacchen*, to catch. = A. S. *laccan*, to seize, catch hold of.

Latch (2), vb., to moisten. (E.) In Shak. M. N. D. iii. 2. 36. Cf. M. Du. *laken*, to flow (Oudemans); Swed. *laka*, to distil, fall by drops, *laka på*, to pour on to; from *lak*, and grade of Icel. *leka*, to drip; see *Leak*. Also prov. E. *letch*, a vessel for making lye; A. S. *laccan*, to moisten; Low G. *lake*, brine.

Latchet, a little lace, thong. (F.—L.) M. E. *lachel*. = O. F. *lachel*, Norman and Picard form of O. F. *lacet*, a lace; dimin. of O. F. *lags*, F. *lacs*; see *Laoe*.

Late. (E.) M. E. *lat*; comp. *later*, *latter*, superl. *latest*, *latst* (Ormulum, 4168), *last*. A. S. *lat*, slow, late. + Du. *laat*, Icel. *latr*, Dan. *lad*, Swed. *lat*; Goth. *lats*, slothful, G. *lass*, weary. Allied to L. *lassus* (for **lad-tus*), weary. From the weak grade of the verb to *let*, i. e. let go; *late* orig. meant slothful, slow. See *Let* (1). Brugm. i. § 197.

latter, another form of *later* (above).

last (1), latest; contracted form of *latest*.

Latent; see *Latin*.

Latent, hidden. (L.) L. *latens*, stem of pres. pt. of *latere*, to lie hid.

Lateral. (L.) L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. = L. *later-*, for **lates-*, stem of *latus*, side.

Lath. (E.) North E. *lat*. M. E. *latte*. A. S. *latt*, a lath; pl. *latta*. + Du. *lat*; G. *latte* (whence F. *lattie*); allied to G. *laden*, a board, plank, shutter. The mod. form *lath* seems to have been influenced by W. *llath*, a rod, staff, Ir. *slat*, a rod; which is cognate.

Lathe (1), a machine for turning wood, &c. (Scand.) Icel. *lðð* (gen. *lðð-ar*), a smith's lathe; Dan. *dreis-lad*, a turning-lathe.

Lathe (2), a division of a county. (E.) A. S. *læð*, M. E. *læð*, a lathe, province; Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 184, 455. Perhaps allied to Icel. *leið*, *leiðangr*, a levy.

Lather. (E.) M. E. *lather*. A. S. *læðor*, lather; whence *læðran*, to anoint. + Icel. *lauðr*, froth, foam, soap; Swed. *löder*, lather. For the form, cf. Gk.

LATIN

lauroph., a bath. Allied to **Lye** and **Lave**.

Latin. (F.—L.) F. *Latin*.—L. *Latīnus*, belonging to *Latium*. Der. *latin-er*, an interpreter; for *Latiner*.

Lateen, triangular, applied to sails. (F.—L.) F. *latine*, as in *voile latine*, a lateen sail; *latine* is the fem. of *Latin*, Latin (i. e. Roman).

Latitude, breadth. (F.—L.) M. E. *latitude*.—F. *latitude*.—L. *latitudo* (stem *latitūdīn-*), breadth.—L. *lātus*, broad; short for O. L. *slātus*. Brugm. i. § 529.

Latten, a mixed metal, like pinchbeck. (F.) M. E. *latoun*.—O. F. *laton* (F. *laiton*), latten. Origin unknown. Cf. Low L. *lato*, *latōnus*; Span. *lato*; Port. *latão*; Ital. *ottone*, latten.

Latter; see **Late**.

Lattice. (F.—G.) Formerly *lattis*. M. E. *latis*.—F. *lattis*, lath-work, lattice-work.—F. *latte*, a lath.—G. *latte*, a lath; see **Lath**.

Laud, to praise. (L.) M. E. *lauden*.—L. *laudāre*, to praise.—L. *laud-*, stem of *laus*, praise.

Laudanum. (L.—Gk.—Pers.) Now a preparation of opium, but formerly applied to a different drug. Thus Minshew's Span. Dict. (1623) has: '*Laudano*, the gum labdanum vsed in pomanders.'

'*Laudanum*, *Ladanum*, *Labdanum*, a sweet-smelling transparent gum gathered from the leaves of *Cistus Ledon*, a shrub, of which they make pomander, it smells like wine mingled with spices;' Blount, 1674. (*Laudanum* has a like strong smell.)—L. *lādanum*, *lēdanum*, resin from the shrub *lada* (Pliny).—Gk. *λῆδανον*, *λῆδανον* (same).—Gk. *λῆδον*, a certain shrub.—Pers. *lādan*, the gum-herb *lada* (Richardson).

Laugh. (E.) M. E. *laughen*, *lehghen*. O. Merc. *hlæhhan*, A. S. *hlīhan* (pt. t. *hlōh*), to laugh. †Du. *laghen*, Icel. *hlæja*, Dan. *lee*, Swed. *le*, G. *lachen*, Goth. *hlahjan* (pt. t. *hlōh*). (Base **hlak*=Idg. **klak*; cf. Lith. *kleg-eti*, to laugh, Gk. *κλάσσειν*, to cluck.) Of imitative origin. Der. *laughter*, A. S. *hleaktor*.

Launch (1); see **Lanch**.

Launch (2), a large ship's boat. (Span.) Span. *lanchar*, 'the pinnacle of a ship;' Pineda (1740). Port. *lanchar*, the same. Cf. Port. *lanchara*, a kind of ship; perhaps of Malay origin (Yule).

Laundress, a washerwoman. (F.—

LAW

L.) Formed by adding F. suffix *-ess* to M. E. *launder* or *lavander*, a washer-woman.—O. F. *lavandière*, 'a laundress or washing-woman;' Cot.—Late L. *lauandāria*, *-dēria*, (same).—L. *lauand-*, gerundial stem of *lauāre*, to wash. See **Lave**. Der. *laundr-y*=*laundry-y*.

Laurel. (F.—L.) M. E. *lore*, *lorer*, *laurer*.—O. F. *lorier* (F. *laurier*), a laurel-tree.—O. F. *lor* (the same); with suffix *-ier* (L. *-ārius*).—L. *laurum*, acc. of *laurus*, a laurel-tree.

laureate. (L.) L. *laureātus*, crowned with laurel.—L. *laurea*, a laurel; orig. fem. of *laurus*, adj. from *laurus* (above).

Lava. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *lava*, a stream (esp. of molten rock).—L. *lauāre*, to wash, lave. See **Lave**.

Lave, to wash. (F.—L.) F. *laver*.—L. *lauāre*. †Gk. *λαύειν*, to wash. Der. *lav-er*, M. F. *lavoire*, a washing-pool (Cot.); *lav-at-or-y*, F. *lavatoire*, L. *lauātorium*, neut. of *lauātorius*, adj., belonging to a washer. And cf. **Lather**.

Laveer, to tack. (Du.—F.—Du.) In Dryden.—Du. *laveeren*; M. Du. *laveren*, *loeveren*, 'to saile up and downe,' Hexham.—M. F. *louër* (Littre); F. *louoyer*.—F. *lof*, luff, weather-side.—Du. *loef*. See **Luff**.

Lavender, a plant. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *lavendre*, the *r* being an E. addition.—F. *lavande*, lavender; Cot.—Ital. *lavanda*, lavender; used for being laid in freshly washed linen.—Ital. *lavanda*, a washing.—L. *lauāre*, to wash. See **Lave**.

Lavish, profuse, prodigal. (E.) Formerly spelt *lavish*, *laves*; also *lavy*. Formed with suffix *-ish* (A. S. *-isc*) from the obsolete verb *lave*, to pour out, lade out water; M. E. *lauen*, to bale out water, whence the metaphorical use of *lauen*, to give bountifully. 'He *laues* hys gyfte' = God *lavishes* His gifts; Allit. Poems, A. 607. It answers to A. S. *lafian*, to lave, wash, pour. Cf. Du. *laven*, G. *laben*, to refresh. ¶ The Teut. verb was perhaps early borrowed from L. *lauāre*; see **Lave**. Cf. Norman dial. *laver*, to spend lavishly. Der. *lavish*, vb.

Law, a rule of action, edict. (Scand.) M. E. *lawē*. A. S. *lagu* (not common; the usual A. S. word is *ǣ*); borrowed from Scand. Cf. O. Sax. *lag*, law.—Icel. *lög*, pl., but in sing. sense, a law, from *lag*, a stratum, order; Swed. *lag*; Dan. *lov*.

LAWN

From Teut. *lag*, and stem of **ligjan*, to lie; see *Lie* (1). The sense is 'that which lies,' or is fixed (cf. Gk. *κείραι νόμος*, the law is fixed, from *κείμαι*, I lie). Der. *law-y-er* (cf. *saw-y-er*). See *Lie* (1).

Lawn (1), a space of grass-covered ground, a glade. (F.—C.) M. E. *laund* (the *d* has been dropped).—O. F. *lande*, 'a land or laund, a wild, untilled, shrubby, or grassy plain;' Cot. Cf. Ital. and Span. *landa*, a heath. β. Of disputed origin; referred by Littré to G. *land* (= E. *land*), open country; but by Diez (rightly) to Bret. *lann*, a bushy shrub, of which the pl. *lannou*, like F. *landes*, means 'waste lands.' It comes to the same thing; for E. and G. *land* are cognate with Irish *lann*, a piece of land. Cf. W. *llan*, Gael. *lann*, an enclosure, piece of land. See *Land*.

Lawn (2), fine linen. (F. place-name.) Palsgrave has *Laune linnen*, prob. for *Lan linnen*, where *Lan* is the 16th cent. spelling of *Laon*, to the N. W. of Rheims. *Lawn* was also called 'cloth of Remes,' i. e. Rheims; see Baret's *Alvearie*.

Lax, slack. (L.) L. *laxus*, slack, loose. Allied to *Slack*. Brugm. i. § 193.

laxative, loosening. (F.—L.) F. *laxatif*.—L. *laxitius*, loosening.—L. *laxatus*, pp. of *laxare*, to loosen.—L. *laxus*, lax.

Lay (1), to cause to lie down, set. (E.) M. E. *leien*, *leggen*, pt. t. *leide*, pp. *leid*. A. S. *leggan*, pt. t. *legde*, pp. *gelegd*; causal of *liggan*, to lie. + Du. *leggen*, Icel. *leggja*, Dan. *lægge*, Swed. *lägga*, G. *legen*, Goth. *lagjan*. Teut. type **lag-jan*, causal verb; from **lag*, and grade of **ligjan*, to lie; see *Lie* (1). For the modern forms, see Sweet, E. Gr. § 1293.

layer, a stratum, tier, bed. (E.) Different from *lay-er*, he who lays; a graphic variant of M. E. *lair*, a lair, couch, place for lying down in; hence a bed, stratum, &c. See *Lair*.

Lay (2), a song, poem. (F.—C.) M. E. *lai*.—O. F. *lai*, said to be a Breton word. Not preserved in Breton, but it answers to Irish *laoi*, *laoidh*, O. Ir. *laid*, a song, poem, Gael. *laoidh*, a verse, hymn, sacred poem.

Lay (3), pertaining to the laity. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *lay*.—O. F. *lai*, secular.—L. *laicus*.—Gk. *λαϊκός*, belonging to the people.—Gk. *λαός* (Attic *λαῶς*), the people. See *Lai*, *Laity*.

LEAGUE

Lay (4), as in *Lay-figure*. (Du.) The old word was *lay-man* (Richardson). Lit. 'joint-man,' i. e. man made with joints.—Du. *leeman*, a lay-man. Here *lee-* is for *lede-*, in compounds (Sewel); and Du. *leden* is the pl. of *lid*, a joint, cognate with A. S. *lidd*, Goth. *lithus*, G. *g-lid*, a joint. Prob. allied to *Limb* (Kluge).

Layer; see *Lay* (1).

Lazar, a leper. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *lasar*.—F. *lasare*.—L. *Lasarus*.—Gk. *Λάζαρος*, the name of the beggar in Luke, xvi. 20; contracted from Heb. name *Eleazar*.—Heb. *El' azar*, he whom God helps. Der. *lazar-etto*, a plague-hospital, Ital. *lazzaretto*.

Lazy. (Low G.) *Laesig* (Spenser).—Low G. *lasich*, variant of *losich*, languid, idle (Lübben); *läsrig*, lazy (Danneil); Pomeran. *läsig*, cf. *laassam*, lazy (Bremen); Du. *leusig*, lazy. Allied to *Loose*.

Lea, **Lay**, **Ley**, a meadow. (E.) M. E. *lay*, *ley*, untilled land. A. S. *lēah*, *lā* (gen. *lēage*), a lea; cf. *flæd-lēah*, i. e. Hadleigh. Cognate with prov. G. *loh*, a morass, low plain, Low G. *loge*, Flem. *loo* as in *Water-loo*; also with Lithuan. *lauhas*, an open field, L. *lūcus*, a glade, open space in a wood. Orig. 'a clearing.' Allied to *Luoid*. Brugm. i. § 221.

Lead (1), to conduct. (E.) M. E. *leden*, pt. t. *laddē*, pp. *lad*.—A. S. *lēdan*, to lead. + Icel. *leiða*; Swed. *leda*; G. *leiten*; Du. *leiden*. Teut. type **leidjan*; from **laith* (by Verner's Law), and grade of **leithan-* (A. S. *līðan*), to travel. See *Lode*.

Lead (2), a metal. (E.) M. E. *lead*. A. S. *lēad*. + Du. *lood*, Swed. *lod*, Dan. *lod*, G. *loth*, M. H. G. *lōt*. Teut. type **laudom*, neut. Cf. O. Irish *luaidhe*, lead.

Leaf. (E.) M. E. *leaf*, pl. *leues* (= *leves*). A. S. *lǣf*, neut., pl. *lǣf*. + Du. *loof*, foliage; Icel. *lauf*, Swed. *lōf*, Dan. *lov*, Goth. *laufs*, G. *laub*. Teut. stem **laub-*.

League (1), a bond, alliance. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *lega*, 'a league'; Florio.—Late L. *liga*, a league.—L. *ligare*, to bind. See *Ligament*.

League (2), about three miles. (F.—L.—C.) O. F. *legue* (Roquefort); F. *lieue* (Gascon *lega*).—Late L. *lega*, *leuca*; L. *leuga*, *leuca*, a Gallic mile; a word of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. *leō ley* a league; also *leu* (in Vannes).

LEAGUER

Leaguer, a camp. (Du.) In All's Well, iii. 6. 27. = Du. *leger*, a lair, a camp. See **Lair**, **Lie** (1). Der. *be-leaguer*.

Leak. (Scand.) M. E. *leken*. = Icel. *leka*, to drip, dribble, leak as a ship, str. vb. (pt. t. *lak*); cf. the causal forms seen in Swed. *läcka*, Dan. *lække*, Du. *lecken*, G. *lecken*, to leak, drop; A. S. *leccan*, to wet. ¶ The mod. E. word is Scand.; not from A. S. *leccan*. [We also find A. S. *hlecc*, leaky.] Der. *leak*, sb., from Icel. *leki*, a leak. Prob. allied to **Laok** (Franck).

Leal, loyal, true. (F. - L.) M. E. *lel*. = A. F. *leal*, O. F. *leial*, legal, hence just, loyal. = L. *légālis*, legal. Doublets, *legal*, *loyal*. See **Legal**.

Lean (1), to incline, stoop. (E.) M. E. *lenen*. A. S. *hlēnan*, to make to lean, weak verb; (cf. A. S. *hlinian*, to lean, weak verb.) + Dan. *læne*, Swed. *läna*, causal forms; G. *lehnen*, intrans. Allied to L. *-clināre*, in *inclināre*, to incline; Gk. *κλίνειν*, to cause to lean, make to bend. (✓KLEI.)

lean (2), slender, frail. (E.) M. E. *lene*. A. S. *hlāne*, lean; orig. bending, stooping, hence thin; cf. L. *declināis*, declining. Teut. type **hlainjos*. Cf. O. Irish *clōen*, sloping, bad. Allied to A. S. *hlānan*, to lean (above).

Leap. (E.) M. E. *lepen*, pt. t. *leep*, pp. *lopen*. A. S. *hlēpan*, pt. t. *hlēp*, to run, jump. + Du. *loopen*, Icel. *hlaupa*, Dan. *løbe*, Swed. *löpa*, Goth. *hlaupan*, G. *laufen*, chiefly in the sense 'to run.' Teut. type **hlaupan*.

Learn. (E.) M. E. *lernen*. A. S. *leornian*. + G. *lernen*, to learn. Teut. type **hiznōn*; from **hiz(a)nos*, pp. of **leisan*-, to trace out, of which the pt. t. *lais* occurs in Goth. with the sense 'I know,' i.e. have found out. Hence also Teut. **laisjan*-, to teach, as in A. S. *læran* (G. *lehren*), to teach. Brugm. i. § 903 (c). And see **Last** (2), **Lore**.

Lease (1), to let a tenement. (F. - L.) F. *laisser*, to let go. = L. *laxāre*, to slacken, let go. = L. *laxus*, loose. See **Lax**.

Lease (2), to glean. (E.) M. E. *lesen*. A. S. *lesan*, to gather. + Du. *lesen*, to gather, to read; G. *lesen*; Goth. *lisan*, pt. t. *las*, to gather; Lith. *lėsti*, to snap up.

Leash, a thong to hold in a dog. (F. - L.) M. E. *lees*. = O. F. *lesse* (F. *laisse*), a leash. = Late L. *laxa*, a thong, a loose rope. = L. *laxus*, slack. See **Lax**. ¶ The number usually leashed together was three.

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Leasing, falsehood. (E.) M. E. *lesing*. A. S. *lēasung*, falsehood; from *lēas*, false. Cf. Icel. *lausung*, falsehood; Du. *loos*, false. See **Loose**.

Least; see **Less**.

Leat, a conduit for water. (E.) A. S. *ge-lēte*, a course, direction. From *lētan*, to let, permit. Cf. *in-let*, *out-let*. See **Let** (1).

Leather. (E.) M. E. *lether*. A. S. *leðer*. + Du. *leder*, Icel. *leðr*, Dan. *leder*, Swed. *läder*, G. *leder*, leather. Teut. type **lethrom*, neut.; Idg. type **letrom*, as in O. Irish *lethar*, W. *llethr*. Der. *leather-n*.

Leave (1), to forsake, quit. (E.) M. E. *leuen* (*leven*). A. S. *lēfan*, to leave a heritage, leave behind one. + Icel. *leifa*, to leave. Teut. type **laibjan*-, to leave; from **laib*-, as seen in A. S. *lāf*, a remainder, Icel. *leif*, a heritage. And **laib* is the 2nd stem of Teut. **leiban*-, to remain, as in A. S. *be-lifan*, O. H. G. *bi-liban* (whence G. *bleiben*). Idg. root **leip*, as in Gk. *λίπαρος*, persistent; the weak grade **lip* appears in Skt. *lip*, to smear, Gk. *λίπος*, grease, Russ. *lipkii*, sticky, Lith. *lipai*, to adhere to. See **Live**. Brugm. i. § 87.

Leave (2), permission, farewell. (E.) 'To take leave' = to take permission to go. 'By your leave' = by your permission. M. E. *leue* (*leve*). A. S. *leaf*, permission. From the same root as A. S. *lēof*, dear, pleasing. The orig. sense was pleasure; hence a grant, permission. + Du. *-lof*, as in *oor-lof*, permission, *ver-lof*, leave; Icel. *leysi*, leave, *lofan*, permission, *lob* (1) praise, (2) permission; Dan. *lov*, Swed. *lof*, praise, leave; G. *ur-laub*, *ver-laub*, leave, *er-lauben*, to permit, *lob*, praise. From Teut. base **leub*- (whence A. S. *lēof*), and grade **laub*- (> A. S. *lēaf*), weak grade **lub*- (> A. S. *luf-u*, love). See **Lief**, **Love**, **Furlough**. (✓LEUBH.)

Leaven, ferment. (F. - L.) M. E. *leuain* (*levain*). = F. *levain*. = L. *leuāmen*, an alleviation; here used in the orig. sense of 'that which raises.' = L. *leuāre*, to raise. = L. *leuis*, light. See **Levity**.

Lecher. (F. - G.) M. E. *lechur*, *lechour*. = O. F. *lecheor*, *lecheur*, lit. one who licks up, a man addicted to gluttony and lewdness. = O. F. *lecher* (F. *lécher*), to lick. = O. H. G. *lechōn* (G. *lecken*), to lick. See **Lick**.

Lectern, **Lecturn**, a reading-desk. (F. - Late L.) M. E. *leterone*, *lectorne*, *lectrone*, *lectrun* (Prompt. Parv.).

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—O. F. *letrun* (Godefroy); *lectrum*, *letrin* (Littre, s. v. *lutrino*).—Late L. *lectrinum*, a reading-desk, pulpit.—Late L. *lectrum*, a pulpit. Prob. from Gk. λέκτρον, a couch, support; akin to Gk. λέχος, a couch, bed; cf. L. *lectus*, a couch. But other forms, like Late L. *lectōrinum*, *lectōrium*, shew that it was popularly connected with L. *lectio* (below).

Lection, a reading, portion to be read. (L.) From L. *lectio*, a reading.—L. *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, to read. See **Legend**.

lecture, a discourse. (F.—L.) F. *lecture*, a reading.—Late L. *lectūra*, a commentary.—L. *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, to read.

Ledge, a slight shelf, ridge. (E.) Palgrave has *ledge* (i. e. support) of a shelf. Cf. Norfolk *ledge*, a bar of a gate, rail of a chair; M. E. *legge*. Allied to Swed. *lagg*, the rim of a cask, Icel. *lög*, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask; Norweg. *logg* (pl. *legger*), the lowest part of a vessel; M. H. G. *lekke*. Cf. also Norw. *lega*, a couch, lair, bed, support on which anything rests; *lege*, a ledge, as of rock. All from Teut. **lag*, and stem of **ligjan*-, to lie. Cf. A. S. *liggan*, Icel. *liggja*, Swed. *ligga*, Dan. *ligge*, to lie. The sense is 'support.' See **Lie** (1).

Ledger, a flat slab; also, a book in which a summary of accounts is preserved. (E.) (We also find *leger ambassadors*, i. e. such as remained for some time at a foreign court.) A *ledger-book* is one that lies always ready. Similarly, in Middle-English, a large book was called a *liggar* (that which lies), because not portable. From M. E. *liggen*, A. S. *liggan*, to lie; see **Lie** (1). Cf. Du. *legger*, one that lies down (the nether mill-stone is also so called); from Du. *leggen*, to lie, a common corruption of *liggen*, to lie (like *lay* for *lie* in English). ¶ Howell uses *leger-book* for 'portable book,' which is from O. F. *legier*, light. See **Legger** in Richardson.

Lee, a sheltered place; part of a ship away from the wind. (Scand.) M. E. *lee*, shelter.—Icel. *hlé*, lee (of a ship); Dan. *le*, Swed. *lä*.+Du. *lij*; A. S. *hlēo*, *hleow*, a covering, a shelter (distinct from prov. E. *lew*, warm; see **Lew**). ¶ The peculiar use is Scand.; the pronunciation *lew-ard* is due to the *w*; cf. *steward* for *styward*. The Teut. type is **hlewo-* (Frankk).

Leech (1), a physician. (E.) M. E. *leche*. A. S. *lêce*, one who heals. + Goth. *lêheis*, a leech; cf. Icel. *læknir*, Dan. *læge*,

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Swed. *läkare*. Also A. S. *læcnian*, to heal, Icel. *lækna*, Dan. *læge*, Swed. *läka*, Goth. *lêkinon*, to heal. Also O. Irish *liaig*, a leech.

leech (2), a blood-sucking worm. (E.) A. S. *læce*, lit. 'the healer;' the same word as the above.

Leech (3), **Leach**, the border or edge of a sail at the sides. (E.) Cf. Icel. *lík*, a leech-line; Swed. *lík*, Dan. *lig*, a bolt-rope. + M. Du. *lyken*, a bolt-rope (Sewel); Du. *lijck* (see Frankk).

Leek. (E.) M. E. *leek*. O. Merc. *lēc*; A. S. *lēc*. + Du. *look*, Icel. *laukr*, Dan. *løg*, Swed. *lök*, G. *lauch*. Teut. type **lauko-*; cf. A. S. *lūcan*, str. vb. (pt. t. *lēac* = Teut. **lauk*), to weed. Der. *gar-líc*, *char-lock*, *hem-lock* (latter syllable).

Leer, a sly look. (E.) The verb is a development from the sb., which is an old word. M. E. *lere*, the cheek, face, complexion, mien; usually in a good sense, but Skelton has it in a bad sense. A. S. *hlēor*, the cheek; hence, the face, look, mien. + Icel. *hlýr*, pl., the cheeks.

Lees, dregs of wine. (F.) Pl. of a sing. form *lee*, not used.—F. *lie*, 'the lees'; Cot. (Gascon *lio*, 'lie de vin').—Late L. *lia*, pl. *liæ*, lees (10th cent.). Origin unknown.

Leet, an assembly of a township. (E.) M. E. *lete*. Prob. from A. S. *lētian*, to let, permit, cause. See **Let** (1).

Left, the weaker hand. (E.) M. E. *left*, *lift*, *luf*. A. S. *left*; Dr. Sweet points out that 'inanis, *left*,' occurs in a gloss (Mone, Quellen, i. 443), and that the same MS. has *senne* for *synne* (sin); so that *left* is for *lyft*, with the sense 'worthless' or 'weak'; cf. A. S. *lyft-ād*, palsy. + North Fries. *leeft*, *leeftler hond*, leit hand; M. Du. *luf*, *lucht*, left; E. Fries. *büchter*, left, *luf*, weak. β. The form of the base is **lub*; cf. Du. *lubben* (Frankk). See **Lub**.

Leg, (Scand.) M. E. *leg* (pl. *legges*).—Icel. *leggr*, a leg; Dan. *læg*, the calf of the leg; Swed. *låg* (the same). Brugm. i. § 647(5).

Legacy. (L.) M. E. *legacie*; a coined word (as if = L. **lēgātia*, not found) from L. *lēgātum*, a bequest, neut. of pp. of *lēgare*, to appoint, bequeath; allied to *lex* (stem *lēg-*), the law (below).

legal, pertaining to the law. (F.—L.) M. F. *legal*.—L. *lēgālis*, legal.—L. *lēg-*, stem of *lex*, law. Allied to L. *legere*; Gk.

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λέγειν, to collect. Brugm. i. § 134. (✓LEG.)

legate, a commissioner. (F.—L.) M. E. *legate*.—O. F. *legat* (F. *légal*), a pope's ambassador.—L. *legatus*, a deputy; pp. of *legare*, to appoint.—L. *lēg-*, stem of *lex*, law. See *legal*.

legatee. (L.; with F. suffix.) A law term; coined from L. *lēgāt-us*, appointed, with F. suffix *-t* (= L. *-ātus*). See above.

legend, a marvellous story. (F.—L.) M. E. *legende*.—O. F. *legende* (F. *legende*), a legend, story.—Late L. *legenda*, a legend; fem. sing. from L. *legenda*, neut. pl., things to be read.—L. *legendus*, fut. pass. part. of *legere*, to read, orig. to gather, collect.† Gk. λέγειν, to tell, speak. (✓LEG.)

Legerdemain, sleight of hand. (F.—L.) O. F. *legier de main*, lit. light of hand. (Cf. Ital. *leggiero*, *leggiero*, light.) The O. F. *legier* answers to a Late L. type **leuiarius*, made by adding *-arius* to L. *leui-s*, light. F. *de* = L. *dē*, of. F. *main* = L. *manum*, acc. of *manus*, a hand. See *Levity*.

leger-line, ledger-line, in music, a short line added above or below the staff. (F.—L.) Properly *leger-line*; where *leger* = F. *léger* (formerly *legier*), light; because these lines are small and short. See the word above. ¶ So usually explained; but mod. F. employs the phrase *lignes additionnelles*.

Legible, readable. (F.—L.) O. F. *legible*.—L. *legibilis*, legible.—L. *legere*, to read. See *Legend*.

legion, a large body of soldiers. (F.—L.) M. E. *legioun*.—O. F. *legion*.—L. *legiōnem*, acc. of *legio*, a Roman legion, body of from 4200 to 6000 men.—L. *legere*, to gather, select a band.

Legislator. (L.) L. *lēgislātor*, a proposer of a law.—L. *lēgis*, gen. of *lex*, a law; *lātor*, a proposer, lit. bringer, from *lātum* (for *lātum*), to bear, bring, from ✓TEL; see *Tolerate*. Brugm. i. § 585 (2). Der. *legislate*, &c. See *legal*.

legist. (F.—L.) O. F. *legiste* (F. *legiste*).—Late L. *lēgista*, one skilled in the laws.—L. *lēg-*, stem of *lex*, law (with Gk. suffix *-ista* = *-ιστης*).

legitimate. (L.) Late L. *lēgitimātus*, pp. of *lēgitimāre*, to declare to be lawful.—L. *lēgitimus*, according to law.—L. *lēgi-*, for *lex*, law; with suffix *-ti-mus*.

Legume, a pod. (F.—L.) F. *légume*,

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pulse, a pod.—L. *lēgūmen* (stem *lēgūmin-*), pulse, bean-plant. Brugm. i. § 667. Der. *legumin-ous*.

Leisure, freedom from employment. (F.—L.) M. E. *leyser*.—A. F. *leisir* (F. *loisir*), leisure; orig. an infin. mood, meaning 'to be permitted'.—L. *licēre*, to be permitted. ¶ The form is bad; it should be *leiser* or *leisir*; *pleasure* is in the same case. The suffix has been changed from *-er* or *-ir* to *-ure* (as in *measure*).

Leman, Lemman, a sweetheart. (E.) I. e. *lief man*. M. E. *lemman*, also *loofman*.—A. S. *lēof*, dear; *mann*, a man or woman. See *Lief*.

Lemma, an assumption. (L.—Gk.) L. *lēmma*.—Gk. λέμμα, a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted; allied to Gk. ἐ-λημμαι, perf. pass. of λαμβάνειν, to take (base λαβ-). Brugm. i. § 852.

Lemming, Leming, a kind of Norwegian rat. (Norweg.) Norweg. *lemende*; also occurring as *lemming*, *limende*, *lomel-dre*, *lomund*, *lomhund*. Cf. Swed. *lemel*, a lemming; Icel. *lōmundr*. Origin obscure; Aasen derives it from Norweg. *lemja*, to strike, beat, maim, lit. 'lame', and explains it to mean 'destroying'; from the destruction committed by them; see *Lame*. But this is 'popular etymology.' The word may be Lapp; the Lapp name is *lōmek*.

Lemniscate, a curve like the figure 8. (L.—Gk.) From L. *lēmniscāt-us*, adorned with a ribbon.—L. *lēmniscus*, a pendent ribbon.—Gk. ληνίσκος, a fillet. Said to be from Gk. λῆνος, wool; which is allied to *Wool*.

Lemon. (F.—Pers.) Formerly *limon*.—F. *limon*.—Pers. *līmūn*, *līmūnā*, a lemon, citron.

Lemur, a nocturnal animal. (L.) L. *lemur*, a ghost; so nicknamed by naturalists from its nocturnal habits.

Lend. (E.) The final *d* is excrement. M. E. *lenen*. A. S. *lēnan*, to lend.—A. S. *lēn*, a loan.† Icel. *lāna*, Dan. *laane*, Swed. *lāna*, G. *leihen*, derivatives from the sb. See *Loan*.

Length. (E.) M. E. *lengthe*. A. S. *lengð*, fem.; for **langðā*, with mutation of *a* to *e*.—A. S. *lang*, long.† Du. *lengte*; Dan. *længde*; Swed. *längd*; Icel. *lengd*. See *Long*. Der. *length-en*.

Lenient, mild. (L.) From pres. part. of L. *lēnīre*, to soothe.—L. *lēnis*, soft, mild.

LENITY

lenity. (F.-L.) O. F. *lenité*, mildness (obsolete). = L. *lenitatem*, acc. of *lenitas*, mildness. = L. *lenis* (above).

Lens, a piece of glass used in optics. (L.) So called from the resemblance of a double-convex lens to the shape of the seed of a lentil. = L. *lens*, a lentil.

Lent, a fast of 40 days, beginning with Ash-Wednesday. (E.) The fast is in spring-time; the old sense is simply spring. M. E. *lent*, *lenten*. A. S. *lencten*, the spring; supposed to be derived from *lang*, long, because in spring the days lengthen; Kluge suggests that it represents a Teut. form **langi-tino*, 'long day,' where *-tino* is allied to Skt. *dina*-, Lith. *dėna*, a day. + Du. *lente*, spring; G. *lens*, O. H. G. *lenso*, *lensin*, *lengizen*. Der. *lenten*, adj., from A. S. *lencten*, sb.

Lentil, a plant. (F.-L.) M. E. *lentil*. = O. F. (and F.) *lentille*. = L. *lenticula*, a little lentil; double dimin. of *lent*-, stem of *lens*, a lentil. See *Lens*.

Lentisk, the mastic-tree. (F.-L.) F. *lentisque*. = L. *lentiscum*, *lentiscus*, named from the clamminess of its resin. = L. *lentus*, sticky, plant.

Leo, a lion. (L.-Gk.-Egypt.) L. *leo*. = Gk. *λέων*, a lion. We also find Du. *leuw*, G. *löwe*, Russ. *lev*, Lithuan. *lavas*, a lion; all borrowed forms. Cf. Heb. *lāvi*, a lion. Probably of Egyptian origin; see *Lion*.

leopard. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *leopard*. = L. *leopardus*. = Gk. *λεόπαρδος*, a leopard; supposed to be a mongrel between a pard (panther) and a liness. = Gk. *λεο*-, for *λέων*, a lion; *πάρδος*, a pard.

Leper. (F.-L.-Gk.) The sense has changed; *lepre* formerly meant the disease itself; and what we now call a *leper* was called a *leprous man*. 'The *lepre* of him was clensid;' Wyclif, Matt. viii. 3. = M. F. *lepre*, 'a leprosie;' Cot. = L. *lepra*. = Gk. *λέπρα*, leprosy; so called because the skin scales off. = Gk. *λέπρος*, scaly, scabby. = Gk. *λέπος*, a scale; *λέπειν*, to peel. Cf. Russ. *lupile*, Lithuan. *lūpti*, to peel.

lepidoptera, a term applied to insects whose wings are covered with scales. (Gk.) Gk. *λεπίδο*-, for *λεπίς*, a scale; *πτερό*, pl. of *πτερόν*, a wing (allied to E feather).

Leporine, belonging to a hare. (L.) L. *leporinus*, adj., from *lepor*-, for **lepos*, stem of *lepus*, a hare.

Leprosy. (F.-L.-Gk.) A coined

LETHE

word, from the adj. *leprous*; which is from M. F. *lepreux* = L. *leprosus*, afflicted with *lepra*, i.e. leprosy. See *Leper*.

Lesion, an injury. (F.-L.) M. F. *lesion*, hurt; Cot. = L. *lesiōnem*, acc. of *lasio*, an injury. = L. *lesus*, pp. of *ludere*, to hurt. Der. (from *ludere*) *col-lide*, *e-lision*.

Less, smaller. (E.) Used as comp. of *little*, but from a different root. M. E. *lessè*, *lassè*, adj., *les*, adv. A. S. *læssa*, less, adj.; *læs*, adv. + O. Fries. *lëssa*, less. β. The form *læs-sa* is for **læs-ra*, by assimilation. The Teut. type is **lais-ison*, from a base **lais*-, cf. Lith. *lėsas*, thin, small. The Teut. type of the adv. is **laisis*. Der. *less-er*, a double comp.; *less-en*, vb.

least. (E.) M. E. *lestè*, adj., *lest*, adv. A. S. *læsest*, whence *læst* by contraction; a superlative form from the same base **lais*-.

lest, for fear that, that not. (E.) Not for *least*, but due to A. S. phrase *ðy læs ðe* = for the reason less that; wherein *ðy* (for the reason) was soon dropped, and *læs ðe* coalesced into *lest*. Here *læs* = less, adv.; and *ðe* is the indeclinable relative.

-less, suffix; see *Loose*.

Lessee. (F.-L.) O. F. *lesse* (*lessè*), pp. of *lesser*, later *laisser*, to let go (lease). See *Lease* (1).

Lesson. (F.-L.) M. E. *lesson*. = F. *leçon*. = L. *lectiōnem*, acc. of *lectio*, a reading; see *Lecton*. Doublet, *lection*.

Lest; see *Less*.

Let (1), to permit. (E.) M. E. *leten*, strong verb, pt. t. *lat*, *leet*, pp. *laten*, *leten*. A. S. *lētan*, *létan*, pt. t. *lēt*, *leort*, pp. *lētten*. + Du. *laten* (*liet*, *gelaten*); Icel. *lāta* (*lēt*, *lätinn*); Dan. *lade*, Swed. *lāta*, Goth. *lētan* (*lailōt*, *lētans*); G. *lassen* (*liess*, *gelassen*). Teut. type **lētan*, pt. t. **lelōt*, pp. **lētanan*. Idg. √*LĒD*; weak grade *LAD*, whence E. *Late*. Brugm. i. § 478.

Let (2), to hinder. (E.) M. E. *letten*; A. S. *lettan*, to hinder, make late. = A. S. *let*, late, slow. + Du. *letten*, Icel. *letja*, Goth. *latjan*, to tarry; from the adj. *Late*. Teut. type **lat-jan*; from **lat*-, slow. See *Late*.

Lethal, deadly. (F.-L.; or L.) M. F. *lethal*, 'deadly'; Cot. = L. *lēthālis*, for *lētālis*, mortal. = L. *lētum*, death.

Lethe, oblivion. (L.-Gk.) L. *lēthē*. = Gk. *λήθη*, a forgetting; the river of

LETHARGY

oblivion; allied to λαθ-, base of λανθάνειν, to lie hid.

lethargy, a heavy sleep. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. F. *lethargie*, a lethargy; Cot. = L. *lēthargia*. - Gk. ληθαργία, drowsiness. - Gk. ληθαργος, forgetful. - Gk. λήθη, oblivion (above).

Letter, a character. (F.-L.) M. E. *lettre*. - F. *lettre*. - L. *littera*, for older *littera* (also *leitera*), a letter. See Brugm. i. § 930.

Lettuce, a succulent plant. (F.-L.) M. E. *letuce*. - O. F. **letuce*, only found in the form *lectus* (Palsgrave, s. v. *Lettes*); and in the Latinised form *lētūsa*, Wrt. Vocab. 787. 15. - L. **lactūca*, fem. adj. from L. *lactūca*, a lettuce (whence F. *laitue*, Ital. *lattuga*). - L. *lact*, stem of *lac*, milk, succulent juice. See *Lactéal*.

Levant, the E. of the Mediterranean Sea. (Ital.-L.) Ital. *levante*, E. wind, eastern country or part (where the sun rises). - L. *levant*-, stem of pres. part. of *leuāre*, to raise; whence *se leuāre*, to rise. - L. *leuis*, light.

levee, a morning assembly. (F.-L.) For F. *le lever* (Littre). - F. *lever*, to raise. - L. *leuāre* (above).

Level, an instrument for determining that a thing is horizontal. (F.-L.) M. E. *liuel*, *lenel* (*liuel*, *level*). - O. F. *liuel*, later spelling *liveau*; mod. F. *niveau*, a level. - L. *libella*, a level; dimin. of *libra*, a balance. See *Librate*. ¶ Hence the adj. *level*.

Lever. (F.-L.) M. E. *levour*. - F. *leveur*, a raiser, lifter. - L. *leuātōrem*, acc. of *leuātor*, a lifter. - L. *leuāre*, to lift. - L. *leuis*, light.

Leveret. (F.-L.) A. F. *leveret* (pl. *leveres*, Gaimar, Chron. i. 6239); O. F. *levrault*, 'a leveret, or young hare'; Cot.; with change of suffix. [The suffix *-ault* = Late L. *-aldus*, from O. H. G. *wald*, power, common as a suffix.] The base *lever*- is from L. *lepor*- for **lepos*, stem of *lepus*, a hare.

Leviathan. L. - Heb.) Late L. *leviathan*, Job xl. 20 (Vulgate). = Heb. *lwyāthān*, an aquatic animal, dragon, serpent; named from its twisting itself in curves. - Heb. root *lāwāh*; Arab. root *lawā*, to bend, whence *lawā*, the twisting or coiling of a serpent.

Levigate, to make smooth. (L.) Out of use. - L. *levigātus*, pp. of *levigare*, to make smooth. - L. *leu-is*, smooth;

LIBATION

-igare, for *agere*, to make. Cf. Gk. λείος, smooth.

Levin, lightning. (Scand.) M. E. *leyfnyng*, lightning; Wrt. Voc. 735.42. Prob. Scand.; not found in A. S. Cf. Icel. *leiþr* (pronounced *leifr*), lightning.

Levite, one of the tribe of Levi. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. *Leuita*. - Gk. *Λευίτης*, Lu. x. 32. - Heb. *Levī*, one of the sons of Jacob.

Levity, lightness, frivolity. (L.) From L. *leuitas*, lightness. - L. *leuis*, light.

levy, the act of raising men for an army; the force raised. (F.-L.) F. *levée*, 'a levy, or levying of an army'; Cot. Fem. of pp. of *lever*, to raise. - L. *leuāre*, to raise. - L. *leuis* (above).

Lew, Lew-warm, tepid. (E.) M. E. *lew*, Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16. A. S. *hlēowe*, warm (found once). † Du. *lauw*, warm; Icel. *hlār*, *hlýr*; G. *lau*, O. H. G. *lāo* (*lāw*). Tent. base (perhaps) **hlēw*, *hlēw*.

Lewd, ignorant, base. (L. - Gk. ?) M. E. *lewed*, ignorant. A. S. *læwede*, adj., ignorant, also lay, belonging to the laity. [It may have been confused with the pp. of *lāwan*, to betray; cf. Goth. *lēujan*, to betray, from *lēw*, occasion, opportunity.] But it is supposed to be of Latin origin; answering to L. type **lā-cātus*, belonging to the laity, parallel to Late L. *clericātus* (whence E. *clergy*). If so, it is formed from L. *laicus*, a word of Gk. origin. See *Laic*. (Sievers, § 173; Pogatscher, § 340.)

Lexicon. (Gk.) Gk. λεξικόν, a dictionary; neut. of λεξικός, adj., belonging to words. - Gk. λέξι-s, a saying. - Gk. λέγειν, to speak; see *legend*.

Ley, a meadow; see *Lea*.

Liable, responsible. (F.-L.) Formed, with suffix *-able*, from F. *li-er*, to tie. - L. *ligāre*, to tie. See *Ligament*.

Liane, Liana, a climbing tropical plant. (F.-L.) F. *liane* (the same); from Norman and Guernsey *lian*, a band. - L. *ligāmen*; see *Lien*, *Limehound*.

Lias, a formation of limestone. (F.) F. *lias*, *liais*, O. F. *liois*, a hard freestone.

Lib, to castrate. (E.) Answers to an A. S. type **lybban*; only found in the cognate Du. *lubbēn*, with the same sense; E. Fries. and Westphal. *lubbēn*. Der. *g-lib*, vb., the same (obsolete); cf. O. Du. *gelubt*, 'gelt', Hexham. Also *left*, q. v.

Libation, the pouring forth of wine in honour of a deity. (F.-L.) F. *libation*.

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—L. acc. *libationem*.—L. *libatus*, pp. of *libare*, to taste, sip, pour out. †Gk. *λείβειν*, to pour out, shed, offer a libation. Brugm. i. § 553.

Libel, a written accusation. (F.—L.) M.E. *libel*, a brief piece of writing; A.F. *libel*.—L. *libellum*, acc. of *libellus*, a little book, a notice (Matt. v. 31); dimin. of *liber*, a book. See **Library**.

Liberal. (F.—L.) M.E. *liberal*.—O.F. *liberal*.—L. *liberalis*, befitting a free man, generous.—L. *liber*, free.

liberate. (L.) From pp. of L. *liberare*, to set free.—L. *liber*, free; Brugm. i. § 102.

libertine. (L.) Cf. Acts vi. 9.—L. *libertinus*, adj., belonging to a freed man, also sb., a freed man; later applied to denote the licentious liberty of a certain sect (Acts vi. 9).—L. *libertus*, a freed man.—L. *liber*, free.

liberty. (F.—L.) M.E. *libertee*.—F. *liberté*.—L. *libertātem*, acc. of *libertās*, freedom.—L. *liber*, free.

Libidinous, lustful. (F.—L.) F. *libidineux*.—L. *libidinōsus*, lustful.—L. *libidin-*, stem of *libido*, *lubido*, lust, pleasure.—L. *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases. Cf. Skt. *luh*, to desire. Allied to **Love**.

Library. (F.—L.) F. *librairie*.—L. *libraria*, a book-shop; fem. of *librarius*, belonging to books.—L. *libr-*, stem of *liber*, a book, orig. the bark of a tree (one of the earliest writing materials). Allied to Gk. *λένειν*, to peel; Brugm. i. § 499.

Librate, to balance, be poised, move slightly when balanced. (L.) The verb is rare, and due to the sb. *libration* (Kersey).—L. acc. *librationem*, a poisoning.—L. *librātus*, pp. of *librāre*, to balance.—L. *libra*, a balance, a level; also a pound of 12 oz. †Gk. *λίτρα*, a pound of 12 oz. Brugm. i. § 589.

Licence, License, leave, abuse of freedom. (F.—L.) M.E. *lycence*.—F. *licence*.—L. *licentia*, freedom to act.—L. *licenti-*, from *licere*, to be allowable. See Brugm. ii. § 587. Der. *licence*, more usually *license*, vb.

licentiate, one who has a grant to exercise a profession. (L.) Englished from Late L. *licentiātus*, pp. of *licentiāre*, to licence.—L. *licentia*, licence (above).

licentious. (F.—L.) F. *licencieux*.—L. *licentiōsus*, full of licence.—L. *licentia*, licence (above).

Lichen, a moss. (L.—Gk.) L. *lichēn*

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—Gk. *λεχών*, lichen, tree-moss; also, an eruption on the skin. Generally connected with Gk. *λείχειν*, to lick up; from its encroachment. Cf. Russ. *lishai*, a lichen, a tetter.

Lichgate, a churchyard gate. (E.) So called because a corpse (in a bier) may be rested under it. The former syllable is M.E. *lich*, a corpse, but orig. the living body; from A.S. *lic*, a body; see **Like** (1).

Lick, to lap. (E.) M.E. *likken*. A.S. *liccian*. †Du. *likken*, G. *lecken*. A secondary verb allied to the primary forms seen in Goth. *bilaigon* (be-lick); Russ. *lizate*, O. Irish *ligim*, I lick, L. *lingere*, Gk. *λείχειν*, Pers. *lištan*, Skt. *lih*, *rik*, to lick. (✓LEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 604.

Licorice, Liquorice. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *licoris*.—A.F. *lycoris*, Liber Albus, p. 224; M.F. *liqueric*, 'lickorice'; Cot.—L. *liquiritia*, liquorice; a corrupted form of *glycyrrhiza* (Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxii. 9. 11).—Gk. *γλυκύρριζα*, liquorice, lit. 'sweet root'.—Gk. *γλυκός*, sweet; *ρίζα*, root. See **Wort**.

Lictor, an officer in Rome. (L.) L. *lictor*, perhaps 'binder'; from the fasces or 'bound' rods which he bore, or from binding culprits. Allied to *ligāre*, to bind. See **Ligament**. (Doubtful.)

Lid, a cover. (E.) M.E. *lid*. A.S. *hlid*, a lid.—A.S. *hlid*, weak grade of *hlidan*, to cover. †Du. *lid*, a lid; Icel. *hlid*, a gate, gateway, gap, breach; M.H.G. *lit*, *lid*, a cover (obsolete).

Lie (1), to rest, abide. (E.) A strong verb. M.E. *lyen*, also *liggeren*, pt. t. *lay*, *ley*, pp. *leien*, *lein*. A.S. *ligan*, pt. t. *lag*, pp. *legen*. †Du. *liggeren*, Icel. *liggja*, Dan. *ligge*, Swed. *ligga*, G. *liegen*, Goth. *ligan*. Related to Russ. *ležale*; Lat. base *leg-* (in *lectus*, bed); Gk. base *λεχ-* (in *λέχος*, bed). (✓LEGH.) ¶ On the mod. E. form see Sweet, E. Gr. § 1293.

Lie (2), to tell a falsehood. (E.) M.E. *lijen*, *lējen*, pt. t. *leh*, pp. *lowen*. O. Merc. *ligan*; A.S. *lēogan*, pt. t. *lēag*, pp. *logen*. †Du. *liegen*, Icel. *ljuga*, Dan. *lyve*, Swed. *ljuga*, Goth. *liugan*, G. *lügen*. Teut. type **leugan-*; pt. t. **laug*, pp. **luganaz*. Cf. Russ. *lgate*, *liugate*, to lie; *loje*, a lie. (✓LEUGH.)

Lief, dear. (E.) M.E. *loef*. A.S. *līof*. †Du. *lief*, Icel. *ljúfr*, Swed. *ljuf*, Goth. *liubs*, G. *lieb*. Teut. type **leubos*. Cf.

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Russ. *lioboi*, agreeable, *liobite*, to love; L. *libet*, *libet*, it pleases; Skt. *lubh*, to desire. (✓LEUBH.) Allied to Love.

Liege, faithful, subject. (F.—O. H. G.) [The sense has been altered by confusion with L. *ligatus*, bound. In old use, we could speak of 'a liege lord' as meaning a free lord, in exact opposition to the imported notion.] M. E. *lige*, *lege*; *lege poustee* = free sovereignty, Bruce, v. 165. — O. F. *lige*, *liege*, liege, leal; also, free; a liege lord was a lord of a free band, and his lieges were privileged free men, faithful to him, but free from other service. — M. H. G. *ledic*, *lidic* (G. *ledig*), free, esp. from all obligations of service. Cf. Icel. *liðngr*, free, M. Du. *ledig*, free. (Disputed; see Körting, § 4736.)

Lieger, Leiger, an ambassador; see Ledger.

Lien, a legal claim, charge on property. (F.—L.) F. *lien*, a band, or tie, anything that fastens or fetters. — L. *ligamen*, a tie. — L. *ligare*, to tie. See Ligament.

Lieu, place, stead. (F.—L.) F. *lieu*. — L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place. See Locus.

Lieutenant, a 'locum tenens,' deputy, &c. (F.—L.) F. *lieu tenant*. — L. *locum-tenens*, stem of *locum tenens*, one who holds another's place. — L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place; *tenens*, pres. pt. of *tenere*, to hold. See Tenable.

Life. (E.) M. E. *lif*, *tyf*; gen. *lynes* (*lives*), dat. *lyue* (*live*). A. S. *lif*, gen. *lifes*, dat. *life*. From the base of Teut. **leiban-* (pt. t. **laib*, pp. **libanos*), to remain; as seen in Goth. *bi-leiban*, A. S. *be-lifan*, G. *bleiben*, Du. *blijven*, to remain. + Icel. *lif*, *lif*, Dan. *liv*, Swed. *lif*, O. H. G. *lîp*, life (whence G. *leib*, the body). The weak grade appears in Live, q. v. And see Leave (1). (✓LEIP)

lifeguard. (E.) From *life* and *guard*. Cf. G. *leibgarde*, a body-guard, which is a cognate word, with the orig. sense of 'life-guard,' from O. H. G. *lîp*, life.

lifelong; better *livelong*, q. v.

Lift (1), to elevate. (Scand.) M. E. *liften*. — Icel. *lyfta* (pron. *lyfta*), to lift, exalt in air, from *loft*, air; Dan. *løfte*, Swed. *lyfta*, from *luft*, air. The Icel. *y* results, by mutation, from Teut. *u*; see Loft. Der. *up-lift*.

Lift (2), to steal. (E.) We speak of a *shop-lifter*, a thief; see Shak. Troil. i. 2. 129. To take up; hence, to take

LIGHTS

away. The same as Lift (1). ¶ Not allied to Goth. *hlifstus*, a thief.

Ligament, a band, band of tissue connecting the moveable bones. (F.—L.) F. *ligament*. — L. *ligamentum*, a tie, band. — L. *ligā-re*, to tie; with suffix *-mentum*.

ligature, a bandage. (F.—L.) F. *ligature*, a tie, bandage. — L. *ligātūra*, a binding. — L. *ligātus*, pp. of *ligare*, to tie.

Light (1), illumination. (E.) M. E. *light*. — O. Merc. *lēht*; A. S. *lēoht*, light. + Du. and G. *licht*; cf. Goth. *liuh-ath*, light, shewing that the *t* is a suffix. Teut. type **leuhtom*, neut. sb.; related to the adj. **leuhtos*, as seen in E. *light*, i. e. bright, adj., G. and Du. *licht*. Co-radicate with L. *lux* (stem *luc-*), light, Gk. *λευκός*, white, Skt. *ruch*, to shine. (✓LEUQ.) See Luoid.

lighten (1), to illuminate, flash. (E.) 1. INTRANS. to shine as lightning; 'it lightens.' M. E. *lightenen*, more correctly *light-n-en*, where the *-n-* is formative, and gives the sense 'to become light.' 2. TRANS. This is only the intrans. form incorrectly used with a trans. sense. The correct trans. form is simply to *light* = O. Merc. *lihtan*, from *lēoht*, sb.

lightning, an illuminating flash. (E.) Formed with suffix *-ing* from M. E. *lightnen*, to lighten (above).

Light (2), not heavy. (E.) M. E. *light*. A. S. *lēoht* (for **liht*). + Du. *licht*, *ligt*; Icel. *lǽtr*, Dan. *let*, Swed. *lätt*, Goth. *lehts*, G. *leicht*, O. H. G. *lîht*, *lihti*. Teut. type **lihtoz*, for **limyhtoz*, **lenyhtoz*. Allied to Lith. *lengwas*, light; and to Lung. See Brugm. i. § 684; Sievers, § 84.

light (3), to alight, settle, descend. (E.) M. E. *lihten*. A. S. *lihtan*, vb., to alight from, lit. to make light, relieve a horse of his burden. — A. S. *lēoht* (*liht*) (above). The sense 'to descend upon' (the earth) is secondary, due to the completed action of descending from a horse.

lighten (2), to alleviate. (E.) The *-en* is merely formative, as in *strengthen*. — A. S. *lihtan*, to make light (above).

lighten (3), to alight on. (E.) Extended from light (3) above.

lighter, a boat for unloading ships. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *ligter*, a lighter, i. e. unloader. — Du. *ligt*, light.

lights, lungs. (E.) So named from their lightness. So also Russ. *legkii*, lights; from *legkii*, light.

LIGHTEN

Lighten (1), to flash, **Lightning**; see **Light** (1).

Ligneous, woody. (L.) *L. ligne-us*, wooden; with suffix *-ous*. = *L. lignum*, wood.

lign-aloes, a kind of tree. (F. — L. and Gk.) O. F. *lignaloës* (Godef.). = *L. lignum aloës*, lit. 'wood of aloës.' *Aloës* is gen. of *aloe*, from Gk. *ἀλόη*, *aloe*. See **Aloe**.

Ligule, a strap-shaped petal. (L.) In botany. — *L. ligula*, a little tongue, also spelt *lingula*, dimin. of *lingua*, tongue. See **Lingual**.

Ligure, a precious stone. (L. — Gk.) *L. ligurius*. = Gk. *λίγυριον*, a sort of gem (amber or jacinth); Exod. xxviii. 19.

like (1), similar. (E.) M. E. *lyk*, *lik*. A. S. *ge-lic*; as suffix, *-lic*. + Du. *ge-lijk*, Icel. *líkr*, *g-likr*, Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lik*, Goth. *ga-leiks*, G. *g-leich*, O. H. G. *ha-līh*. β. Lit. 'having the same form,' and derived from the sb. meaning 'form, shape,' viz. A. S. *lic*, form, body, Icel. *lík*, Goth. *leik*, the body, Du. *lijk*, a corpse, Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lik*, a corpse, G. *leiche*, O. H. G. *līh*. See **Lichgate**. Cf. Lith. *lygus*, like.

like (2), to be pleased with. (E.) The construction has altered; M. E. *likeþ*, it pleases, is impersonal, as in mod. E. *if you like* = if it may please you. — A. S. *lician*, to please, orig. to be like or suitable for. — A. S. *-lic*, *ge-lic*, like; see **Like** (1). + Du. *lijken*, to suit; Icel. *líka*, to like; Goth. *leihan*, to please (similarly derived).

liken, to compare. (E.) M. E. *liknen*, to liken; but the true sense is intransitive, viz. to be like. Cf. Swed. *likna*, (1) to resemble, (2) to liken, from *lik*, like; Dan. *ligne*, the same, from *lig*, like.

Lilac, a shrub. (Span. — Arab. — Pers.) Span. *lilac*. = Arab. *līlak*, a lilac. = Pers. *līlaj*, *līlanj*, *līlang*, of which the proper sense is indigo-plant. The initial *l* stands for *n*, and the above forms are from *nīl*, blue, whence *nīlak* (> Arab. *līlak*), bluish. The plant is named from the 'bluish' tinge on the flowers in some varieties. (Devic.) Cf. Skt. *nīla*, dark blue.

Lilt, to sing, dance. (Scand.) M. E. *lilting-horn*, horn to dance to; cf. M. E. *lulten*, to resound. Formed (with added *-t*) from Norweg. *lilla*, to sing in a high tone. Cf. O. Swed. *lylla*, to lull to sleep (Rietz). Allied to **Lull**.

Lily, a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *līlie*. = *L. liliūm*. = Gk. *λείριον*, a lily.

LIMN

Limb (1), a member, branch of a tree. (E.) M. E. *lim*. A. S. *lim*. + Icel. *limr*, Dan. Swed. *lem*. Allied to A. S. *li-ð*, Goth. *li-thus*, G. *g-lie-d*, a joint. Cf. Lith. *lėmù*, stature, growth. See **Lay** (4).

Limb (2), the edge or border of a sextant, &c. (L.) *L. limbus*, a border, edging, edge.

limbo, limbus, the borders of hell. (L.) The orig. phrase is *in limbo*, where *limbo* is the abl. case of *limbus*, a border; the *limbus patrum* was a supposed place on the border of hell, where the patriarchs abode till Christ's descent into hell.

Limbeck, the same as **Alembic**.

Limber (1), active, flexible. (E.) In **Baret** (1580). Apparently allied to **Limp** (1).

Limber (2), part of a gun-carriage, a frame with two wheels and a pole. (F. ?) Cf. prov. E. *limmers*, thills, shafts (the *ð* being excrement). G. Douglas has *lymnaris*, shafts. Probably from O. F. *limonier*, adj., belonging to the shafts; from *limon*, a shaft. Cf. F. *limonière*, part of a carriage including the two shafts. Etym. unknown; perhaps allied to Icel. *lim* (pl. *limar*), branches of a tree.

Limbo, Limbus; see **Limb** (2).

Lime (1), bird-lime, mortar. (E.) M. E. *lym*, *liim*, viscous substance. A. S. *lim*, bitumen, cement. + Du. *lijm*, Icel. *lim*, Dan. *liim*, Swed. *lim*, glue; G. *leim*, glue; L. *limus*, slime. Idg. type **leimo-*. See **Loam**.

Lime (2), the linden-tree. (E.) *Lime* is a corruption of *line*, as in Shak. Temp. v. 10; and *line* is a corruption of *lind*, the lengthening of *i* having occasioned the loss of *d*. (Sweet, E. Gr. § 1607.) See **Lind**.

Lime (3), a kind of citron. (F. — Pers.) F. *lime*. = Pers. *limū*, (also *limūn*), a lemon, citron. See **Lemon**.

Limehound, a dog in a leash. (Hybrid; F. — L., and E.) Short for *liani-hound*, used by Turberville. The M. E. *liam* or *lyam* means 'a leash.' — O. F. *liem*, now spelt *lien*, a band; Guernsey *liam*, *lian*. — L. *ligāmen*, a tie. See **Lien**, **Liane**.

Limit. (F. — L.) F. *limite*, a limit. = L. *limitem*, acc. of *limes*, a boundary; akin to *limen*, a threshold. Cf. L. *linus*, transverse.

Limn, to illuminate, paint. (F. — L.) M. E. *limnen*, contracted form of *luminen*, to illuminate (Prompt. Parv.). Again, *luminen* is for *enluminen*. = O. F. *enlu-*

LIMP

misere, to illuminate, burnish, limn. — *L. illuminare*; see **ILLUMINATE**.

Limp (1), flaccid, pliant. (E.) Not in early use. Apparently related, by gradation, to Bavarian *lampecht*, flaccid, down-hanging, from the verb *lampen*, to hang loosely down; cf. Skt. *lamba*, depending, *lamb*, to hang down.

Limp (2), to walk lamely. (E.) In Shak. Mer. Ven. iii. 2. 130. We find A. S. *lemp-healt*, earlier *laempi-halt* (Ep. Gl.), adj., halting; and a cognate form in M. H. G. *limphin*, to limp. Cf. Low G. *lumpen*, to limp.

Limpet, a small shell-fish. (L.) Formerly *lempet* (Phillips, 1706). A. S. *lempedu*, orig. a lamprey, which also sticks to rocks. — Late L. *lemprida*, for L. *lampedra*, a lamprey. See **LAMPREY**. Cf. *lemprida*, *lempedu*; Wright's Vocab. 438. 17.

Limpid, pure, bright. (F. — L.) F. *limpide*. — L. *limpidus*, clear. Allied to **LYMPH**. Brugm. i. § 102.

Linch-pin, a pin to fasten a wheel on an axle. (E.) Formerly *lins-pin*, lit. 'axle-pin.' — A. S. *lynis*, an axle-tree. † Du. *luns*, a lynch-pin, O. Low G. *lunisa*, Low G. *lunse*, G. *lünse*, a lynch-pin. Teut. base **lynis*- (cf. Goth. *akw-isi*, an ax); from **lun*-, as in O. H. G. *lun*, a bolt, peg, pin. Perhaps from Idg. root. **lew*, (cf. Gk. *λύειν*), to loosen.

Lind, **Linden**, the lime-tree. (E.) The true form of the sb. is *lind*, and *lind-en* is the adj. from it. Hence *lind-en tree* = *lind*; the same thing. M. E. *lind*. A. S. *lind*, the tree; also a shield, commonly of this wood. † Du. *linde*, Icel. Dan. Swed. *lind*, G. *linde*. Cf. Lith. *lenta*, a board. Doublet, *lime* (2).

Line, a thread, thin cord; also a stroke, row, rank, verse (L.; or F. — L.). In the sense 'cord,' we find A. S. *line*, directly from L. *linea*. In the other senses, it is from F. *ligne*, also from L. *linea*. β. The L. *linea* meant orig. a string made of flax, being fem. of adj. *lineus*, made of flax. — L. *linum*, flax. Cf. Gk. *λίον*, flax; whence perhaps the L. word. Der. *out-line*.

Lineage. (F. — L.) F. *lignage*, a lineage. — F. *ligne*, a line, rank. — L. *linea*, a line (above).

Lineal. (L.) L. *lineālis*, belonging to a line. — L. *linea*, a line (above).

Lineament, a feature. (F. — L.) M. F. *lineament*, Cot. — L. *lineamentum*, a draw-

LINNET

ing, delineation. — L. *lineāre*, to draw • line. — L. *linea*, a line (above).

Linear. (L.) L. *lineāris*, belonging to a line. — L. *linea*, a line (above).

Linon, cloth made of flax. (L.) Used as a sb., but really an old adj., A. S. *lin-en*; the old sb. being M. E. *lin*, A. S. *lin*, flax. — L. *linum*, flax. (Cf. *gold-en* from *gold*.) See **linseed**.

Ling (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. *lenge* (Havelok). Named from its long slender shape. Cf. A. S. *lengu*, length. † Du. *leng*, a ling, from *lang*, long; Icel. *langa*, Norw. *langa*, *longa*, a ling; Swed. *lång*; G. *länge*, a ling, also called *lång-fisch*, long fish. See **Long**.

Ling (2), heath. (Scand.) M. E. *lyng*. — Icel. *lyng*, ling, heather; Dan. *ling*, Swed. *ljung*.

Linger, to tarry. (E.) Frequent. form of M. E. *lengen*, to tarry. — A. S. *lengan*, to prolong, put off. — A. S. *lang*, long. Cf. Icel. *lengja*, to lengthen, Du. *lengen*, to lengthen, G. *verlängern*, to prolong. See **Long**.

Lingo, a language. (Port. — L.) Port. *lingua* (also *lingua*), a language. — L. *lingua*, a tongue, language (below).

Lingual, pertaining to the tongue. (L.) Coined from L. *lingua*, the tongue, O. Lat. *dingua*, cognate with E. *tongue*.

Linguist, one skilled in languages. (L.) From L. *lingua*, a tongue, language; with suffix *-ista* (= Gk. *-ιστης*).

Liniment, salve, ointment. (F. — L.) F. *liniment*. — L. *linimentum*, ointment. — L. *linere*, to smear; cf. Skt. *li*, to melt. Brugm. i. § 476 (5); ii. § 608.

Lining. (L.) Formed, with suffix *-ing*, from the verb *to line*, i. e. to cover the inside of a garment with *line*, i. e. linen; see **linen**.

Link (1), a ring of a chain. (Scand.) O. Icel. **hlenkr*, whence Icel. *hlekk* (by assimilation); Dan. *lænke*, Swed. *länk*; G. *gelenk*, a joint, link, ring. Cf. A. S. *hlence*, or *hlanca* (which would have given *linch*). Also M. H. G. *lenken*, to bend, O. H. G. *hlanca*, hip, loin (whence perhaps **Flank**).

Link (2), a torch; see **linstock**.

Linnet, a bird. (F. — L.) M. E. *linet*. [A. S. *linece*.] O. F. *linette*; cf. F. *linotte*, 'a linnet,' Cot. Named from feeding on flax-seed and hemp-seed (cf. G. *hänfling*, a linnet, from *hanf*, hemp). — L. *linum*, flax. We also find A. S. *linetwige*, a linnet (whence Lowl. Sc. *lintwhite*).

LINSEED

linseed, flax-seed. (L. and E.) From M. E. *lin* = A. S. *līn*, flax, borrowed from L. *linum*, flax; and E. *seed*.

linsey-woolsey, made of linen and woollen mixed. (L. and E.) Made up from M. E. *lin*, linen, and E. *wool*. See *linen*, under *Line*.

linstock, **lintstock**, a stick to hold a lighted match. (Du.) Formerly *lintstock* (Coles, 1684); but properly *luntstock*, from *lunt*, 'a match to fire guns with,' Phillips. = Du. *lontstok*, 'a lintstock,' Sewel. = Du. *lont*, a match; *stok*, a stick (see *Stock*); cf. Dan. *lunte-stok*; from *lunte*, a match, *stok*, a stick. Du. *lont* seems to have been formed from M. Du. *lompe*, 'a bundle of linnen,' Hexham; lit. a lump. See *Lump*.

link (2), a torch. (Du.) A corruption of *lint*, as it appears in *lint-stock* (above). Cf. Lowl. Sc. *lunt*, a torch, Du. *lont*, a match (whence Dan. *lunte*, Swed. *lunta*).

Lint, scraped linen. (L.) Cf. Late L. *linda*, from L. *lindeum*, a linen cloth; neut. of *lin-teus*, linen. = L. *linum*, flax.

Lintel, the headpiece of a door. (F. = L.) M. E. *lintel*. = O. F. *lintel* (F. *linteau*). = Late L. *lintellus*, a lintel, for **limitellus*, dimin. of L. *limes* (stem *limit-*), a boundary, border; see *Limit*.

Lion. (F. = L. = Gk. = Egypt.) F. *lion*. = L. *leōnem*, acc. of *leo*, a lion. = Gk. *λέων*. Cf. Heb. *lāwī*, a lion. Prob. of Egypt. origin; from Egypt. *labai*, *lawai*, a lioness (whence Gk. *λέαινα*); see *Leo*.

Lip. (E.) M. E. *lippe*. A. S. *lippe*, *lippe*, the lip. + Du. *lip*, Dan. *læbe*, Swed. *läpp*, G. *lippe*, *lefse*. Also L. *lab-rum*, *labium*, lip; Pers. *lab*, lip. But the relations are not clear. Brugm. i. § 563.

Liquefy, **Liquescent**; see *Liquid*.

Liquid, moist. (F. = L.) F. *liquide*. = L. *liquidus*, liquid. = L. *liquēre*, to be clear.

Liquefy, to become liquid. (F. = L.) M. F. *liquefier* (see *Cot*). As if from Late L. **liqueficāre*, to make liquid; but we only find L. *liquefieri*, to become liquid.

liquescent, melting. (L.) L. *liquescent-*, stem of pres. part. of *liquescere*, inceptive form of *liquēre*, to be wet.

liquidate, to make clear; hence, to clear off an account. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *liquidāre*, to clarify, make clear. = L. *liquidus*, liquid, clear.

liquor, moisture, strong drink. (F. = L.) M. E. *licour*, *licur*. = A. F. *licur*; F.

LITANY

liqueur, moisture. = L. *liquōrem*, acc. of *liquor*, moisture. = L. *liquēre*, to be moist. ¶ Now accommodated to L. spelling; we also use mod. F. *liqueur*.

Liquorice; see *Licorice*.

Lisp. (E.) M. E. *lispen*, *lipsen*. A. S. **wlispian*, to lisp, not found; regularly formed from A. S. *wlisp*, also *wlisp*, adj., lisp, imperfect in utterance. + Du. *lispen*, Dan. *laspe*, Swed. *läspa*, G. *lispeln*. (Imitative.)

Lissom; see *Lithe*.

List (1), a border of cloth, selvage. (E.) M. E. *list*. A. S. *list*. + Du. *lijst*, Icel. *lista*, Dan. *liste*, Swed. *list*, G. *leiste*, O. H. G. *līsta*. (The *i* was orig. long.)

list (2), a catalogue. (F. = G.) F. *liste*, a list, roll; also, a list or selvage. It meant (1) a border, strip, (2) a roll or list of names. = O. H. G. *līsta*, G. *leiste*, a border; see *List* (1).

List (3); see *Lists*.

List (4), to please. (E.) M. E. *lusten*, *listen*; 'if thee list' = if it please thee, Ch. C. T. 1183. A. S. *lystan*, to desire, used impersonally. = A. S. *lust*, pleasure. + Du. *lusten*, Icel. *lysta*, Dan. *lyste*, Swed. *lysta*, Goth. *luston*, G. *gelüsten*; all from the sb. See *Lust*.

List (5), to listen; see below.

Listen. (E.) We also find *list*; also M. E. *lust-n-en* and *lust-en*, the former being deduced from the latter by a formative *n*, as in Goth. *full-n-an*, to become full. A. S. *hlýstan*, to listen to. = A. S. *hlýst*, hearing; Teut. type **hlus-ti-*, from a base **hlus*, weak grade of Teut. base **hleu-s*. Cf. A. S. *hlos-nian*, to hearken; Icel. *hlusta*, to listen, from *hlust*, the ear; W. *clust*, the ear; also L. *clu-ere*, Gk. *κλύειν*, to hear, Skt. *śru*, to hear. (✓KLEU.) See *Loud*.

Listless, careless. (E.) The same as *lust-less*; Gower has *lustles*, C. A. ii. 111. From *lust*, q.v. And see *List* (4).

Lists, ground enclosed for a tournament. (F.) M. E. *listes*, sb. pl., the lists. The *t* is excrescent; and *liste* stands for **lisse*. = M. F. *lisse* (F. *lice*), 'a list or tiltyard;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *lizza*, Span. *liza*, Port. *lipa*, a list for tilting; Late L. *licia*, sb. pl., barriers; *licia duelli*, the lists. Origin disputed. Cf. Late L. *licia*, a stake; perhaps from Late L. *licius*, oaken < L. *ilicis* (from *ilix*, holm-oak).

Litany, a form of prayer. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. *letanie*, afterwards altered to

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litanie. — O. F. *letanie*. — L. *litanía*. — Gk. *λειτουργία*, a prayer. — Gk. *λειτουργέω*, to pray. — Gk. *λειτουργομαι*, I beg, pray, *λειτουργία*, prayer, entreaty.

Literál. (F. — L.) O. F. *litalal*. — L. *literális*, according to the letter. — L. *litera*; see **Letter**.

literature. (F. — L.) M. F. *literature*. — L. *literātūra*, scholarship. — L. *literātus*, learned, skilled in letters. — L. *litera*, a letter; see **Letter**.

Litharge, protoxide of lead. (F. — L. Gk.) M. E. *litarge*. — F. *litharge*, 'litargie, white lead'; Cot. — L. *lithargyrus*. — Gk. *λίθαργυρος*, lit. 'stone-silver.' — Gk. *λίθος*, a stone; *ἀργυρος*, silver; see **Argent**.

Lithe, pliant, flexible, active. (E.) M. E. *lithe*. A. S. *liðe*, *lið*, gentle, soft (for **linðe*, the lengthened *i* causing loss of *n*). — G. *gelinde*, O. H. G. *lindi*, soft, tender. Allied to Icel. *linn*, L. *lenis*, soft; L. *lentus*, pliant. Der. *lissom*, i. e. *lithe-some*.

Lither, pestilent, stagnant, dull. (E.) In 1 Hen. VI. iv. 7. 21, 'lither sky' means pestilent or dull lower air; cf. 'luther eir,' pestilent air, P. Pl., C. xvi. 220. M. E. *luther*, *lither*. — A. S. *lyðre*, evil, base, poor (hence, sickly, dull). Not to be confused with *lithe*, pliant.

Lithography, writing on stone. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *λίθος*, a stone; *γραφειν*, to write.

Lithotomy, cutting for stone. (L. — Gk.) L. *lithotomia*. — Gk. *λιθοτομία*. — Gk. *λίθος*, stone; *τομή*, and grade of *τέμν*, as in *τέμνειν*, to cut; see **Tome**.

Litigation, a contest in law. (L.) From L. *litigatio*, a disputing. — L. *litigātus*, pp. of *litigare*, to dispute. — L. *lit-*, stem of *lis*, strife; *-igare*, for *agere*, to carry on. L. *lis* = O. Lat. *stlis*, strife.

litigious, contentious. (F. — L.) It also once meant debateable. — F. *litigieux*, 'debatefull'; Cot. — L. *litigiōsus*, adj.; from *litigium*, contention. — L. *litigare*, to dispute (above).

Litmus, a kind of dye. (Du.) Corrupted from Du. *lakmoes*, a blue dye-stuff. — Du. *lak*, lac; *moes*, pulp; (whence G. *lackmus*, litmus). See **Lac** (1).

Litter, a portable bed. (F. — L.) M. E. *litere*. — O. F. *litere*. — Late L. **lecticāria*, formed from *lectica*, a litter. — L. *lectus*, a bed; see **Leotern**. Allied to Gk. *λέχος*, a bed; and to **Lie** (1).

litter, materials for a bed, heap of

LIVER

straw to lie on, confused mass of things scattered. (F. — L.) The same word applied to a straw bed for animals, &c.

litter, a brood. (F. — L.) The same word; see the various senses of M. E. *lytere* in the Prompt. Parv.; and cf. F. *accoucher*, E. 'to be in the straw.'

Little. (E.) M. E. *litel*, *lutel*. A. S. *lytel* (or *lytel*), little; we also find *lyt* (or *lyt*). — Du. *luttel*, little, *lutje*, a little; O. Sax. *luttil*; O. H. G. *luzil*, *luzil*, *liuzil*. Compare also A. S. *lytig*, deceitful, *lot*, deceit; Goth. *liuts*, deceitful, *lutan*, to betray. All from Teut. base **leut*, orig. to stoop; see **Lout**. ¶ Not allied to *less*. The Icel. *litill*, Swed. *liten*, Goth. *leitils*, little, seem to be from a different Teut. base **leit*. It is difficult to see how they can be related.

Littoral, belonging to the sea-shore. (L.) L. *littoralis*, adj., from *littor-* (for **littos-*), stem of *littus* or *litus*, sea-shore.

Liturgy, public prayer. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *liturgie*, *lyturgie*. — Late L. *liturgia*. — Gk. *λειτουργία*, public service. — Gk. *λειτουργος*, public; *εργον*, work, cognate with E. *work*.

Live (1), to exist. (E.) M. E. *liuien* (*liuien*). O. Merc. *lifgan*, A. S. *libban*, to live, dwell; orig. to remain, be left behind. — Du. *leven*, to live; Icel. *lifa*, to be left, to live; Dan. *leve*, Swed. *lefva*, Goth. *liban*, to live; G. *leben*, to live. O. H. G. *lēben*. From Teut. **lib-*, weak grade of **leiban-*, to remain. See **Life**.

live (2), adj., alive. (E.) Short for *alive*, which is not a true orig. adj., but due to the phrase *a live* (a *live*) = A. S. *on life*, in life, hence, alive. *Life* is the dat. case of *lif*, life; hence the *i* in *live* is long.

livelihood. (E.) Corruption of M. E. *liuelode* (*livelode*), i. e. life-leading, means of living; older spelling *lifode*, *liflade*. From A. S. *lif*, life; *lād*, a leading, way, provisions to live by, a course, a lode; see **Life** and **Lode**.

livelong, long-lasting. (E.) The same as *life-long*, i. e. long as life is; but *livelong* is the older spelling.

lively. (E.) M. E. *lifty*, i. e. life-like.

Liver. (E.) M. E. *liuer* (= *liuer*). A. S. *lifer*. — Du. *lever*, Icel. *lifn*, Dan. *lever*, Swed. *lefver*, G. *leber*. Cf. Russ. *liver*, the pluck of animals (from Teut.). Allied to Armen. *leard*, liver; but not to L. *iecur*. Brugm. i. §§ 280, 557 (2).

LIVERY

Livery, a delivery, a thing delivered, uniform allowed to servants. (F. — L.) M. E. *livere* (= *livere*, three syllables). — A. F. *liveree*; F. *livrée*, 'a delivery of a thing that is given, the thing so given, a livery;' Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of *livrer*, to deliver, give freely. — L. *liberāre*, to set free, give freely; see **Liberate**.

Livid, discoloured. (F. — L.) F. *livide*. — L. *lividus*, bluish. — L. *livere*, to be bluish. Cf. W. *liw*, O. Irish *li*, colour, hue. Brugm. i. § 94.

Lizard, a four-footed reptile. (F. — L.) M. E. *lesarde*. — O. F. *lesarde*. — L. *lacerta*, a lizard. Cf. **Alligator**.

Llama, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) *Llama* is a Peruvian word, meaning 'flock'; Prescott. But the Peruv. Dict. gives '*llama*, carnero de la tierra,' sheep of the country.

Llano, a level steppe or plain. (Span. — L.) Commoner in the pl. *llanos*. — Span. *llano*, pl. *llanos*, a plain; from *llano*, adj., plain, flat. — L. *plānus*, flat. See **Plain**.

Lo, behold! (E.) M. E. *lo*. A. S. *lā*, an interjection.

Loach, **Loche**, a small fish. (F.) F. *loche*, 'the loach,' Cot.; whence also Span. *loja*, *locha*. Cf. Norman *loque*, a loach, a slug (Le Héricher). Origin unknown.

Load, a burden. (E.) The sense of 'burden' seems to be due to confusion with the verb **Lade** (1); but cf. prov. E. *lead*, in the sense 'to carry.' M. E. *lāde*, a course, way, lode; also, a load. A. S. *lād*, a lode; also, carriage. See **Lode**.

Load-star, **Load-stone**; see **Lode**.

Loaf. (E.) M. E. *lof*, *loof*. A. S. *hlāf*. Cf. Icel. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlaisf*, *hlaibs*, G. *laib*. Cf. Lithuan. *klēpas*, bread (from Teut.).

Loam, clay. (E.) M. E. *lam*. A. S. *lām*. + Du. *leem*, G. *lehm*, O. H. G. *leim*, *leimo*. Teut. type **laismos*. Cf. Icel. *leir* (Teut. type **laisom*), loam. Akin to **Lime** (1).

Loan, a lending, money lent. (Scand.) M. E. *lone* (= *lāne*). This corresponds to the rare A. S. *lān*, borrowed from Norse. [The true A. S. form is *lān*, a loan.] — Icel. *lān*, a loan; Dan. *laan*, Swed. *lån*, a loan. + A. S. *lān*, a loan; Du. *leen*, a grant, a fief; G. *lehn*, *lehen*, a fief. β. All from the verb seen in A. S. *lāon* (pt. t. *lāh*), to grant. Icel. *ljá*, G. *leihen*, to lend, Goth. *leihwan*; akin to L. *linguere* (pt. t. *liquis*),

LOCK

Gk. *λείων*, Skt. *rich*, to leave, O. Irish *lecim*, I leave. (✓LEIQ; Brugm. i. § 463.) Hence the Teut. verb **leihwan*- (as in Gothic); and the sb. **laihwuniz*, **laihwunos*, a loan, from the second grade **laihw* with suffix *-nis* or *-nos*.

Loath. (E.) M. E. *loth*. A. S. *lāð*, hateful, hostile. + Icel. *leiðr*, Dan. Swed. *led*, odious; O. H. G. *leit*, odious, orig. mournful. Teut. type **laithoz*, where *-thoz* is prob. a suffix. Allied to G. *leiden*, to suffer; but prob. not allied to A. S. *litan* (pt. t. *līð*), to travel, sail; as usually said (Kluge). Der. *loath-ly*; *-some*, suggested by M. E. *wlatson*, detestable; also *loathe*, vb.

Lobby, a small hall, passage. (Ital. — G.) Probably from N. Ital. (Piedmontese) *lobia* (see **Diez**); the Ital. form is *loggia* (see **Lodge**). Cf. Late L. *lobia*, *laubia*, *lobium*, a portico, gallery, covered way; as if from a Germ. form **laubjā*. — M. H. G. *loube*, an arbour, bower, open way along the upper story of a house (as in a Swiss *chalet*); mod. G. *laube*, a bower. Orig. made with foliage. — M. H. G. *loub* (G. *laub*), a leaf; see **Leaf**.

Lobe, flap of the ear, &c. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) F. *lobe*. — Late L. *lobus*. — Gk. *λοβός*, a lobe of the ear or liver. Brugm. i. § 667.

Lobster, a kind of shell-fish. (L.) A. S. *loppestre*, a corrupter form of A. S. *lopust*, a corruption of L. *locusta*, (1) a lobster, (2) a locust. It was perhaps confused with A. S. *loppe*, a flea.

Local, **Locate**; see **Locous**.

Loch, a lake. (Gaelic.) Gael. *loch*, a lake. + O. Irish *loch*, Corn. and Bret. *lagen*; L. *lacus*; Stokes, p. 237. See **Lake** (1).

Lock (1), a fastening. (E.) M. E. *loke*. A. S. *loc*, a fastening. + Icel. *loka*, a lock; Swed. *lock*, a lid; G. *loch*, a dungeon. From Teut. base **luk*, weak grade of Teut. root **leuk*, to fasten, whence also A. S. *lūcan*, Du. *luiken*, Icel. *lūka*, to shut, Goth. *galūhan*, to shut up.

locket, a little hinged case worn as an ornament. (F. — Scand.) Orig. a fastening (Hudibras, pt. ii. c. i. 808). — F. *loquet*, the latch of a door, dimin. of O. F. *loc*, a lock, borrowed from Icel. *loka*, a lock.

Lock (2), a tuft of hair or wool. (E.) M. E. *lok*. A. S. *locc*. + Du. *lok*, Icel. *lokkr*, Dan. *lok*, Swed. *lock*, G. *locke*. Orig. 'a curl;' cf. Icel. *lykk*, a loop, bend, crook; also Lith. *lūgnas*, pliable.

LOCKET

Locket; see **Look** (1).

Lockram, a kind of cheap linen. (F. — Bret.) F. *locrenan*, a sort of unbleached linen; named from the place where it was made, viz. *Loc-Renan*, or *S. Renan*, near Quimper, in Brittany. — Bret. *Lok-Renan*, cell of St. Ronan; from Bret. *lok* (L. *locus*), a cell.

Locomotion; see **Locus**.

Locus, a place. (L.) L. *locus*, a place. O. Lat. *stlocus*, a place.

local. (F. — L.) F. *local*. — L. *locālis*, belonging to a place. — L. *locus*, a place.

locate, to place. (L.) From pp. of L. *locāre*, to place. — L. *locus*, a place.

locomotion, motion from place to place. (L.) Coined from *loco-*, for *locus*, a place; and *motion*.

Locust, a winged insect. (L.) M. E. *locuste*. — L. *locusta*, a shell-fish, also a locust.

Lode, a vein of ore, a water-course. (E.) The true sense is 'course.' A. S. *lād*, a way, course, journey; cf. A. S. *lādan*, to lead, conduct. † Icel. *leið*, lode, way, course; Swed. *led*, a course. Teut. type **laidā*, fem. From the 2nd grade of Teut. **leithan-* (A. S. *līðan*), to travel. See **Lead** (1). Der. *lode-star*. ¶ And see **Lead**.

lodestar, **loadstar**, the polar star. (E.) Lit. 'way-star,' star that leads or guides; see **Lode** above.

lodestone, **loadstone**, a magnet. (E.) Compounded of *lode* and *stone*, in imitation of *lodestar*; it means a stone that leads or draws.

Lodge, a small house, cot, resting-place. (F. — G.) M. E. *loge*, *logge*. — O. F. *loge*; cf. Ital. *loggia*, Late L. *lobia*, a gallery. — O. H. G. **laubjā*, allied to *loubā*, M. H. G. *loube*, an arbour, mod. G. *laube*, a bower. — O. H. G. *loub*, G. *laub*, a leaf; see **Leaf**. Doublet, *lobby*.

Loft, an upper room. (Scand.) M. E. *loft*, properly 'air'; the peculiar sense is Scand. — Icel. *loft* (pron. *loft*), (1) air, sky, (2) an upper room; Dan. Swed. *loft*, a garret. Allied to A. S. *lyft*, air, sky, Goth. *luftus*, Du. *lucht* (for *luft*), G. *luft*, the air. Der. *a-loft*; also *lofty*, i. e. 'in the air'; *lift*, vb.

Log (1), a block, piece of wood. (Scand.) The vowel has been shortened. Cf. Norw. *laag*, a fallen trunk; Icel. *låg*, a felled tree, log; Swed. dial. *lāga*, a felled tree, a tree that has been blown

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down. So called from its *lying* on the ground, as distinguished from the living tree. From the 3rd (pt. pl.) grade, viz. *lāg-*, of Icel. *liggja*, to lie; see **Lie** (1) and **Low**. Der. *logg-ats*, *logg-ets*, a game with bits of wood; *log-wood*, so called because imported in *logs*, and also called *blockwood* (Kersey).

log (2), a piece of wood with a line, for measuring the rate of a ship. (Scand.) The same word. The Swed. *logg*, as a sea-term, whence *log-lina*, a log-line, *log-bok*, a log-book, *logga*, to heave the log, Dan. *log*, *log-line*, *log-bog*, *logge*, vb., seem to have been all borrowed back from E.

logger-head, a dunce, a piece of timber (in a whale-boat) over which a line is passed to make it run more slowly. (Scand. and E.) A similar formation to *blockhead*. Cf. Icel. *lāgar*, gen. of *låg*.

Log (3), a liquid measure. (Heb.) In Lev. xiv. 10. — Heb. *lōg*, a liquid measure, 12th part of a *hin*; orig. 'a basin.'

Logarithm. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *λογ-*, stem of *λόγος*, a word, a proportion, ratio; and *ἀριθμός*, a number; the sense being 'ratio-number.' See **Arithmetic**.

Loggerhead; see **Log** (1).

Logic, the science of reasoning correctly. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *logique*. — L. *logica*, for *ars logica*, logic art. — Gk. *λογική*, for *λογική τέχνη*, logic art; where *λογική* is fem. of *λογικός*, reasonable. — Gk. *λόγος*, a speech. — Gk. *λέγειν*, to say. † L. *legere*, to speak; see **Legend**. Hence all words in *-logy*, the chief being *astro-logy*, *bio-*, *chrono-*, *concho-*, *doxo-*, *entomo-*, *etymo-*, *genae-*, *geo-*, *meteo-ro-*, *minera-*, *mytho-*, *necro-*, *noso-*, *ornitho-*, *osteo-*, *patho-*, *philo-*, *phraseo-*, *phreno-*, *physio-*, *psycho-*, *tauto-*, *theo-*, *zoo-logy*; see these in their due places.

Loin. (F. — L.) M. E. *loine*. — O. F. *logne*, also *longe*. — Late L. **lumbeca*, fem. of an adj. **lumbicus* (not found), from L. *lumbus*, loin. See **Lumbar**.

Loiter, to delay. (Du.) M. E. *loitren*, Pr. Parv. — M. Du. and Du. *leuleren*, to linger, loiter, trifle, M. Du. *loteren*, to delay, deceive, vacillate; cf. E. Fries. *lötören*, *lötörn*, to loiter. Allied to M. Du. *lutsen*, with the same sense (Hexham). Perhaps allied to **Lout**.

Loll, to lounge about. (E.) M. E. *lollen*, *lullen*. Cf. Icel. *lolla*, 'segniter agere,' Halldórsson; M. Du. *lollen*, to sit over the fire; the orig. sense was prob. to

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doze; M. Du. *lolle-banch*, 'a sleeping seate', Hexham. Allied to Lull.

Lollard, a name given to the followers of Wyclif. (M. Du.) It was confused with M. E. *loller*, i.e. one who lolls, a lounging, lazy fellow; see Loll above; but the words are prob. related. Latinised as *Lollardus* from M. Du. *lollaerd*, (1) a mumbler of prayers and hymns, (2) a Lollard, lit. 'God-praiser' or 'singer'; first applied to a sect in Brabant. Formed with suffix *-aerd* (same as E. *-ard* in *drunk-ard*) from M. Du. *lollen*, *lullen*, to sing; see Lull.

Lone, short for *alone*; see Alone.

Long (1), to desire, yearn. (E.) M. E. *longen*. A. S. *langian*, imper. vb. with acc., to long after, crave, desire; (distinct from *langian*, to grow long). + O. Sax. *langōn*, imper.; Icel. *langa*, imper. and pers.; O. H. G. *langōn*, imper. Perhaps allied to G. *gelingen*, to succeed. Cf. G. *ver-langen*, to wish for. Der. *be-long*.

Long (2), extended. (E.) M. E. *long*. A. S. *lang*, *long*. + Du. *lang*, Icel. *langr*, Dan. *lang*, Swed. *lång*, Goth. *laggrs* (= *langrs*), G. *lang*; L. *longus*. Brugm. i. § 642.

longevity, length of life. (L.) From L. *longevitas*, long life. = L. *long-us*, long; *ævitas*, usually *ætas*, age; from *ævi*, a stem formed from *æuum*, life. See Age.

longitude. (F.-L.) F. *longitude*. = L. *longitūdō*, length; in late Lat., the longitude of a place. = L. *longi-*, stem formed from *longus*, long; with suffix *-tū-dō*. Der. *longitudin-al*, from stem *longitūdīn-*.

Loos, a game at cards. (F.) Formerly called *lanterloo*. = F. *lanturelu*, *lanturlu*, interj., nonsense! fudge! also a game at cards. The expression was orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville (ab. 1630), afterwards used to give an evasive answer. Being purposely nonsensical, it admits of no further etymology.

Loof; see Luf.

Look, to see. (E.) M. E. *loken*. A. S. *lōcian*, to look. + O. Sax. *lōkōn*, to look; cf. M. H. G. *luogen*, to mark, behold, G. *lügen*, to look out. Brugm. i. § 421(7).

Loom (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.) M. E. *lome*, a tool, implement. A. S. *ge-lōma*, a tool, implement, instrument. Der. *heir-loom*, where *loom* meant any implement, hence a piece of furniture.

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Loom (2), to appear faintly or at a distance. (E.?) Orig. sense doubtful. (Not = M. E. *luemen*, to shine, as that has a different vowel.) If it meant orig. 'to come slowly towards', it answers exactly to E. Fries. *lōmen*, Swed. dial. *loma*, to move slowly; cf. M. H. G. *luomen*, to be weary, from the adj. *luomi*, slack. Kilian has M. Du. *lome*, slow, inactive. The Teut. base of the adj. is **lōm-*, connected by gradation with E. *Lame*. See Loon (2). Cf. Lowl. Sc. *loamy*, dull, slow; E. Fries. *lōmig*.

Loon (1), **Lown**, a base fellow. (O. Low G.) M. E. *lowen* (spelt *lowen*, but rhyming on *-own*), St. Cuthbert, 7957. Cf. M. Du. *loen*, 'homo stupidus', Kilian.

Loon (2), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.) A corruption of the Shetland name *loom*. = Icel. *lōmr*, Swed. Dan. *lom*, a loon. Prob. from the *lamo* or awkward motion of diving-birds on land; cf. Swed. dial. *loma*, E. Fries. *lōmen*, to move slowly; see Loom (2) above.

Loop, a noose. (Scand.) G. Douglas has *lowp-knot* (Æn. xii. 603). = Icel. *hlauþ*, lit. 'a leap'; cf. Swed. *löp-knut*, a running-knot; Dan. *løb*, a course, *løb-knude*, or *løb-vie*, a running-knot. = Icel. *hlauþa*, to leap, run. See Leap. Thus the orig. sense was 'running knot'; hence, loop of a string, &c.

Loop-hole, a small aperture in a wall. (F.-Low G.) M. E. *loupe*, P. Pl. = O. F. **loupe* (not found); Languedoc *loup*, a small window in a roof (Wedgwood). = M. Du. *lūpen*, Du. *luipen*, to lurk (see Franck); Low G. *luipen*, in the same sense as Low G. *giupen*, to peep (Liibben). Hence, the sense was 'peep-hole.' Cf. Low L. *loupus* (unexplained).

Loose, slack. (Scand.) M. E. *lous*, *los*; Prof. Zupitza shews (in Anglia, vii. 152) that it is due to the Scand. form. [The true M. E. form is *leas*, answering to A. S. *lēas*, (1) loose, (2) false.] = Icel. *laus*, Swed. Dan. *lös*, loose; O. Sax. *lōs*, M. Du. *loos*, (1) loose, (2) false (where mod. Du. has *los*, loose, *loos*, false); G. *los*, loose; Goth. *laus*, empty, vain. Teut. type **lausos*; from **laus-*, 2nd grade of Teut. **leusan-*, to lose. See Lose.

-less, suffix. (E.) M. E. *-lees*, *-les*; A. S. *-lēas*, the same as *lēas*, loose, free from (above).

loose, loosen, vb. (E.) The true form is *loose*, later *loosen* by analogy with

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strengthen, &c. A late derivative from the adj. above. Other languages derive the verb directly from the adj.; thus Du. *lossen*, Icel. *leysa*, Swed. *lösa*, Dan. *løse*, G. *lösen*, Goth. *lausjan*, to loosen, are derived (respectively) from Du. *los*, Icel. *lauss*, Swed. and Dan. *lös*, G. *los*, Goth. *laus*, loose, vain.

Loot, plunder. (Hindi.—Skt.) Hindi *lūt* (with cerebral *t*), loot, plunder. The cerebral *t* shows that *r* is elided.—Skt. *lotra*, shorter form of *loptra*, booty, spoil.—Skt. *lup*, to break, spoil; allied to L. *rumpere*, to break. See Rupture, Rob. *Loot*—that which is robbed. (Cf. Horn, Pers. Dict. § 608.)

Loover; see **Louver**.

Lop. (M. Du.) M. Du. *luppen*, to maim, castrate, mod. Du. *lubben*. Cf. Lithuan. *lūpti*, to peel. See Lib.

Loquacious, talkative. (L.) Coined from L. *loquaci-*, decl. stem of *loquax*, talkative.—L. *loqui*, to speak.

Lord, a master. (E.) Lit. 'loaf-keeper.' A. S. *hlāford*, a lord; early form *hlāfard*, for **hlāfweard*, a loaf-ward; see **Loaf** and **Ward**. ¶ For the loss of *w*, cf. A. S. *fulluht*, from *fulwiht*, baptism.

Lore, learning. (E.) M. E. *lore*; A. S. *lære*, gen., dat., and acc. of *lār*, lore. † Du. *leer*, G. *lehre*, O. H. G. *lëra*, doctrine. Teut. type **laisā*, fem.; cf. Teut. **laisjan* (A. S. *læran*, G. *lehren*), to teach; from **lais-*, 2nd grade of **leisan-*, to trace out; see **Learn**, **Last** (2).

Loral; see **losel**.

Lorimer, a maker of horses' bits, spurs, &c. (F.—L.) Also *loriner*.—O. F. *lorinier*, *loreinier*, M. F. *lorimier*, later *lormier*, 'a spurrier;' Cotgrave.—O. F. *lorein*, *lorain*, rein, bridle, bit.—Late L. *lōrēnum*, *lōrānum*, a rein, bit.—L. *lōrum*, a thong.

Loriot, the golden oriole. (F.—L.) F. *loriot*, corruptly written for *loriot*, where *oriot* is another form of *oriole*; see **Oriole**.

Lorn, lost. (E.) M. E. *loren*, pp. of *lisen*, to lose; see **Lose**.

Lory, a bird of the parrot kind. (Malay.) Also called *lury*; and (formerly) *nory*, *nury*.—Malay *lūrī*, *nūrī*, a lury or lory.

Lose. (E.) The form formerly in use was *lese*; M. E. *lesen*. [The mod. form *lose* has got its sound of (uu) from the influence of M. E. *lösen*, to loose, con-

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fused with M. E. *losien*, to be lost.] The M. E. *lesen* is from A. S. *-lēosan*, strong verb, to lose (pt. t. *-lēas*, pp. *-loren*). This is cognate with Du. *-liēzen* (only in comp. *ver-liēzen*), G. *-lieren* (only in comp. *ver-lieren*), Goth. *-liusan* (only in *fru-liusan*, to loose). Teut. type **leusan-*. Cf. L. *lu-ere*, Gk. *λύ-ειν*, to set free. Der. *lorn*, lost, A. S. pp. *-loren*; also *forlorn*, q. v.

Loss, sb. (E.) M. E. *los*. A. S. *los*, destruction. Allied to **Lose**; being derived from Teut. **lus*, weak grade of **leusan-*, to lose (above).

losel, **lorel**, a worthless fellow, reprobate. (E.) One devoted to perdition; cf. A. S. *los*, destruction, *los-ian*, to be lost, to perish. From *lus-* (A. S. *los-*), weak grade of the strong verb *lēosan*, to lose, pp. *lor-en* (for older **los-en*). *Lor-el* is formed from the base *lor-* of the pp. in use, and *los-el* from the older form of the same. For the suffix, cf. A. S. *wac-ol*, watchful.

Lot, a portion, share. (E.) M. E. *lot*. A. S. *hlōt* (< **hlutom*), lot, share.—A. S. *hlut-*, weak grade of *hlēotan* (pt. t. *hlēaf*), to obtain by lot. † Du. *lot*; Icel. *hluti*, allied to str. vb. *hljóta*, to obtain by lot; Dan. *lod*, Swed. *lott*. All from the weak grade of Teut. **hleutan-*, to obtain by lot; cf. A. S. *hlēt*, *hlýt*, G. *loos*, Goth. *hlauts*, a lot, from **hlaut*, 2nd grade of the same verb.

Loth; see **Loath**.

Lotion, a washing, external medicinal application. (L.) L. *lōtīōn-em*, acc. of *lōtīo*, a washing.—L. *lōtus*, pp. of *lauāre*, to wash. See **Lave**. Brugm. i. § 352 (3).

Loto, **Lotto**, a game. (Ital.—Teut.) F. *loto*; a F. form of the Ital. *lotto*, a lottery, a word of Teut. origin; see **Lot**.

lottery. (E.; with F. suffix.) In *Levins*, ed. 1570. Formed by adding *-ery* to E. *lot*; cf. *brew-ery*, *fish-ery*. The F. *loterie* is borrowed from English or from Ital. *lotteria* (Torriano).

Lotus, the Egyptian water-lily. (L.—Gk.) L. *lōtus*, *lōtos*.—Gk. *λωτός*, (1) the Gk. lotus, (2) the Cyrenean lotus, the eaters of which were called *lōtophagῆς*, (3) the lily of the Nile.

Loud. (E.) M. E. *loud*. A. S. *hlūd*. † Du. *luid*, G. *laut*. Teut. type **hlūdōs*, for earlier *hlūthōs* (with the accent on *o*); allied to the Idg. type **hlūdōs* (with weak grade **hlū*) as seen in L. *-clutus*, in *inclutus*, renowned, Gk. *κλυτός*, renowned,

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Skt. *gruta-*, heard, from *gru*, to hear. (✓KLEU.) Brugm. i. §§ 100, 113.

Lough, a lake. (Irish.) Ir. *loch*; see *Loch*.

Lounge, to loll about. (F.—L.) From *lungis*, an idle fellow or loungier, not an uncommon word in the 16th and 17th centuries. — F. *longis*, an idle, drowsy, and stupid fellow (Cot.). Littre supposes that this sense of *longis* was due to a pun, having reference to L. *longus*, long, hence a long and lazy man; for, strictly speaking, *Longis* is a proper name, being the O. F. form of L. *Longius* or *Longinus*, the name (in the old mysteries) of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ. This name first appears in the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus, and was doubtless suggested by Gk. λόγχη, a lance, in John xix. 34.

Louse, an insect. (E.) M. E. *lous*, pl. *lys*. A. S. *lūs*, pl. *lys* (lice). + Du. *luus*, Dan. *luus*, Swed. *lus*, Icel. *lús*, G. *laus*. Teut. type **lūs*, fem.

Lout, a clown. (E.) The lit. sense is 'stooping,' from M. E. *louten*, to stoop, bow. — A. S. *lutan*, to stoop. + Icel. *lútr*, stooping, bent (which prob. suggested our use of the word), from *lúta*, to stoop; cf. Swed. *luta*, Dan. *lude*, to stoop, lean.

Louver, **Loover**, an opening in the roofs of ancient houses. (F.) M. E. *lover* (used to translate O. F. *lowvert* in the Romance of Partenay, 1175), but really from O. F. *lovier*, *lover*, used as a gloss to Late L. *lōdium*, a word also explained by M. E. *lover*. — Romanic type **lōdarium*, adj. form due to Late L. *lōdium*, a loover. (For the intercalated *v*, cf. F. *pouvoir*, from O. F. *poir* = Span. *poder*.) Prob. an opening over a fireplace; from Icel. *hlōð*, n. pl., a hearth. (Academy, Dec. '94.)

Lovage, an umbelliferous plant. (F.—L.) M. E. *louache* (Alphita). — O. F. *levesche*, *lwesche* (Wright's Voc. i. 139). Cf. Ital. *levistico*, lovage. — L. *ligusticum*. Lovage, a plant of *Liguria*. — L. *Ligusticus*, belonging to *Liguria*, a country of Cis-alpine Gaul.

Love, affection. (E.) M. E. *love* (*love*). A. S. *lufu*, love. From the weak grade (*luf*) of Teut. base **leub*. + Goth. *lubo*; O. H. G. *luba*; cf. also G. *liebe*; Russ. *liubov'*; Skt. *lobha*, covetousness, *lubbh*, to desire. Closely allied to *Lief*. (✓LEUBH.) Der. *love*, vb.; *belove*, first appearing in M. E. *bilufien*, to love greatly.

LUBRICATE

Low (1), humble, inferior. (Scand.) M. E. *lowh*, also *lah*. — Icel. *lāgr*, low; N. Fries. *leeg*; Swed. *låg*, Dan. *lav*. The orig. sense is that which lies down, or lies low (as we say); from Icel. *lāg*-, stem of pt. pl. of *liggja*, to lie. See *Lie* (1). Der. *be-low* (= by low); also *lower*, vb., i. e. to let down, from *low-er*, comparative of *low*, adj.

Low (2), to bellow. (E.) M. E. *lowen*. A. S. *hlōwan*, to bellow, resound. + Du. *loeijen*, O. H. G. *hlōjan*. Cf. L. *clā-māre*.

Low (3), a hill. (E.) In place-names. A. S. *hlāw*, *hlāw*, a hill; properly a slope. + Goth. *hlaiw*, a grave; *hlains*, a hill; Lat. *clivus*, a hill. From a Teut. base **hlai-*, 2nd grade of the Teut. root **hleī-* (ldg. ✓KLEI), to lean, incline. Allied to *Lean* (1).

Low (4), flame. (Scand.) Icel. *logi*, flame; cf. L. *lūx*. Allied to *Lucid*.

Lower (1), to let down. (E.) From *low-er*, comparative of adj. *low*.

Lower (2), to frown. (E.) M. E. *louren*, *luren*, to lower, frown. Cf. M. Du. *loeren*, 'to leere, to frowne,' Hexham; Low G. and E. Fries. *lūren*, to lower, frown, peer; M. H. G. *lūren*, G. *lauern*. Cf. Icel. *lúra*, to doze.

Loon; see *Loon* (1).

Loyal, faithful. (F.—L.) F. *loyal* (Cot.). — L. *līgālis*, legal (hence, just, loyal); see *Legal*.

Lozenge, a rhombus; a small cake of flavoured sugar, &c., orig. of a diamond shape. (F.) Formerly *losenge*, esp. a shield of a diamond shape (in heraldry). — O. F. *losenge*, *lozenge* (F. *losange*), a lozenge. Origin disputed; prob. from O. F. *lauze*, a flat stone. Cf. Span. *losanje*, a lozenge, rhombus; prob. from *losa*, a square stone for paving (whence *losar*, to pave). See *lausa*, *lauza*, a flat stone for buildings (Ducange).

Lubber, a dolt. (E.) M. E. *lobre*, *lobur*. Cf. M. Du. *lobben*, 'a lubbard, a clowne,' Hexham; Low G. *lobbes* (the same); Norw. *lubb*, *lubba*, one of round thick figure; *lubben*, short and thick. Also W. *llob*, a dolt, lubber, *llabi*, a stripling, looby. Cf. *lob* in Shakespeare, M. N. D. ii. 1. 16. Allied to *Lump*; cf. E. Fries. *lobbe*, *lob*, a flabby lump.

Lubricate, to make slippery. (L.) From pp. of L. *lubricāre*, to make slippery. — L. *lubricus*, slippery. Allied to Goth. *sluþpan*, to slip. See *Slip*.

LUCE

Luce, the pike; a fish. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) Lit. 'wolf-fish.'—M. F. *lucis*, *lus*, a pike; Cot.—Late L. *lucius*, a pike.—Gk. *λύκος*, a wolf; also a (ravenous) fish. Cf. 'Pyke, fische, *dentrix*, *lucius*, *lupus*;' Prompt. Parv. 'Luce, fische, *lucius*;' id. **Lucid**, bright. (L.) L. *lucidus*, bright.—L. *lucēre*, to shine; cf. *lux*, light. †Gk. *λενός*, bright; Skt. *ruch*, to shine. Allied to **Light** (1). (✓LEUK.) Der. *luci-fer*, i. e. light-bringer, morning-star, from *ferre*, to bring.

Luck, fortune. (Du.—M. H. G.) M. E. *lukke* (15th c.). Not found in A. S.; and Fries. *lûk* is late.—Du. *luk*. From M. H. G. *ge-lücke*, good fortune; G. *glück* (for *ge-lück*). The Fries. *lûk*, Swed. *lycka*, Dan. *lykke* (like Du. *luk*) are borrowed from G. (Kluge). Perhaps akin to G. *locken*, to entice, allure.

Lucre, gain, profit. (F.—L.) F. *lucre*.—L. *lucrum*, gain. Allied to Irish *luach*, price, wages, G. *lohn*, reward, Gk. *λεία* (for **λαία*), booty, Russ. *lovite*, to take as booty. Der. *lucr-at-ive*, F. *lucratif*, L. *lucrâtivus*, from pp. of *lucrârî*, to gain, from *lucrum*, gain. Brugm. i. § 490.

Lucubration, a production composed in retirement. (L.) Properly, a working by lamp-light; from L. *lucubrâtio*, the same.—L. *lucubrâtus*, pp. of *lucubrâre*, to bring in lamps, to work by lamp-light.—L. *lucubrum*, prob. a faint light; at any rate, obviously formed from *luc-*, stem of *lux*, light; cf. *lucēre*, to shine. See **Light** (1), **Luoid**.

Ludicrous, laughable. (L.) L. *lûdicr-us*, done in sport; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *lûdi-*, for *lûdus*, sport.—L. *lûdere*, to play.

Luff, Loof, to turn a ship towards the wind. (E.) From M. E. *lôf*, a contrivance for altering a ship's course; see Layamon, iii. 476. It seems to have been a sort of large paddle, used to assist the helm in keeping the ship right. Prob. named from the resemblance of a paddle to the palm of the hand; cf. Lowl. Sc. *loof*, Icel. *löfi*, Goth. *löfa*, palm of the hand. Cf. also Du. *loef*, Dan. *luvf*, Swed. *lof*, weather-gage; Dan. *luve*, to luff; and perhaps Bavarian *laffen*, blade of an oar, flat part of a rudder. See E. Fries. *lôf*, *lûf* in Koolman. Der. *laveer*.

Lug, to drag. (Scand.) Swed. *lugga*, to pull by the hair; cf. *lugg*, the forelock; Norw. *lugga*, to pull by the hair; cf. *lugg*, hair of the head. Also cf. Low G. *luken*,

LUMBER

to pull, pull by the hair; A. S. *lûcan*, to pull up weeds; Dan. *luge*, to weed. β. The A. S. *lûcan* is a strong verb, allied to a Teut. type **leuk-an-*, to pull (pt. t. **lauk*, pp. **lukanos*). *Lug* is from the weak grade **luk*. Der. *lugg-age*, with F. suffix as in *baggage*.

Lugsail, a sort of square sail. (Scand. and E.) Prob. from the verb *to lug*; the sail is easily hoisted by a pull at the rope attached to the yard. Or named from *lugg*, its apparent derivative, as if a ship furnished with lugsails; but cf. Du. *logger*, which seems to mean 'slow ship,' from Du. *log*, slow, E. Fries. *lug*. (Doubtful.)

Lugubrious, mournful. (L.) From L. *lûgubri-s*, mournful; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *lûgēre*, to mourn. Cf. Gk. *λυγρός*, sad.

Lukewarm, partially warm. (E.) M. E. *luke*, *leuk*, tepid. (*Luke-warm* = tepidly warm.) Cf. Du. *leuk*, luke-warm; E. Fries. *lûk*, *luke*, tepid, weak, slack. ¶ Distinct from *lew-warm*.

Lull, to sing to rest. (E.?) M. E. *lullen*. Not in A. S. †Swed. *lulla*, Dan. *lulle*, to hum, lull; M. Du. *lullen*, to sing in a humming voice; E. Fries. *lollen*, to sing badly, howl, cry. From the repetition of *lu lu*, in lulling children to sleep. This is a drowsier form of *la! la!* used in cheerful singing; cf. *lilt*; and see **Lollard**. Cf. Gk. *λαλεῖν*, to speak.

Lumbar, relating to the loins. (L.) L. *lumbâris*, adj.; whence *lumbâre*, an apron (Jerem. xiii. 1).—L. *lumbus*, the loin. †A. S. *lendenu*, pl., the loins, Du. *lendenen*, pl.; Swed. *lând*, Dan. *lend*, loin; G. *lende*, haunch. Brugm. i. § 360.

lumbago, pain in the loins. (L.) L. *lumbâgo*, pain in the loins.—L. *lumbus*, loin.

Lumber (1), useless furniture. (F.—G.) Formerly *lombor* (1487); *lumber* (Blount). Perhaps the *lumber-room* was orig. *Lombard-room*, where the Lombard broker bestowed his pledges. Cf. *Lombardeer*, a broker, *Lombard*, a bank for usury or pawns; Blount.—F. *Lombard*, a Lombard (who acted as pawnbroker in the 14th century).—L. *Longobardus*, also *Langobardus*.—G. *Langbart*, a name given to the men of this tribe. Cf. A. S. *Langbeardas*, the Lombards. See Ducange. (Etym. disputed.)

Lumber (2), to make a great noise. (Scand.) In Palsgrave. A frequent verb of Scand. origin.—Swed. dial. *lonra*, to

LUMINARY

resound; cf. Swed. *ljumm*, a great noise, Icel. *ljömr*, a sound, a tune. From Teut. base **kleu-*, to hear, whence also Goth. *hliuma*, hearing. See **Loud**.

Luminary, a bright light. (F.—L.) O. F. *luminarie*, later *luminnaire*, a light, lamp.—L. *luminäre*, a light; neut. of *luminäris*, light-giving.—L. *lūmin-*, for *lūmen*, light. *Lūmen* = **lūc-men*; from *lūcere*, to shine. See **Luoid**.

luminous, bright. (F.—L.) F. *lumineux*.—L. *lūminōsus*, bright; from *lūmin-*, for *lūmen*, light (above).

Lump. (Scand.) M. E. *lompe*, *lumpe*.—Swed. dial. and Norw. *lump*, a block, stump, piece hewn off a log; Swed. *lumpor*, pl., rags; Swed. Dan. *lumpen*, paltry. Cf. Du. *lomp* (whence G. *lumpen*), a rag, lump, *lomp*, clumsy; E. Fries. *lump*, clumsy, thick, vile, lumpy.

Lunar. (L.) L. *lūnāris*, adj.; from *lūna*, moon. L. *lūna* = **loucnā*, giver of light.—L. *lūcere*, to shine. Brugm. i. § 218. Der. *lun-ette*, *inter-lunar*; and see below.

lunatic. (F.—L.) F. *lunatique*.—L. *lūnāticus*, mad; lit. affected by the moon.—L. *lūna*, moon.

Lunch, a large piece of bread, &c. (E.?) *Lunch*, 'a gobbet, or peecé'; Minsheu. Connected with *lump*, like *hunch* with *hump*, *bunch* with *bump*. See **Lump**.

luncheon, lunch, a slight meal. (E.?) *Lunch* is now used as short for *luncheon*, though *luncheon* itself is an extension from *lunch*, a lump. Cot. gives M. F. *caribot*, 'a *lunchion*, or big piece of bread,' &c.; also '*horion*, a cuff, thump, also a *luncheon* or big piece.' *Lunchion* appears to be for *lunshin*, as in 'a huge *lunshin* of bread,' Thoresby to Ray (1703), which is prob. merely short for *lunchin(g)*. At any rate, *luncheon* is clearly from *lunch*, a large piece (above). ¶ Quite distinct from *nuncheon*.

Lung. (E.) M. E. *lunge*, pl. *lunges*, *longes*, A. S. *lungen*, pl. *lungena*.—Du. *long*, Icel. *lungu*, pl., Dan. *lung*, Swed. *lunga*, G. *lungen*, pl. Allied to A. S. *lungre*, quickly (orig. lightly), also to Gk. *ἐλαγίς*, Skt. *laghu-*, light. The *lung*s are named from their lightness; cf. E. *lights*, i. e. *lungs*; Russ. *legkoe*, lung, as compared with Russ. *legkii*, light; Port. *leves*, lungs, from Port. *leve*, light; see **Light** (2). Brugm. i. § 691.

LURK

Lunge, a thrust, in fencing. (F.—L.) Formerly *longe*. The E. *a longe* is a mistaken substitute for F. *allonge* (formerly *alonge*), a lengthening; i. e. an extension of the body in delivering the thrust.—F. *allonger*, to lengthen (formerly *alonger*).—F. *a* (from L. *ad*), to; and L. **longāre*, only used in comp. *ē-longāre*, to lengthen, from *longus*, long. See **Long**.

Lupine, a kind of pulse. (F.—L.) F. *lupin*.—L. *lupinum*, a kind of pulse; orig. neut. of *lupinus*, wolfish, though the reason is not clear.—L. *lupus*, a wolf; see **Wolf**.

Lurch (1), to lurk, dodge, pilfer. (E.) Allied to **Lurk**. Cf. *birch*, *birk*. The senses are (1) to lie in wait, lurk, (2) to pilfer, steal. Der. *lurch-er*, 'one that lies upon the lurch, or upon the catch, also a kind of hunting-dog;' Phillips.

Lurch (2), the name of a game. (F.) 'To leave in the *lurch*' is due to an old game.—M. F. *lourche*, 'the game called lurch, or lurch in a game; il demoura *lourche*, he was left in the lurch;' Cot. Cot. also gives *ourche*, 'the game at tables called lurch.' Perhaps from L. *orca*, a dice-box. Cf. Ital. *lurcio*, 'the game lurch,' Torriano. Cf. Low L. *lurculus*, 'parvus lusus;' Ducange.

Lurch (3), to devour; *obsolete*. (F.?) —L.) 'To *lurch*, devour, or eat greedily;' Baret.—O. F. **lurcher* (?); cf. Ital. *lurcare*, 'to lurch or devour greedily,' Torriano.—Late L. *lurcārī*, *lurcāre*, to devour greedily.

Lurch (4), a sudden roll sideways. (E.?) 'A lee *lurch*, a sudden roll (of a ship) to the leeward;' Webster. Obscure; perhaps merely *lurch* (1) in the sense to stoop or dodge; see **Lurch** (1).

Lure, a bait. (F.—G.) M. E. *lure*.—O. F. *loerre*, *loirre*, later *leurre*, 'a faulconer's lure;' Cot.—Teut. **lōthrom*, neut.; as seen in M. H. G. *luoder* (G. *luder*), a bait, decoy, lure. Perhaps from Teut. **lōth*, and grade of **lath-*, to invite? Cf. A. S. *ladian*, Icel. *laða*, Goth. *lathōn*, G. *laden*, to invite, weak verbs.

Lurid, wan, gloomy. (L.) L. *lūridus*, pale yellow, wan.

Lurk, to lie in wait. (Scand.?) M. E. *lurken*, *lorken*.—Norw. *lurka*, to sneak away, go slowly; Swed. dial. *lurka*, to do anything slowly; E. Fries. *lurken*, to shuffle along. Perhaps extended from *lūr*, as in Norw. *lura*, Dan. *lure*, to lie in

LURY

wait, Dan. *lure*, (also) to listen, Swed. *lura*, to lie in wait; G. *lauern*, to lurk. See Lower (2).

Lury; see **Lory**.

Luscious, delicious. (F.—L.) Of doubtful origin. Still, we find in The Anturs of Arthur, ed. Morton, st. 36, 'with *lucius* drinks'; and in Sir Amadace, st. 27, 'with *lucius* drinke.' The latter form is short for *delicious*; so that *luscious* may be the same, but confused with *lusty*. Also *lushious* (Spenser); *lussyouse* (Palsgrave).

Lust. (E.) The usual old meaning is pleasure. A. S. *lust*, pleasure. † Du. *lust*, Icel. *lyst*, *losti*, Dan. *lyst*, Swed. and G. *lust*, Goth. *lustus*, pleasure. Allied to Skt. *lash*, to desire; Gk. *λῃσθῆναι*. Brugm. i. § 518 (2). Der. *lust-y*, formerly 'pleasant'.

Lustration; see **Lustre** (2).

Lustre (1), splendour. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *lustre*.—Ital. *lustro*, 'a lustre, a glasse, a shining,' Florio; cf. Late L. *lustrum*, a window.—L. *lustrāre*, to shine. Prob. from a lost adj. **lustrus* (for **lustrus*), shining; from *lūcere*, to shine.

Lustre (2), **Lustrum**, a period of five years. (L.) L. *lustrum*, an expiatory sacrifice; also a period of five years, because every five years a lustrum was performed. The orig. sense is 'a purification'; from *luere*, to wash, purify.

Lustration, a purification by sacrifice. (L.) From L. *lustratio*, an expiation.—L. *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrāre*, to purify.—L. *lustrum*, an expiatory sacrifice (above).

Lute (1), a musical instrument. (F.—Arab.) M. E. *lute*.—M. F. *lut* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *luth*. We also find Prov. *laut*, Span. *laud*, Port. *alaude*, Ital. *liuto*, Du. *luit*, Dan. *lut*, G. *laute*. The Port. form shews the Arab. origin; since *al-* in *alaude* is for *al*, the Arab. def. art.—Arab. *al*, the; **ūd*, wood, timber, a staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute, or harp.

Lute (2), a kind of loam. (F.—L.) O. F. *lut*, clay, loam.—L. *lutum*, mud, that which is washed down.—L. *luere*, to wash. Allied to **Lave**.

Lutestring, a lustrous silk. (F.—Ital.—L.) A curious corruption of *lustring*, a sort of shining silk (Kersey).—F. *lustrine*, lutestring, lustring.—Ital. *lustrino*, lustring, tinsel; from its gloss.—L. *lustrāre*, to shine; see **Lustre** (1).

MACARONI

Luxury. (F.—L.) M. E. *luxurie*.—O. F. *luxurie* (Hatzfeld), F. *luxure*.—L. *luxūria*, luxury.—L. *luxus*, pomp, excess, luxury.

-ly, a common suffix. (E.) A. S. *-lic*, adj. suffix; *-lice*, adv. suffix; from *lic*, like; see **Like** (1).

Lye, a mixture of ashes and water, for washing. (E.) M. E. *ley*. A. S. *lēah*. † Du. *loog*, G. *lauge*, O. H. G. *louga*, lye. Perhaps allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath; and to L. *lauāre*, to wash. Cf. **Lather**.

Lym, a lime-hound: K. Lear, iii. 6. 72. Short for **Limehound**.

Lymph, a colourless fluid. (L.) L. *lymp̄ha*, O. L. *lump̄a* (Brugm. i. § 102), water, lymph, also a water-nymph. The spelling with *y* is prob. due to a supposed connexion with Gk. *νύμφη*, a nymph (prob. false). It is rather allied to **Limpid**.

Lynch, to punish by mob-law. (E.) From **Charles Lynch**, a Virginian planter (1736–96); Cent. Dict. The name is from A. S. *hlinc*, a ridge of land. See **Link** (1).

Lynx, a keen-sighted quadruped. L.—Gk.) M. E. *lynx*.—L. *lynx*.—Gk. *λύγξ*, a lynx; allied to *λενός*, bright, and named from its bright eyes. Cf. Skt. *ruch*, to shine, *loch*, to see. Cognate forms are A. S. *lox*, Swed. *lo*, G. *luchs*, Lith. *luszis*, a lynx; and (probably) Russ. *ruise*, Pers. *rūs*, Zend *raoasha*; Student's Pastime, p. 393.

Lyre. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *lyre*.—L. *lyra*.—Gk. *λύρα*, a lyre, lute. Der. *lyr-ic*.

M.

Macadamise, to pave a road with small broken stones. (Gael. and Heb.; with F. suffix.) Named after Mr. John Macadam, A.D. 1819. *Macadam*=son of Adam.—Gael. *mac*, son; Heb. *ādām*, a man, from root *ādām*, to be red.

Macaroni, **Maccaroni**. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *maccaroni*, 'a kinde of paste meate'; Florio. Prob. from Ital. *maccare*, 'to bruise, batter, to pester,' Florio; i.e. to reduce to pulp.—L. *māc-*, base of *mācerāre*, to macerate. See **Macerate**. Der. *macaronic*, i.e. in a confused or mixed state (applied to a jumble of languages).

MAGGOT

Magazine.
magasin (F.)
a storehouse
makhzan, a
laying up is
Magpie.
magar.
magied
breed
breed
O.

MALISON

ciated.—L. *male*, adv., badly; G. *hager*, thin, lean (Körting).

malison, a curse. (F.—L.) A. F. *maleison*; O. F. *malison*, popular form of *malediction*; see *Malediction* above. (So also *benison* for *benediction*.)

Malkin, a kitchen-wench. (F.—O. H. G.) *Malkin* is for *Mald-kin*, the dimin. of *Mald*, *Mold*, or *Maud*, i. e. *Matilda*. See *Grimalkin*. ¶ Not the dimin. of *Mary*; cf. 'Malkyne, or Mawt, Molt, Mawde, *Matildis*, *Matilda*;' Prompt. Parv.

Mall (1), a large wooden hammer. (F.—L.) M. E. *malle*.—O. F. *mal*, *mail*, *F. mail*, 'a mall'; Cot.—L. *malleum*, acc. of *malleus*, a hammer.

mall (2), the name of a public walk. (F.—Ital.—G. and L.) In *Pall Mall*, and the *Mall* in St. James's Park. Named from E. *pall-mall*; M. F. *pale-maille*, because the game so called was played there; this game of *pall-mall* was like the modern *croquet*, which is imitated from it.—M. Ital. *palamaglio*, 'a stick with a mallet at one end,' for playing the game of *pall-mall*; Florio. Also spelt *pallamaglio*; lit. 'mallet-ball'.—Ital. *palla*, a ball; *maglio*, a mall. A hybrid word.—O. H. G. *palla*, M. H. G. *balle*, G. *ball*, a ball; L. *malleum*, acc. of *malleus*, a hammer. See *Ball*.

malleable. (F.—L.) M. F. *malleable*, 'malleable, hammerable, pliant to the hammer;' Cot. From obs. L. **malleäre*, to hammer, of which the pp. *malleätus* occurs.—L. *malleus*, a hammer.

mallet, a small mall. (F.—L.) M. E. *maillet*.—F. *maillet*, 'a mallet'; Cot. Dimin. of F. *mail*; see *Mall* (1) above.

Mallard, a wild drake. (F.—L.) M. E. *malard*.—O. F. *malard*; formed, with suffix *-ard* (of G. origin, from G. *hart*), from O. F. *male*, male. See *Male*. The suffix *-ard* was particularly applied to males, so that the idea of 'male' appears twice.

Malleable, Mallet; see *Mall*.

Mallecho, maledaction, mischief. (Span.—L.) Hamlet, iii. 2. 147.—Span. *malhecho*, 'misdone; an evil deed;' Minsheu.—Span. *mal*, ill; *hecho*, done, pp. of *hacer*, to do.—L. *male*, ill; *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to do. See *Fact*.

Mallow, a plant. (L.) M. E. *malwe*.—A. S. *malwe*; borrowed from L. *malva*,

MAMMOTH

a mallow. † Gk. *μαλάχη* (= **mal-fáχη*), a mallow; named from its emollient properties; cf. Gk. *μαλάσσειν*, to make soft, *μαλακός*, soft, mild. Cf. *Malachite*.

Malmsey, a strong sweet wine. (F.—Gk.) A corruption of M. E. *malvesie*, *malmsey*.—A. F. *malvesy* (Ducange); F. *malvoisie*, 'malmesie'; Cot. From *Malvasia*, now called *Napoli di Malvasia* or *Monemvasia* (μον-εμβασία), a town on the E. coast of Lacedæmonia in Greece.

Malt, grain steeped in water. (E.) M. E. and O. Merc. *malt*. A. S. *mealt*, *malt*.—Teut. **mal-*, and grade of **mel-*, to melt, hence to steep, soften. † Du. *mout*; Icel. Dan. Swed. *malt*; O. H. G. *mals*, malt, also soft, allied to Skt. *mr̥du-*, L. *mollis*, soft. See *Melt*.

Maltreat. (F.—L.) F. *maltraiter*, to treat ill.—L. *male*, ill; *tractāre*, to handle, treat; see *Treat*.

malversation. (F.—L.) F. *malversation*, 'misdemeanor'; Cot. (Hence fraudulent behaviour).—F. *malverser*, to behave ill.—L. *male*, ill; *versāri*, to be engaged in, from *uersāre*, frequent. form of *uertere*, to turn; see *Verse*.

Mamaluke, Mameluke, an Egyptian light horse-soldier. (F.—Arab.) M. F. *Mamaluc*; Cot.—Arab. *mamlūk*, a purchased slave or captive, lit. 'possessed.'—Arab. root *malaka*, he possessed.

Mamma. (E.) Also *mama*; for *ma ma*, a mere repetition of *ma*, an infantine syllable. Many other languages have something like it; cf. F. *maman*, Span. Du. and G. *mama*, Ital. and L. *mamma*, a child's word for mother.

Mammalia, the class of animals that suckle their young. (L.) From L. *mammālis* (neut. pl. *mammālīa*), belonging to the breasts.—L. *mamma*, the breast. Brugm. i. § 587 (3).

mamillary, pertaining to the breasts. (L.) From L. *mammillāris*, adj.; formed from L. *mamma*, the breast.

Mammon. (L.—Gk.—Syriac.) L. *mammōna*.—Gk. *μαμωνάς*, Matt. vi. 24.—Syr. *mamōnā*, which occurs in Chaldee Targums, and in the Syriac version of St. Matthew, and means 'riches.' Cf. Heb. *matmōn*, a hidden treasure, from *tāman*, to hide.

Mammoth. (Russ.—Tatar.) Russ. *manant*, a mammoth, species of elephant.—Siberian *mammout*. From Tatar *mama*, the earth; because the Siberian

MAN

peasants thought the animal burrowed in the earth like the mole, as they could not otherwise account for the finding of the remains of these animals.

Man. (E.) M.E. *man*. A.S. *mann*. + Du. *man*, Icel. *mann*, *maðr*, Swed. *man*, Dan. *mand*, Goth. *manna*, G. *mann*; allied to Skt. *manu*, a man.

manikin, manakin, a dwarf, small man. (F.—Du.) M.F. *manequin*, 'a puppet.'—M. Du. *manneken* (Hexham); double dimin. of Du. *man*, a man.

mankind, the race of men. (E.) A.S. *mancynn*, mankind. — A.S. *man*, man; *cynn*, kind, race; see Kin.

Manacle, a handcuff. (F.—L.) M.E. *manacle*, also *manyle*. — F. *manicle*. — L. *manicula*, dimin. of *manica*, a long sleeve, gauntlet, handcuff. — L. *manus*, the hand. See Manual.

manage, government of a horse, control, administration. (F.—Ital.—L.) Orig. a sb, but now superseded by *management*. See Rich. II. iii. 3. 179. — M.F. *manage*, 'the manage, or managing of a horse'; Cot. — Ital. *maneggio*, 'a managing, a handling'; Florio. — Ital. *mano*, the hand. — L. *manus*, the hand. Der. *manage*, vb.

Manatee, a sea-cow. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span. *manati*, a sea-cow. From its name in the language of Hayti.

Manchineel, a tree. (F.—Span.—L.) So called from its apple-like fruit. — F. *mancenille*, the fruit of the manchineel tree. — Span. *manzanilla*, the same; also *manzanillo*, a little apple-tree, the manchineel tree; dimin. of Span. *manzana*, an apple; O. Span. *masana* (Díez). — L. *Matiana*, fem. of *Matianus*, adj., the epithet of a kind of apple; lit. 'Matian.' — L. *Mattius*, the name of a Roman gens.

Manciple, a purveyor, esp. for a college. (F.—L.) M.E. *manciple*. — O.F. *mancipe*, *manciple*, a slave, servant; cf. M. Ital. *mancipio*, a slave, farmer, manciple. — L. *mancipium*, a slave; orig. 'possession.' — L. *mancip-*, for *mancips*, a taker in hand. — L. *man-us*, hand; *cap-ere*, to take.

Mandarin, a Chinese governor of a province. (Port.—Malay.—Skt.) Not a Chinese, but Skt. word (through the Portuguese). — Port. *mandarin*, a mandarin. — Malay (and Hindu) *mantri*, a counsellor, minister of state. — Skt. *mantrin*, a counsellor; *mahāmantrin*, the prime minister. — Skt. *mantra*, advice, counsel. — Skt. *man*, to think.

MANGE

Mandate, a command. (F.—L.) M.F. *mandat*. — L. *mandatum*, a charge. — L. *mandatus*, pp. of *mandare*, to enjoin; lit. to put into one's hand. — L. *man-us*, hand; *dare*, to give; see Manual and Date. Brugm. i. § 589 (2, b).

Mandible, a jaw. (L.) L. *mandibula*, jaw. — L. *mandere*, to chew.

Mandilion, a soldier's cloak. (Ital. — Span. — Arab. — L.) See Nares. Ital. *mandiglione*, 'a mandillion, souldier's iacket'; Florio. — Span. *mandil*, a coarse apron. — Arab. *mandil*, a table-cloth, towel, mantle. — L. *manile*, a napkin.

Mandolin, a guitar. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *mandoline*. — Ital. *mandolino*, dimin. of *mandola*, *mandora*, a kind of guitar. Variants of Ital. *pandora*. See further under Banjo.

Mandrake, a narcotic plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *mandrake*, *mandrage*; fuller form *mandragores*; cf. *mandragora*, Othello, iii. 3. — O. F. *mandragore* (Ital. and Span. *mandragora*). — L. *mandragoras*. — Gk. *μάνδραγός*, the mandrake.

Mandrel, the revolving axis to which turners fix their work in a lathe. (F.—Gk.?) From F. *mandrin*, a punch, a mandrel. Perhaps from Gk. *μάνδρα*, an enclosed space, sheepfold, also used to mean 'the bed in which the stone of a ring is set,' much like E. *mandrel*. See Madrigal. But cf. Oscan *mamphur*, part of a lathe; Brugm. i. §§ 571, 757.

Mane. (E.) A.S. *manu*; cf. Icel. *mön* (gen. *man-ar*), a mane; Swed. and Dan. *man*. + Du. *maan*, M. Du. *mane*; G. *mähne*, O. H. G. *mana*. Cf. W. *myngen*, mane, from *mun*, neck; Irish *muince*, collar, from *muin*, neck; Skt. *manya*, the tendon forming the nape of the neck; L. *monile*, neck-lace. Orig. sense 'neck'; hence 'hair on the neck.'

Manege, the same as **Manage**.

Manganese, a metal. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) An old term, newly applied. 'Manganese, so called from its likeness in colour and weight to the *magnes* or load-stone, is the most universal material used in making glass;' Blount, ed. 1674. — M.F. *manganese* (Cot.). — Ital. *manganese*, 'a stuffe or stone to make glasses with; also, a kind of minerall stone;' Florio. A perverted form of *magnesia*, as shewn in the Cent. Dict.; cf. *magnet* for *magnet* in Palsgrave; see Magnet.

Mange, scab or itch in dogs. (F.—L.)

MANGER

Made out of adj. *mangy*, an older word. = F. *mangé*, eaten, fed on; pp: of *manger*, to eat. = L. *mandūcare*, to eat. = L. *mandūcus*, a glutton. = L. *mandere*, to chew. Cf. M. F. *mangeson*, an itch.

manger, a feeding-trough. (F. - L.) M. E. *maungeur*, Cath. Angl. = O. F. *mangeure*; F. *mangeoire*. = F. *manger*, to eat (above).

Mangel-wurzel, (properly) a kind of beet. (G.) Corrupted from G. *mangold-wurzel*, lit. 'beet-root.' = G. *mangold* (M. H. G. *mangolt*), beet, derived by Schade from the personal name *Manegold*; *wurzel*, root, allied to E. Wort (1).

Mangle (1), to mutilate. (Perhaps F. - G.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 538. We find Anglo-F. *mangler*, to mangle (Godefroy); and *mahangler*, to maim, in Langtoft's Chron. i. 254. Frequent form of O. F. *mahaigner*, to maim. = O. F. *mahaing*, a maim, hurt. See *Maim*.

Mangle (2), a roller for smoothing linen; to smooth linen. (Du. - Late L. - Gk.) Borrowed from Du. *mangelen*, to mangle, roll with a rolling-pin; *mangelstok*, a rolling-pin, cylinder for smoothing linen. The corresponding Ital. word is *mangano*, 'a kind of presse to presse buckram;' Florio. Both Du. and Ital. words are from Late L. *manganum*, *mangona*, a military instrument for throwing stones, worked with an axis and winch. Indeed, the Ital. *mangano* also means a mangonel. = Gk. *μάγγανον*, a machine for defending forts, also the axis of a pulley.

mangonel, a war-engine. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) O. F. *mangonel* (later *mangonneau*), a mangonel. = Late L. *mangonellus*, dimin. of *mangona* (above).

Mango, a fruit. (Port. - Malay. - Tamil.) Port. *manga*. = Malay *manggā*, formerly *mangkā*, the mango-fruit. The Malay word is of Tamil origin. = Tamil *mānkāy*, i. e. 'mān-fruit,' the tree being *māmarum*, i. e. *mān-tree* (Yule).

Mangrove, see *Mangle* (2).

Mangosteen, a fruit. (Malay.) Formerly *mangostan*. = Malay *manggustan* (Scott); see *Manggi* (Marsden).

Mangrove. (Hybrid; Malay and E.) 'A sort of trees called mangroves;' Eng. Garner, vii. 371; A. D. 1689. Meant, as I suppose, for *mang-groves*, from the peculiar growth in groves or thickets. = Malay *manggi-manggi*, the name for the tree (Crawfurd).

MANSE

Mania, frenzy. (L. - Gk.) L. *mania*. = Gk. *μᾶνία*, frenzy, orig. mental excitement? cf. *μένος*, mind. Der. *mania-c*, F. *maniaque*.

Manifest, apparent. (F. - L.) F. *manifeste*. = L. *manifestus*, evident. The lit. sense is doubtful. = L. *mani-*, for *manus*, hand; -*festus*, apparently the same as in *in-festus*, hostile. It has been doubtfully connected with *-fendere*, to strike, as in *of-fendere*.

manifesto, a written declaration. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *manifesto*, sb. = Ital. *manifesto*, adj., manifest. = L. *manifestus* (above).

Manifold; see *Man*.

Manikin; see *Man*.

Manioc, the cassava-plant. (Brazil.) Brazil. *manioc*; whence Port. *mandioca*.

Maniple, a handful, small band of men, priest's scarf. (L.) L. *manipulus*, a handful, a wisp of straw used as an ensign, a band of men round such an ensign. = L. *mani-*, for *manus*, hand; -*pulus*, lit. filling, from the weak grade (*pu*) of the root **ple*, to fill; cf. L. *plē-nus*, full. Cf. L. *disci-pulus*, a disciple.

manipulate, to handle. (L.) A coined word, and ill coined. Cf. L. *manipulātum*, adv., by troops; but it was rather made directly out of the sb. *manipulus* (above).

Manito, a spirit, fetish. (Algonkin.) Algonkin *manito*, *manitu*, a spirit, demon. (Cuoq.)

Mankind; see *Man*.

Manna. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. *manna*. = Gk. *μάννα*. = Heb. *mān*, manna. β. Hardly from Heb. *mān hu*, what is this? Exod. xvi. 15; but from *mān*, (it is) a gift; cf. Arab. *mann*, favour, also manna.

Manner, way. (F. - L.) M. E. *manere*. = A. F. *manere*, M. F. *maniere*, manner, habit (Cot.); Late L. *manēria*. = L. *manus*, the hand.

manceuvre. (F. - L.) F. *manceuvre*, properly, handiwork. = Late L. *manuopera*, also *manopera*, a working with the hand. = L. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *opera*, work; see *Operate*.

Manor, (formerly) a residence for a nobleman. (F. - L.) O. F. *manoir*, a mansion. = O. F. *manoir*, *maneir*, to dwell. = L. *manēre*; see *Mansion*.

manse, a clergyman's house, in Scotland. (L.) Late L. *mansa*, a farm, dwelling. = L. *mansus*, pp. of *manēre* (below).

MANSION

mansion. (F.—L.) O. F. *mansion*, a dwelling-place.—L. *mansionem*, acc. of *mansio*, an abiding, abode.—L. *mansus*, pp. of *manēre*, to remain, dwell. † Gk. *μῆναι*, to stay, remain. (✓MEN.)

Mantel, a shelf over a fire-place. (F.—L.) The same word as *mantle* below; in old fire-places, it projects like a hood, to catch the smoke. Der. *mantel-shelf*, *mantel-piece*.

mantilla, a long head-dress. (Span.—L.) Span. *mantilla*; dimin. of *manto*, a cloak, veil (below).

mantle, a cloak, covering. (F.—L.) M. E. *mantel*.—O. F. *mantel*, later *man-teau*, 'a cloke, also the mantle-tree of a chimney'; Cot.—L. *mantellum*, a napkin, also a cloak; cf. L. *mantile*, a towel. We also find Late L. *mantum*, a short cloak, whence Ital. and Span. *manto*, F. *man-te*, a mantle. Der. *mantle*, vb., to form a covering upon, to gather a scum on a surface. Brugm. i. §§ 134 (1), 483 (7).

Mantua, a lady's gown. (Ital.) '*Mantoe* or *Mantua gown*, a loose upper garment,' &c.; Phillips (1706). *Manto* is from Ital. *manto*, a mantle (see *mantle*); but *Mantua gown* must refer to *Mantua* in Italy, though this connexion arose from mere confusion. Der. *mantua-maker*.

Manual, done by the hand. (F.—L.) Formerly *manuel*.—L. *manuālis*, adj., from *manus*, the hand. (✓MĒ, to measure; Brugm. ii. § 106.)

manufacture. (F.—L.) F. *manufacture*, M. F. *manufacture*, lit. a making by the hand.—L. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *factūra*, a making, from *facere*, to make.

manumit, to release a slave. (L.) L. *manumittere* (pp. *manumissus*), to release, lit. to send away from one's hand.—L. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *mittere*, to send; see *Mission*. Der. *manumission*, from the pp.

✓ **manure**, vb. (F.—L.) Formerly simply 'to till,' or to work with the hand; Othello, i. 3. 328. A contracted form of *manœuvre*; which see.

manuscript, written by the hand. (L.) Properly an adj., but also as a sb.—Late L. *manuscriptum*, a thing written by the hand.—L. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, hand; *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write; see *Scribe*.

Many. (E.) M. E. *many*, *moni*. A. S. *manig*, *monig*, many; see Sweet, N. E. Gr.

MARAVEDI

§ 1608. † Du. *menig*; Dan. *mange*, Swed. *månge*, (perhaps) Icel. *margr* (Noreen, 359), Goth. *manags*, G. *manch*, O. H. G. *manac*. Teut. type **managos*. Allied to Irish *minic*, Gael. *minig*, W. *mynych*, frequent, Russ. *mnogie*, pl. many. Der. *mani-fold*; see *Fold*.

✓ **Map.** (F.—L.) The oldest maps represented the world, and were called *mappe-mounde*. This is an O. F. form of L. *mappa mundi*, map of the world. L. *mappa* meant a napkin, hence a painted cloth. See *Mop*. Der. *apron*, *napery*, *napkin*.

Maple, a tree. (E.) M. E. *maple*, *mapul*. A. S. *mæpel*-, *mapul*-, whence *mapul-trēo*, *mapulder*, a maple-tree.

Mar, to injure. (E.) M. E. *merren*. O. Merc. *-merran*, in comp. *āmerran*, to hinder; A. S. *āmyrran*, to obstruct, waste, hinder; cf. *gemearr*, an impediment. † M. Du. *merren*, Du. *marren*, to retard; O. H. G. *marrian*, to hinder, vex; Goth. *marajan*, to cause to stumble. Teut. base **marz*-. Brugm. i. § 903 b.

marline, a small cord used for binding ropes. (Du.) Du. *marlijn*, also *marling*, a marline.—Du. *marren*, to bind, tie; and *lijn*, *-ling*, from F. *ligne*, a line. See *Moor* (2); and *Line*. Der. *marline-spike*.

Marabou, **Marabout**, a kind of African stork; also, its downy feathers. (F.—Port.—Span.—Arab.) F. *marabout*.—Port. *marabuto*.—Span. *morabito*, a Mahommedan sage.—Arab. *murābit*, quiet, still; a hermit, sage; a religious sage among the Berbers (whence the bird's name came). Cf. *Maravedi*.

Maranatha, our Lord cometh. (Syriac.) Syriac *māran athā*, our Lord cometh; cf. Arab. *mār*, lord (from Syriac).

Maraschino, a cordial. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *maraschino*.—Ital. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a black and sour cherry.—L. *amārus*, bitter.

✓ **Maraud**, to wander in quest of plunder. (F.) M. F. *marauder*, 'to play the rogue, beg'; Cot.—F. *maraud*, a rogue, vagabond. Etym. disputed. Bugge connects it with F. *mal*, evil; as if for **malaud* (Late L. **malaldus*).

Maravedi, a very small coin. (Span.—Arab.) Span. *maravedi*, the smallest Spanish coin; orig. a gold coin first struck during the dynasty of the *Almoravides* at Cordova, A. D. 1094–1144. Cf. Port. *maravedim*, *marabito*, a maravedi.

MARBLE

— Arab. *Murābilīn*, the Arab. name of the above-mentioned dynasty; pl. of *murābil*; see **Marabou**.

Marble. (F.—L.) M. E. *marbel*; also *marbre*. — O. F. *marbre*. — L. *mar-morem*, acc. of *marmor*, marble, considered as a masc. sb.; but it is commonly neuter. † Gk. *πάπυρος*, explained as a glistening white stone, as if from *πάπυρεν*, to sparkle; cf. *παῖπα*, dog-star, lit. 'sparkler.' See **Marmoset**.

Marcasite, a kind of iron pyrites. (F.—Span.—Pers.) F. *marcassite*. — Span. *marquesita*. — Pers. *marqashishā* (Devic, Vüllers).

Marcescent, withering. (L.) L. *marcescent-*, stem. of pres. pt. of *marcescere*, inceptive form of *marcere*, to wither, lit. to grow soft. Brugm. i. § 413 (8).

March (1), a border, frontier. (E.) M. E. *marche*. A. S. *mearc* (gen. dat. acc. *meorce*), a mark, boundary. Cf. A. F. *marche*. See **Mark** (2).

March (2), to walk with regular steps. (F.—L.? or G.?) F. *marcher*, to march. Of disputed origin; perhaps from a Late L. **marcare*, to beat (hence to tramp), from *marcus*, a hammer (Scheler).

March (3), the name of a month. (F.—L.) A. F. *Marz* (pron. marts). — L. *Martius*, the month dedicated to *Mars*.

Marchioness. (Low L.—G.) The proper F. form is *marquise*; the E. *marchioness* answers to Low L. *marchiōnissa*, formed with fem. suffix *-issa* (Gk. *-ισσα*) from Low L. *marchiōnem*, acc. of *marchio*, a prefect of the marches. — Low L. *marcha*, a boundary. — O. H. G. *marcha*, a boundary. See **Mark** (2).

Marchpane, a sweet cake, made with almonds and sugar. (F.—Ital.) O. F. *marcepain*; now *massepain*. — Ital. *marciapane*, *marzapane*, a marchpane; Florio. Origin of *marcia* unexplained, but prob. from a proper name (such as L. *Martia*): *pane* is from Lat. acc. *pānem*, bread.

Mare. (E.) M. E. *mere*. A. S. *mere*, fem. form of *meahr*, a horse. † Icel. *merr*, fem. of *marr*, a steed; Dan. *mær*, Swed. *märr*, E. Fries. *mære*, Du. *merrie*; G. *mähre*, O. H. G. *meriha*, fem. of O. H. G. *marah*, a battle-horse. Cf. Irish and Gael. *marc*, W. and Corn. *marc*, a horse, a stallion. Idg. masc. type **markos*, a horse. Cf. **Marshal**.

Margin. (L.) L. *margin-*, stem of

MARK

margo, a border, brink; cognate with **Mark** (2).

Margrave, a lord of the marches. (Du.) Du. *markgraaf*, a margrave. — Du. *mark*, a boundary, march; *graaf*, a count. So also G. *markgraf*. (That the word is Du. appears from the fem. form *margravine*, which answers to Du. *markgravin*, not to G. *markgräfin*.)

Marigold, a plant. (Heb. and E.) Compounded of *Mary* (from the Virgin Mary) and *gold* (from its colour).

Marine. (F.—L.) F. *marin*. — L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea. — L. *mare*, sea; cognate with **Mere** (1). Der. *marin-er*.

Marish, a marsh. (F.—L.) M. E. *maris*, *marais*. — A. F. *mareis*. — Late L. **marensis*, adj. from L. *mare*, lake, sea. Prob. confused with Late L. *mariscus*, from Low G. *marsch*, a marsh. See **Marsh**.

Marital, belonging to a husband. (F.—L.) F. *marital*. — L. *maritalis*, adj. formed from *maritus*, a husband. This is a masc. sb. made to accompany L. *marita*, a woman provided with a husband. — L. *mar-*, for *mās*, a man, husband; see **Masculine**.

Maritime, pertaining to the sea. (F.—L.) F. *maritime*. — L. *maritimus*, formed with suffix *-timus* from *mar-*, for *mare*, sea.

Marjoram, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *majoran* (without *r*). — O. F. *majorane* (Godefroy); F. *marjolaine*. Cf. Ital. *majorana*, Span. *mayorana*, Port. *maiorana*, marjoram, Late L. *majorāna*, *majoraca*; variously corrupted from L. *amāracus*. — Gk. *ἀνάρικος*, marjoram.

Mark (1), a stroke, sign. (E.) M. E. *merke*. A. S. *mearc*, fem., mark, sign. † Du. *merk*, Icel. *mark*, Swed. *närke*, Dan. *merke*, G. *marke*, M. H. G. *marc*, a mark. Cf. also Lith. *markas*, marked, variegated. Perhaps related to **Mark** (2), which seems to be an older word.

Mark (2), a march, limit, boundary. (E.) A. S. *mearc*, fem. † O. Sax. *marka*; Du. *mark*; G. *mark*, fem., O. H. G. *marcha*; Goth. *marka*, confine, coast. So also Icel. *mörk*, f., a forest (orig. a boundary). Teut. type, **markā*, fem. Allied to L. *margo*, a margin, Zend *merezu*, Pers. *marz*, a border; O. Irish *mruig*.

Mark (3), a coin. (E.) M. E. *mark*, A. S. *mearc*, *marc*, a coin; a weight equal

MARKET

to half a pound; O. Fries. *merk*. + Du. *mark*; G. *mark*, a weight of silver, a coin; Icel. *mark*. β. Orig. a particular weight. There is nothing to connect it with *Mark* (1).

Market. (F.—L.) Late A. S. *market*, from Picard F. *market*. [Cf. Du. G. *markt*; F. *marché*, O. Prov. *mercatz*, Ital. *mercato*, a market.] = L. *mercātus*, traffic, also a market (whence G. *markt*, &c.). = L. *mercātus*, pp. of *mercāri*, to trade; see *Mercantile*. (Pogatscher.)

Marl, a rich earth. (F.—L.—C.) O. F. *marle* (F. *marne*); Picard *marle*. = Late L. *margila*, dimin. of Late L. *marga*, marl; of Celtic origin (Pliny).

Marline; see *Mar*.

Marmalade. (F.—Port.—L.—Gk.) F. *marmelade*, Cot. = Port. *marmelada*, orig. a conserve of quinces. = Port. *marmelo*, a quince. = L. *melimēlum*, lit. honey-apple; also a quince. = Gk. *μελίμλον*, a sweet apple, apple grafted on a quince. = Gk. *μέλι*, honey; *μήλον*, an apple; see *Melon*.

Marmoset, a small American monkey. (F.—L.) Much older than the discovery of America; M. E. *marmosette*, a kind of ape (Maundeville, p. 210). = M. F. *marmoset*, F. *marmoset*, 'the cock of a cistern or fountain, any antick image from whose teats water trilleth, any puppet or antick'; Cot. Thus it meant a grotesque creature, orig. a grotesque ornament on a fountain. Formed, by a Parisian change of *r* to *s*, as in *chaise for chaire* (a chair), from Late L. *marmorētum*, a thing made in marble, applied to fountains. [Thus the *rue des marmosets* in Paris was called in Late Latin *vicus marmorētorum*; Littré.] = L. *marmor*, marble; see *Marble*. ¶ This seems to be correct; at the same time, the transference in sense from 'image' to 'ape' was certainly helped on by confusion with F. *marmot*, 'a marmoset, or little monkey'; which is a different word from E. *marmot* (see below).

Marmot, a mountain-rat. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *marmotte*. = Ital. *marmotta*, an ape, substituted for *marmotana*, 'the mountain-rat, a marmotan' (Torriano), a marmot. From the Romansch (Grisons) name *murmunt*; O. H. G. *murmunt*, *muremunt*, a marmot. = L. *mūr*-, stem of *mūs*, mouse; and *mont*-, stem of *mons*, mountain. Thus the sense is 'mountain-mouse.' (See Diez.)

MARROW

Maroon (1), brownish crimson. (F.) F. *marron*, a chestnut (hence, chestnut-colour. Cf. Ital. *marrone*, M. Ital. *marone*, a chestnut (of unknown origin).

Maroon (2), to put ashore on a desolate island. (F.—Span.) From F. *marron*, adj., fugitive, applied to a fugitive slave who takes refuge in woods. [Hence E. *maroon*, to treat as a fugitive, cause to be fugitive.] A clipped form of Span. *cimarron*, wild, unruly; hence, savage. Of unknown origin. ¶ *Negro cimarron* or *cimarron* was an everyday phrase for a fugitive slave hidden in the mountains, in Cuba, about A. D. 1846.

Marque, letters of. (F.—G.) A *letter of marque* was a permission by a ruler to make reprisals on the country of another ruler; it had particular reference to passing beyond the *march* or limit of one's own country. = O. F. *marque*, a boundary. = M. H. G. *marke*, a boundary; see *Mark* (2) above. See *marcha* (1) in Ducange.

marquee, a large tent. (F.—Low L.—G.) For *marquees*; the *s* being dropped because it was thought to be a plural form. An E. spelling of F. *marquise*, a large tent; orig. a tent for a marchioness or lady of rank. = F. *marquise*, a marchioness, fem. of *marquis*, a marquis; see *marquis* below.

marquess. (Span.—Low L.—G.) Span. *marques*, a marquis; see *marquis*.

marquis. (F.—Low L.—G.) M. E. *markis*. = O. F. *markis*, later *marquis*, 'a marquess, governour of a frontiere town'; Cot. = Low L. *marchensis*, a prefect of the marches. = O. H. G. *marcha*, a march or boundary. See *Mark* (2). ¶ The true O. F. form was *marshis*; altered to *markis* by the influence of Ital. *marchese*.

Marquetry, inlaid work. (F.—M. H. G.) F. *marqueterie*, inlaid work. = F. *marqueter*, to inlay, diversify, orig. to mark slightly with spots; iterative form of *marquer*, to mark. = F. *marque*, a mark. = M. H. G. *mark*, G. *marke*, a mark. See *Mark* (1).

Marrow, pith. (E.) M. E. *marow*, *mary*. O. Merc. *merg*. A. S. *meaeh* (dat. *mearge*). + Du. *merg*, Icel. *mergr*, Swed. *merg*, Dan. *marv*, G. *mark*, O. H. G. *marag*; also W. *mer*, Corn. *maru*. Further allied to Russ. *mozg**, Zend *masga*, marrow; Skt. *majjan*, marrow of bones, pith of trees. Idg. type *magho-*; Brugm. I. § 642.

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— Arab. *Murābīlīn*, the Arab. name of the above-mentioned dynasty; pl. of *murābīl*; see **Marabou**.

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MARK

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Marital, belonging to a husband. (F.—L.) F. *marital*. — L. *maritalis*, adj. formed from *maritus*, a husband. This is a masc. sb. made to accompany L. *marita*, a woman provided with a husband. — L. *mari-*, for *mās*, a man, husband; see **Masculine**.

Maritime, pertaining to the sea. (F.—L.) F. *maritime*. — L. *maritimus*, formed with suffix *-imus* from *mari-*, for *mare*, sea.

Marjoram, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *majoran* (without *r*). — O. F. *majorane* (Godefroy); F. *marjolaine*. Cf. Ital. *majorana*, Span. *mayorana*, Port. *maiorana*, marjoram, Late L. *majorāna*, *majoraca*; variously corrupted from L. *amāracus*. — Gk. *ἀράρακος*, marjoram.

Mark (1), a stroke, sign. (E.) M. E. *merke*. A. S. *mearc*, fem., mark, sign. † Du. *merk*, Icel. *mark*, Swed. *märke*, Dan. *mærke*, G. *marke*, M. H. G. *marc*, a mark. Cf. also Lith. *margas*, marked, variegated. Perhaps related to **Mark** (2), which seems to be an older word.

Mark (2), a march, limit, boundary. (E.) A. S. *mearc*, fem. † O. Sax. *marka*; Du. *mark*; G. *mark*, fem., O. H. G. *marca*; Goth. *marka*, confine, coast. So also Icel. *mörk*, f., a forest (orig. a boundary). Tent. type, **markā*, fem. Allied to L. *margo*, a margin, Zend *meresh*, Pers. *marz*, a border; O. Irish *mruig*.

Mark (3), a coin. (E.) M. E. *mark*, A. S. *mearc*, *marc*, a coin; a weight equal

MARKET

to half a pound; O. Fries. *merk*. + Du. *mark*; G. *mark*, a weight of silver, a coin; Icel. *mark*. β. Orig. a particular weight. There is nothing to connect it with *Mark* (1).

Market. (F.—L.) Late A. S. *market*, from Picard F. *market*. [Cf. Du. G. *markt*; F. *marché*, O. Prov. *mercatz*, Ital. *mercato*, a market.] = L. *mercātus*, traffic, also a market (whence G. *markt*, &c.). = L. *mercātus*, pp. of *mercāri*, to trade; see *Meroantile*. (Pogatscher.)

Marl, a rich earth. (F.—L.—C.) O. F. *marle* (F. *marne*); Picard *marle*. = Late L. *marginā*, dimin. of Late L. *marga*, marl; of Celtic origin (Pliny).

Marline; see *Mar*.

Marmalade. (F.—Port.—L.—Gk.) F. *marmelade*, Cot. = Port. *marmelada*, orig. a conserve of quinces. = Port. *marmelo*, a quince. = L. *melimēlum*, lit. honey-apple; also a quince. = Gk. μέλιμαλον, a sweet apple, apple grafted on a quince. = Gk. μέλι, honey; μήλον, an apple; see *Melon*.

Marmoset, a small American monkey. (F.—L.) Much older than the discovery of America; M. E. *marmosette*, a kind of ape (Maundeville, p. 210). = M. F. *marmoset*, F. *marmoset*, 'the cock of a cistern or fountain, any antick image from whose teats water trilleth, any puppet or antick'; Cot. Thus it meant a grotesque creature, orig. a grotesque ornament on a fountain. Formed, by a Parisian change of *r* to *s*, as in *chaise for chaire* (a chair), from Late L. *marmorētum*, a thing made in marble, applied to fountains. [Thus the *rue des marmosets* in Paris was called in Late Latin *vicus marmorētorum*; Littré.] = L. *marmor*, marble; see *Marble*. ¶ This seems to be correct; at the same time, the transference in sense from 'image' to 'ape' was certainly helped on by confusion with F. *marmot*, 'a marmoset, or little monkey'; which is a different word from E. *marmot* (see below).

Marmot, a mountain-rat. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *marmotte*. = Ital. *marmotta*, an ape, substituted for *marmolana*, 'the mountain-rat, a marmotan' (Torriano), a marmot. From the Romansch (Grisons) name *murmunt*; O. H. G. *murmunt*, *muremunt*, a marmot. = L. *mūr*-, stem of *mūs*, mouse; and *mont*-, stem of *mons*, mountain. Thus the sense is 'mountain-mouse.' (See Diez.)

MARROW

Maroon (1), brownish crimson. (F.) F. *marron*, a chestnut (hence, chestnut-colour. Cf. Ital. *marrone*, M. Ital. *marone*, a chestnut (of unknown origin).

Maroon (2), to put ashore on a desolate island. (F.—Span.) From F. *marron*, adj., fugitive, applied to a fugitive slave who takes refuge in woods. [Hence E. *maroon*, to treat as a fugitive, cause to be fugitive.] A clipped form of Span. *cimarron*, wild, unruly; hence, savage. Of unknown origin. ¶ *Negro cimarron* or *cimarron* was an everyday phrase for a fugitive slave hidden in the mountains, in Cuba, about A. D. 1846.

Marque, letters of. (F.—G.) A *letter of marque* was a permission by a ruler to make reprisals on the country of another ruler; it had particular reference to passing beyond the *marck* or limit of one's own country. = O. F. *marque*, a boundary. = M. H. G. *marke*, a boundary; see *Mark* (2) above. See *marcha* (1) in Ducange.

marquee, a large tent. (F.—Low L.—G.) For *marquees*; the *s* being dropped because it was thought to be a plural form. An E. spelling of F. *marquise*, a large tent; orig. a tent for a marchioness or lady of rank. = F. *marquise*, a marchioness, fem. of *marquis*, a marquis; see *marquis* below.

marquess. (Span.—Low L.—G.) Span. *marques*, a marquis; see *marquis*.

marquis. (F.—Low L.—G.) M. E. *markis*. = O. F. *markis*, later *marquis*, 'a marquess, governor of a frontiere town'; Cot. = Low L. *marchensis*, a prefect of the marches. = O. H. G. *marcha*, a march or boundary. See *Mark* (2). ¶ The true O. F. form was *markis*; altered to *markis* by the influence of Ital. *marchese*.

Marquetry, inlaid work. (F.—M. H. G.) F. *marqueterie*, inlaid work. = F. *marqueter*, to inlay, diversify, orig. to mark slightly with spots; iterative form of *marquer*, to mark. = F. *marque*, a mark. = M. H. G. *mark*, G. *marke*, a mark. See *Mark* (1).

Marrow, pith. (E.) M. E. *marow*, *mary*. O. Merc. *merg*. A. S. *meaeh* (dat. *mearge*). + Du. *merg*, Icel. *mergr*, Swed. *merg*, Dan. *marv*, G. *mark*, O. H. G. *marag*; also W. *mer*, Corn. *maru*. Further allied to Russ. *mozg**, Zend *maza*, marrow; Skt. *majjan*, marrow of bones, pith of trees. Idg. type *mazgho*·; Brugm. i. § 642.

MARRY

Marry. (F.-L.) M. E. *marien*. = F. *marier*. = L. *maritäre*, to marry. = L. *maritus*, a husband; see **Marital**.

Marsh, a swamp. (E.) M. E. *mersch*. A. S. *mersc*, a marsh; early form *merisc* < **mar-isc*, lit. mere-ish, i. e. full of meres or pools. = A. S. *mere* (for **mari*), a mere, lake. See **Mere** (1).

Marshal, master of the horse. (F.-O. H. G.) Lit. 'horse-servant,' a groom; it rose to be a title of honour. = M. F. *mareschal* (F. *maréchal*), 'a marshal, a farrier,' Cot. = O. H. G. *maraschalh*, lit. horse-servant, a groom. = O. H. G. *marah*, a horse; *scalh*, a servant; cf. Goth. *skalks*, a servant. See **Mare**.

Marsupial. (L.-Gk.) Applied to animals that carry their young in a sort of pouch. = L. *marsūptum*, a pouch. = Gk. *μαρσούπιον*, a little pouch, dimin. of *μαρσυνος*, a bag.

Mart, a shortened form of *market*. (F.-L.) In Hamlet, i. 1. 74. Prob. influenced by Du. *markt*, market (of Latin origin). See **Market**.

Martello tower, a watch-tower. (Ital.-L.; and F.-L.) So called because the watchmen gave the alarm by striking a bell with a hammer; see Ariosto, Orlando, x. 51; xiv. 100. From Ital. *martello*, a hammer; Late L. *martellus*. Dimin. of Late L. *martus* = L. *marcus*, a hammer. See *martus* in **Ducange**.

Marten, a kind of weasel. (F.-Low L.-Teut.) Short for *martern* (16th cent.); M. E. *martrin* (Lydg.), adj. made of marten's fur; from O. F. *martrin*, the same. The M. E. sb. was *marter*, *martre*. = F. *martre*. = Low L. pl. *martures*. Of Teut. origin; cf. Du. *marter*, G. *marder*, a marten; A. S. *meard*, Icel. *mörör*, Swed. *mård*, Dan. *maar* (for **maard*), a marten.

Martial, brave. (F.-L.) F. *martial*. = L. *Martiālis*, dedicated to *Mars*, god of war.

Martin, a bird. (F.-L.) F. *martin*, (1) a proper name, Martin, (2) the same name applied to various birds and animals. Thus *martin-pêcheur* is a kingfisher; *oiseau de S. Martin* is the ring-tail, and *martinet* is a martin (Cot.). A nickname, like our *robin*, *jenny-wren*, &c.; so that the bird is named after *Martin* as a proper name. From L. *Mart*., stem of *Mars*.

martinet, a strict disciplinarian. (F.) So called from a F. officer named *Martinet*

MASCULINE

(temp. Louis XIV); dimin. form of *Martin*.

martinmas, martlemas, the feast of St. Martin; Nov. 11. (F. and L.) *Martlemass* is a corrupt form of *Martin-mass*, suggested by *Barile* for *Bartholomew*. See **Mass** (2).

martlet (1), a kind of bird, martin. (F.-L.) Variant of M. E. *martnet*, short for *martinet*. = F. *martinet*, 'a martlet or martin,' Cot.; dimin. of F. *Martin*. Cf. Picard *martinet*, called *martelot* in the dep. of the Meuse (Corblet).

Martingale, a strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold his head down. (F.-Span.-Arab.?) Also applied to a short spar, in ships, under the bowsprit; but this is only due to a supposed resemblance to a horse's martingale. = F. *martingale*, 'a martingale for a horse,' Cot. [Referred by Littre to the wearing of breeches, called *chausses à la martingale* (Rabelais); but this is quite another word.] = Span. *al-martaga*, 'a kind of headstall for a horse, trimmed, gilt, and embroidered,' Minshew (1623); where *al* is merely the Arab. def. article. The sb. may be derived from Arab. *rataka*, in the sense 'to cause to go with a short step'; see Yule. I find Arab. *rataka* given by Richardson as a verbal root, whence *ratak*, going with a short quick step.

Martinmas, Martlet (1); see **Martin**.

Martlet (2), the bird called the swift, as depicted in heraldry. (F.-L.) An E. substitution for F. *merlette*, 'a martlet, in blazon,' Cot. Lit. 'a little blackbird'; dimin. of *merle*, a blackbird. = L. *merula*; see **Merle**. We find O. F. *merlos*, martlets; Roll of Caerlaverock, p. 7.

Martyr. (L.-Gk.) A. S. *martyr*. = L. *martyr*. = Gk. *μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυς*, a witness, lit. one who remembers, records, or declares. Cf. Skt. *smṛ*, to remember.

Marvel. (F.-L.) M. E. *merveille*. = F. *merveille*. = L. *mirabilia*, neut. pl., wonderful things. = L. *mirabilis*, wonderful. = L. *mirari*, to wonder. See **Miracle**.

Mascle, in heraldry, a perforated lozenge. (F.-L.) M. E. *mascule*, *mascle*. = O. F. *mascle*, erroneous spelling of *macle*, a mesh of a net (hence, a lozenge perforated). = L. *macula*, a mesh; perhaps confused with O. H. G. *masca*, a mesh. Doublet, *mail* (1), q. v.

Masculine. (F.-L.) F. *masculin*. =

MASH

L. *masculus*, extended from *masculus*, male. — L. *mas*-, stem of *mā*, a male; with double dimin. suffix *-culus*.

Mash, to beat into a mixed mass. (E.) A *mash* is properly a mixture; and to *mash* was, formerly, to mix, the M. E. form of the verb being *mēshen*, as if from A. S. **māscan*, from a sb. **māsc*. (The vowel has been shortened.) We find A. S. *māx-wyrt* (for **māsc-wyrt*), *mash-wort*, new beer; so that the word is English; but it is commoner in Scandinavian, whence Lowl. Sc. *mask*. Cf. Swed. dial. *mask*, Swed. *māsk*, brewer's grains, whence *māška*, to mash; Dan. and North Fries. *māsk*, grains, mash, Dan. *māske*, to mash, fatten pigs with grains; Norw. *meisk*, sb., *meiška*, vb. + G. *meisch*, a mash, *meischen*, to mash. The sb. form appears to be the original. Cf. also Lithuan. *maise-yti*, to stir things in a pot, from *miss-ti*, to mix. The form of the Teut. base is **maisk-*, so that it may be connected by gradation with *mix*. See **Mix**.

Mask, Masque, a disguise for the face; masked entertainment. (F. — Span. — Arab.) The sense of 'entertainment' is the true one; the sense of 'disguise' is secondary. 'A jolly company in manner of a *maske*;' F. Q. iii. 12. 5. 'Some haue I sene daunce in a *maske*;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1039. More uses *maskers* in the sense of 'visors' (correctly, according to the Spanish use). — F. *masque*, a mask, visor; a clipped form, due to F. vb. *masquer*, really short for **masquerer*; the fuller form comes out in M. F. *masquarizé*, masked, *masquerie*, *masquerade*, 'a mask or mummery'; Cot. — Span. *maskara*, a masker, a masquerader; also a mask. — Arab. *mask-harat*, a buffoon, jester, man in masquerade, a pleasantry, anything ridiculous. — Arab. root *sakhira*, he ridiculed (Dozy). Der. *masquerade*, M. F. *masquerade*, F. *maskarade*, Span. *maskarada*.

Mason. (F. — G. ?) O. F. *masson*; F. *maçon*; Low L. *macio*, a mason; we also find the forms *machio*, *macho*, *maco*, *mactio*, *matio*, *matio*. From Teut. stem **mat-jon-*, i. e. cutter; from a base **mat-*, to cut or hack, whence also E. *mattock*. Cf. O. H. G. *mezzo*, a mason, whence G. *steinmetz*, a stonemason.

Masque; see **Mask**.

Mass (1), a lump. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *masse*. — L. *massa*. — Gk. *μάσα*, a barley cake; allied to *μάργα*, any kneaded mass.

MASTIFF

— Gk. *μάσσειν*, to knead. Der. *mass-ive*, *mass-y*; also *a-mass*.

Mass (2), the celebration of the Eucharist. (L.) M. E. *messe*. O. Merc. *messe*, (Matt. viii. 4); A. S. *masse*, (1) the mass, (2) a church-festival. — Folk-L. *missa* (Ital. *missa*); Late L. *missa*, (1) dismissal, (2) the mass. Usually said to be from the phr. *ite, missa est* (go, the congregation is dismissed) used at the end of the service; in any case, the derivation is from L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send away. Cf. Du. *mis*, mass. ¶ For the change of vowel from *i* to *e*, cf. Icel. *missa*, Swed. *missa*, Dan. *messe*, O. H. G. *missa* (as well as *missa*), all in the sense of 'mass'; also O. F. *messe*, Ital. *missa*. And see **Missal**. Der. *Candle-mas*, *Christ-*, *Hallow-*, *Lam-*, *Martin-*, *Michael-mas*, which see.

Massacre. (F. — O. Low G. ?) F. *massacre*, a massacre; *massacrer*, to massacre. Of disputed origin; it may perhaps be referred to Low G. *matsken*, to cut, hew, Du. *matsen*, to maul, kill. Cf. G. *metzelei*, a massacre; from *metzeln*, frequent. of *metzen*, to cut, kill. And see **Mason**.

Mast (1), a pole, to hold the sails of a ship. (E.) M. E. *mast*. A. S. *mast*, stem of a tree, bough, mast. + Du. *mast*, Swed. and Dan. *mast*, G. *mast*. Probably cognate with L. *mālus* (< **mardos*), a mast; Brugm. i. § 587.

Mast (2), fruit of beech-trees. (E.) The orig. sense is 'edible fruit,' used for feeding swine. A. S. *mast*, mast. + G. *mast*, mast; *māsten*, to fatten. Prob. allied to Skt. *māda*(s), fat; Brugm. i. § 698.

Master. (F. — L.) M. E. *maister*. — O. F. *maistre*. — L. *magistrum*, acc. of *magister*, a master; see **Magistrate**. Der. *master-y*, O. F. *maistrice*.

Mastic, Mastich, a kind of gum resin. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *mastic*, 'mastic, a sweet gum'; Cot. — L. *masticē*. — Gk. *μαστίχη*, the gum of the tree *oxybos*, called in Latin *lentiscus*. So called because used for chewing in the East. — Gk. *μαστ-*, base of *μάσσειν*, mouth, *μασάσσειν*, to chew; cf. Gk. *μασάσσειν*, I chew.

masticate. (L. — Gk.) From pp. of L. *masticāre*, to chew, quite a late word; properly, to chew mastic. — L. *masticāre*, mastic (above). ¶ The true L. word for to chew is *mandere*.

Mastiff. (F. — L.) The A. F. form was *māstin*, as in O. F.; hence F. *mātin*, a

MASTODON

mastiff. The O. F. *maslin* also meant 'a domestic'; see Godefroy. Hence the Late L. *mastinus*, a mastiff, has been conjectured to stand for **masnālinus*, house-dog; as if from Late L. *masnāla*, a household (see **Menagerie**). The Late L. *mastinus* seems to have been mistaken for *masitiuus* (Ducange); and confusion set in both with M. E. *masty*, fat, large (adj. formed from *mast* (2)), and with O. F. *mestif*, mongrel, Late L. **mixtivus*, from L. *miscere* (pp. *mixt-us*), to mix. See **Mix**.

Mastodon, an extinct elephant. (Gk.) Named from the nipple-like projections on its molar teeth. — Gk. *μαστ-ός*, the female breast; *όδον*, short for *όδοντ-*, stem of *ὀδούς*, a tooth; see **Tooth**.

Mat. (L.) M. E. *matte*. A. S. *meatte*. — L. *matia* (Late L. *natia*), a mat; whence Du. *mat*, G. *matte*, F. *matte*, &c.

Matador, the slayer of the bull in a bull-fight. (Span. — L.) Span. *matador*, lit. slayer. — Span. *matar*, to kill. — L. *maclāre*, to kill.

Match (1), an equal, a contest, marriage. (E.) M. E. *macche*, *macche*, orig. a comrade. — A. S. *-mæcca*, whence *gemæcca*, a comrade, companion, spouse; from the more original form *-maca*, Durh. Rit. 165 (whence M. E. *make*, Ch.), *gemaca*. † Icel. *maki*, Swed. *make*, Dan. *mage*, O. Sax. *gimako*, a mate, comrade. β. All closely related to the adj. seen in Icel. *mátr*, suitable, M. H. G. *gemach*, suitable; and further to A. S. *macian*, to make, or 'fit together.' ¶ *Mate*, as used by sailors, is prob. Dutch; see **Mate** (1).

Match (2), a prepared rope for firing a cannon. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *macche*. — O. F. *mesche*, *meiche* (F. *mèche*), wick of a candle, match to fire a gun, 'match of a lamp'; Cot. — Late L. *myxa* (= Gk. *μύξα*); Late L. *myxus*, the nozzle of a lamp, through which the wick protrudes; also, a wick. — Gk. *μύξα*, the nozzle of a lamp; older senses being (1) mucus (2) nostril. Allied to **Mucus**. Der. *match-lock*, the lock of a gun holding a match; hence, the gun itself.

Mate (1), a companion. (O. Low G.) M. E. *mate*, a fellow (Prompt. Parv.); Low G. *mate*, mate (Lübben); *maat* (Bremen); M. Du. *maat*, 'a mate,' Hexham; Du. *maat*. † O. H. G. *gi-mazzo*, a meat-companion, mess-mate. Cf. Goth. *matjan*, to eat, *mat*s, food. See **Meat**.

Mate (2), to check-mate, confound. (F.

MATRIMONY

— Pers. & Arab.) From the game of chess. *Check-mate* means 'the king is dead'; cf. M. F. *eschec et mat*, 'check-mate'; Cot. [Here *et* is not wanted.] Godefroy has '*mat du roi*,' i. e. death of the king. — Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead, check-mate. — Pers. *shāh*, king (see **Check**); *māt*, he is dead, from Arab. root *māla*, he died. Cf. Heb. *mūth*, to die. ¶ Hence Turk. and Pers. *māt*, astonished, confounded, amazed, receiving check-mate; F. *mat*, 'mated, quelled, subdued,' Cot.; M. E. *mate*, confounded.

Material, substantial. (F. — L.) O. F. *materiel*. — L. *materiālis*, adj., formed from *materia*, matter. See **Matter**.

Maternal (F. — L.) F. *maternel*. — Late L. *māternālis*. — L. *māternus*, belonging to a mother. — L. *māter*, mother; cognate with **Mother**.

Mathematic, pertaining to the science of number. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *mathe-matique*. — L. *mathēmaticus*. — Gk. *μαθηματικός*, disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences, esp. to mathematics. — Gk. *μαθηματ-*, stem of *μάθημα*, a lesson. — Gk. *μαθη-σονται*, future of *μαθήσκειν*, to learn.

Matins, **Mattins**, morning prayers. (F. — L.) F. *matins*, a pl. sb. from F. *matin*, morning, orig. an adj. — L. *mātū-tinum*, acc. of *mātūtinus*, adj., belonging to the morning. Cf. Ital. *matino*, morning. — L. *Mātūta*, the goddess of dawn, as if from a masc. **mātūtus*, with the sense of 'early,' or 'timely.'

Matrass, a long-necked glass bottle; in chemistry. (F.) F. *matras*; also (in Cot.) *matrac*, *matras*, *matelas*; Span. *matras*. Perhaps Arabic; see **Devic**.

Matricide, murderer of a mother. (F. — L.) F. *matricide*, adj., 'mother-killing'; Cot. — L. *mātrīcida*, a matricide. — L. *mātri-*, decl. stem of *māter*, mother; *cadere*, to slay; see **Mother**, **Cæsura**. ¶ We also use *matricide* to represent L. *mātrīcidium*, the slaying of a mother.

matriculate, to enrol in a college. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *mātrīculāre*, to enrol; a coined word. — L. *mātrīcula*, a register; dimin. of *mātrix* (stem *mātrīc-*), meaning (1) a breeding animal, (2) womb, matrix, (3) a public register, roll, list, lit. parent-stock. See **matrix** (below).

matrimony. (F. — L.) O. F. *matrimonie*. — L. *mātrīmōnium*, marriage, lit. motherhood. — L. *mātri-*, decl. stem of *māter*, mother; with suffix *-mōn-īo*.

MATRIX

matrix, the womb, cavity or mould. (L.) *L. mātrix*, a breeding animal, the womb. — *L. māttri-*, for *māter*, mother.

matron, a married woman. (F. — L.) *F. matrone*. — *L. mātrōna*; extended from *mātr-*, stem of *mater*, a mother.

Matter (1), substance. (F. — L.) *M. E. matere*, *materie*. — *O. F. matere*, *matiere* (*F. matière*). — *L. māteria*, stuff, materials, useful for building, &c. Brugm. i. § 407.

matter (2), pus, a fluid in abscesses. (F. — L.) The same word as **matter** (1); see Littre, s. v. *matière*, § 8.

Mattins; see **Matins**.

Mattock. (E.) *A. S. mattuc*. Cf. *W. matog*, a mattock, hoe; Gael. *madag*, a pickaxe; Russ. *matuika*, Lithuan. *matikkas*, mattock (from Teutonic); see **Mason**.

Mattress. (F. — Arab.) *O. F. mate-ras*; Picard and Walloon *matras*; *F. matelas*. Cf. Span. *al-madrague*, a mattress; where *al* is the Arab. def. art. — Arab. *matrah*, a situation, place, a place where anything is thrown; this word came to mean also anything hastily thrown down, hence, something to lie upon, a bed (Devic). — Arab. root *taraha*, he threw prostrate.

Mature, ripe. (L.) *L. mātūrus*, ripe.

Matutinal, pertaining to the morning. (L.) *L. mātūtinus*, adj., belonging to the morning. See **Matins**.

Maudlin, sickly sentimental. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) Orig. 'shedding tears of penitence,' like Mary Magdalen. From *M. E. Maudelein*, the same as *Magdelaine*. — *O. F. Maudeleine, Magdeleine*. — *L. Magdalēnē*. — Gk. *Μαγδαληνή*, i. e. belonging to Magdala; Luke viii. 2. — Heb. *migdol*, a tower; whence *Magdala* as a proper name.

Maugre, in spite of. (F. — L.) The proper sense is 'ill will,' as in P. Plowman, B. vi. 242. — *O. F. malgre, maugre*, lit. ill will; but also with sense 'in spite of.' — *O. F. mal*, ill; *gre, gret*, a pleasant thing. — *L. malus*, bad; *grātum*, neut. of *grātus*, pleasing.

Maul, to beat grievously. (F. — L.) *M. E. mallen*, to strike with a mall, or mace; from *M. E. malle*, sb., a mall, mace; see **Mall** (1).

Maulstick, a stick used by painters to steady the hand. (G.) *G. malerstock*, lit. 'painter's stick.' — *G. maler*, a painter, from *malern*, to paint; *stock*, a stick. *Malen* was orig. to mark, from *G. mahl*, *O. H. G. māl*, a mark, point of time; see **Meal** (2) and **Stook**.

MAXILLAR

Maund (1), a basket. (E.) *A. S. mand*, a basket; in MSS. of the 8th century. † *Du. mand*; prov. *G. mand, mande, manne* (whence *F. manne*); *E. Fries. mande*.

Maund (2), a (very variable) weight. (Arab.) Arab. *mann*; Pers. *man*. Cf. Heb. *māneh*, Gk. *μῶν*. See **Yule**.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday. (F. — L.; and E.) *Maundy* is *M. E. maundee*, a command, used with esp. reference to the text '*Mandatum novum*,' John xiii. 34. The 'new commandment' is 'that ye love one another'; but in old times it was applied to the particular form of devotion to others exemplified by Christ, when washing His disciples' feet (on the first *Maundy Thursday*). See my note to P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140. This *M. E. maundee* = *O. F. mande*, that which is commanded; from *L. mandātum*, a mandate, command. ¶ Not connected with *maund*. Cf. *O. H. G. mandāt*, the washing of feet (Otfrid); from *L. mandātum*.

Mausoleum, a magnificent tomb. (L. — Gk.) *L. mausōleum*, a splendid tomb, orig. the tomb of Mausōlus. — Gk. *Μαυσωλεῖον*; from *Μαῦσολος*, Mausōlus, a king of Caria.

Mauve, mallow colour. (F. — L.) *F. mauve*, a mallow. — *L. malua*, mallow. See **Mallow**.

Mavis, the song-thrush. (F. — C. ?) *M. E. mavis*. — *F. mauvis*, a throstle; cf. Span. *malvis*, a thrush. Perhaps Celtic; cf. Biet. *milfid, milvid*, a mavis, also *milchoid* (at Vannes); Corn. *melhues*, *O. Corn. melhuet*, a lark.

Mavourneen, my darling. (Irish.) From Irish *mo, my*; and *mhúirnin*, mutated form of *muirnin*, darling, from *muirn*, affection. (*Mh = v*.)

Maw, stomach. (E.) *M. E. mawe*. *A. S. maga*. † *Du. maag*, *Icel. magi*, *Swed. mage*, *Dan. mave, G. mager*.

Mawlish, squeamish. (Scand.; with *E. suffix*.) The older sense is loathsome, lit. 'maggoty.' Formed, with *E. suffix -ish*, from *M. E. mawk, mauk*, a maggot, a contracted form of *M. E. mæwk*, a maggot. — *Icel. mækk*, *Dan. maddik*, a maggot (whence Norw. *makk = E. mawk*). Derived from the form which appears as *A. S. mæða*, *Du. G. made*, maggot. See **Moth**.

Maxillar, Maxillary, belonging to the jawbone. (L.) *L. maxillāris*, adj.; from *maxilla*, jaw-bone.

MAXIM

Maxim, a proverb. (F. — L.) F. *maxime*. — L. *maxima*, for *maxima sententiārum*, an opinion of the greatest importance, chief of opinions, hence a maxim (Duc.). Orig. fem. of *maximus*, greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.

maximum. (L.) Neut. of *maximus*, greatest (above).

May (1), I am able, I am free to do. (E.) Pres. t. *may*, pt. t. *might*; the infin. (not in use) should take the form *mow*. M. E. *mowen*, infin.; pres. t. *may*; pt. t. *mighte*. A. S. *mugan*, to be able; pres. t. *mag*; pt. t. *mihte*. (Here *mag* is the old perfect of a strong verb.) + O. Sax. *mugan*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mahta*; Icel. *mega*, pres. *mā*, pt. *mātti*; Du. *mogen*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mogt*; Dan. pres. *maa*, pt. *maatte*; Swed. pres. *må*, pt. *måtte*; G. *mögen*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mochte*; Goth. *magan*, pres. *mag*, pt. *mahta*; Russ. *moche*, to be able, pres. *mogu*; cf. Gk. *μῆχρη*, means.

May (2), the fifth month. (F. — L.) O. F. *Mai*. — L. *Maius*, May.

Mayor. (F. — L.) M. E. *maire*. — F. *maire*. — L. *maior*, nom. greater; see **Major** (above). ¶ *Mayor* is a late spelling, introduced in the middle of the 16th century; it answers to O. F. *maior*, from L. *maiorē*, acc.; cf. Span. *mayor*.

Mayweed, *Anthemis cotula*. (E.) Formerly *mathe-weed*; from A. S. *magþa*.

Maze. (E.) M. E. *mase*; we also find M. E. *masen*, to confuse. The A. S. **masian* appears in the comp. pp. *ā-masod*. Cf. Norweg. *masa-st* (where *-st* is reflexive), to lose one's senses and begin to dream, *masa*, to pore over a thing, also to prate, chatter; Icel. *masa*, to prate, chatter; Swed. dial. *masa*, to bask in the sun, to be lazy, lounge about. Cf. E. *in a mase* = in a dreamy perplexity. The orig. sense seems to have been 'to be lost in thought', dream or pore over a thing, whence the idea of 'perplexity' for the sb.

Mazer, a large drinking-bowl. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *maser*. — A. F. *maser* (Bozon); O. F. *masere*, a bowl of maple-wood, also of metal. — O. H. G. *masar*, mark in wood, also maple. + Icel. *mösur*, a maple-tree, spotted wood; whence *mösur-bolli*, a mazer-bowl, so called because made of maple-wood; the maple-wood was called *mösurr* or 'spot-wood' from its being covered with spots. But the word for spot is only preserved in

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other languages, as in M. H. G. *mase*, a spot, and in E. *Measles*, q. v.

Masurka, a dance. (Pol.) From Pol. *Mazurka*, lit. a woman of Massovia or Mazovia, a province of Poland containing Warsaw. Similarly, *polku* means 'a Polish woman'; and secondly, a dance.

Mazard, the head. (F. — O. H. G.) From *mazer*, a bowl; see **Maser**.

Me. (E.) A. S. *mē* (also *mec*, in the accusative only). + Du. *mij*; Icel. *mēr*, dat., *mik*, acc.; Swed. Dan. *mig*; Goth. *mis*, dat., *mik*, acc.; G. *mir*, dat., *mich*, acc. For the stem, cf. Corn. and Bret. *me*; Irish, Gael. *W. mí*; L. *mihī*, dat., *mē*, acc.; Gk. *μοί*, *ἐμοί*, dat., *μέ*, *ἐμέ*, acc.; Skt. *mahyam*, *me*, dat., *mām*, *mā*, acc.

Mead (1), a drink made from honey. (E.) M. E. *mede*. A. S. *medu*, *meodu*. + Du. *mede*, Icel. *mjóðr*, Dan. *miðd*, Swed. *mjöd*, G. *meth*; also Irish *mid*, W. *medd*, Lith. *middus*, Russ. *med'*, Gk. *μέθυ*; Skt. *madhu*, sweet, also as sb., honey, sugar. Idg. type **medhu*, Brugm. ii. § 104. Cf. Lith. *medūs*, honey.

Mead (2), a meadow. (E.) So called because 'mown'. M. E. *mede*. A. S. *mēd*, a mead. [Allied to prov. E. *math*, a mowing, as in *aftermath*, and A. S. *māwan*, to mow; G. *mahd*, a mowing, M. H. G. *māt*, a mowing, a mead.] Cf. M. H. G. *mate*, a meadow, Swiss *matt*, a meadow (as in *Zermatt*, *Andermatt*). Also Gk. *ἀμῶρος*, a harvest, *ἀμῶν*, to mow. See **Mow** (1).

meadow. (E.) This fuller form is due to the inflected form (dat. *mēdwe*) of A. S. *mēd*, a mead.

Meagre, thin. (F. — L.) M. E. *meagre*. — F. *maigre*. — L. *macrum*, acc. of *macer*, thin, lean; whence A. S. *mæger*, Icel. *magr*, Dan. Swed. G. *nager*, thin, were perhaps borrowed at an early period (unless cognate). Cf. Gk. *μακρός*, long.

Meal (1), ground grain. (E.) M. E. *mele*. A. S. *melu*, *meolo*. + Du. *meel*, Icel. *mjöl*, Dan. *meel*, Swed. *mjöl*, G. *mehl*. Teut. type **melwom*, neut. All from Idg. root MEL, to grind, as in O. Irish *mel-im*, Ch. Slav. *mel-ję*, I grind; the 2nd grade is Teut. **mal*, to grind, as in Icel. *mala*, Goth. *malan*, O. H. G. *malan*, to grind, cognate with Lith. *malti*, L. *molere*.

Meal (2), a repast. (E.) M. E. *mele*. A. S. *mēl*, (1) a time, portion of time, stated time; (hence a common meal at a stated time, not a hastily snatched repast). + Du. *maal*, (1) time, (2) meal; Icel. *mél*,

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measure, time, meal; Dan. *maal*, Swed. *mål*, measure, meal; Goth. *mēl*, a time; G. *mahl*, a meal, *māl*, time. From Idg. $\sqrt{\text{ME(M)}}$; cf. *Mete* and *Moon*. See *Prellwitz*, s.v. *μέδομαι*.

Mean (1), to have in the mind, intend. (E.) M. E. *menen*. A. S. *mēnan*, to intend. + Du. *meenen*, Dan. *mene*, Swed. *mēna*, G. *meinen*. Cf. the sb. seen in O. H. G. *meina*, thought, allied to *minni*, memory. See *Mind*.

Mean (2), common. (E.) M. E. *mena*. A. S. *māne*, usually *ge-māne*, common; O. Fries. *mēne*, common. See *Common*. ¶ The peculiar sense of base, vile, may be due to A. S. *māne*, wicked, false, evil; from A. S. *mān*, wickedness. Cf. Icel. *meinn*, mean, hurtful, from *mein*, a hurt; M. H. G. *mein*, false (cf. G. *mein-eid*, perjury).

Mean (3), intermediate. (F.—L.) A. F. *meien* (F. *moyen*).—L. *mediānus*, extended form from *medius*, middle; see *Mid*. Der. *mean*, sb., common in pl. *means*.

Mean (4), to lament. (E.) In M. N. D. v. 1. 330 (ed. 1623). A. S. *mēnan*, to bemoan; see *Moan*. So also, probably, in *Merch. Ven.* iii. 5. 82.

Meander, a winding course. (L.—Gk.) L. *Meander*.—Gk. *Μαίανδρος*, a winding stream; *Pliny*, v. 29.

Measles, a contagious fever accompanied by small red spots on the skin. (E.) 'Rougeolle, the measles;' Cot. M. E. *maseles* (14th cent.). From A. S. *mæsele*, a spot (*Toller*). Cf. Du. *masele*, measles; also called *masel-sucht*, 'measell-sickness,' *Hexham*. The lit. sense is 'small spots'; cf. M. Du. *maesche*, *masche*, *maschel*, 'a spot, blot,' *Hexham*. The orig. word occurs in M. H. G. *mase*, O. H. G. *māsa*, a spot. See *Maser*. ¶ Wholly unconnected with M. E. *mesel*, a leper, which merely meant orig. 'a wretch,' from O. F. *mesel*, L. *misellus*, from L. *miser*, wretched.

Measure. (F.—L.) M. E. *mesure*.—O. F. *mesure*.—L. *mensūra*, measure.—L. *mensur*, pp. of *mētīri*, to measure. See *Brugm.* ii. § 771.

Meat. (E.) M. E. *mete*. A. S. *mete* (for **matīa*). + Icel. *matr*, Dan. *mad*, Swed. *mat*, Goth. *matr*, O. H. G. *mas*, food. Cf. L. *mandere*, to chew.

Mechanic, pertaining to machines. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *mechanike*, in the sense 'mechanic art.'—O. F. *mechanique*,

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mechanical.—L. *mēchanica*.—Gk. *μηχανική*, science of machines.—Gk. *μηχανή*, a device, machine. See *Machine*.

Medal. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *medaille*.—Ital. *medaglia* (Low L. *medālia*, *medalla*, a small coin).—Late L. **metāllea*, adj. fem.—L. *metallum*, metal. See *Metal*.

Meddle. (F.—L.) M. E. *medlen*, simply in the sense 'to mix.'—A. F. *medler*; O. F. *meller*, *mesler*, to mix (F. *mêler*).—Late L. *misculāre*, to mix; cf. L. *miscellus*, mixed.—L. *miscere*, to mix. See *Miscellaneous*.

Mediate, adj., acting by or as a means. (L.) From L. *mediātus*, pp. of *mediāre*, to be in the middle (*Palladius*).—L. *medius*, middle. See *Medium*. Der. *mediat-ion*, *mediat-or*.

Medio, a kind of clover. (L.—Gk.) L. *medica*.—Gk. *Μήδικη*, Median grass; fem. of *Μήδικός*, belonging to *Media*.

Medicine, a remedy. (F.—L.) O. F. *medecine*.—L. *medicina*.—L. *medicus*, a physician.—L. *medēri*, to heal. Cf. Zend *madh*, to treat medically. Der. *medical*, Late L. *medicālis*, from *medicus* (above); *medicate*.

Medieval, relating to the Middle Ages. (L.) Also written *medieval*. Coined from L. *medi-us*, middle; *æu-um*, age; see *Medium* and *Age*.

Mediocre, middling. (F.—L.) F. *médiocre*.—L. *mediocrem*, acc. of *mediocris*, middling; formed from *medi-us*, middle. See *Medium*.

Meditate. (L.) From pp. of L. *meditāri*, to ponder. Cf. Gk. *μέδομαι*, I attend to. *Brugm.* i. § 591.

Mediterranean, inland, said of a sea. (L.) L. *mediterrāne-us*, situate in the middle of the land.—L. *medi-us*, middle; *terra*, land; see *Medium* and *Terrace*.

Medium. (L.) L. *medium*, the midst, also a means; neut. of *medius*, middle. Allied to *Mid*.

Medlar. (F.—L.—Gk.) The name of a tree, bearing fruit formerly called *medles*. M. E. *medler*, the tree, also called *medle-tree* (A. F. *medle* = O. F. *mesle*).—O. F. *mesle*, a medlar (whence *meslier*, the tree); Gascon *mesplo*.—L. *mespilum*.—Gk. *μέσπιλον*, a medlar (whence also F. *néfle*).

Medley, confusion, mixture. (F.—L.) M. E. *medlee*.—A. F. *medlee*; O. F. *medle*,

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melle, mesle (fem. *medlee, mellee, meslee*), pp. of the verb *medler*, to mix, confuse. See *Meddle*. The fem. form *medlee* = F. *mélle*.

Medullar, belonging to the marrow. (L.) *L. medullaris*, adj. — *L. medulla*, marrow.

Meed. (E.) M. E. *mede, meed*. — A. S. *mæd*, beside *meord* (with *r* for older *s*). + G. *miethe*, hire; Goth. *mizdō*; Russ. *mz'la*, Gk. *μισθός*, pay, Pers. *muzd*, wages. Idg. types **meisdhā*, **mizdhā*, **misdhos*. Brugm. i. § 226.

Meek. (Scand.) M. E. *meke, meek*; spelt *meoc*, Ormulum, 667. — Icel. *mjúkr*, soft, agile, meek, mild; N. Fries. *mjock*, Swed. *mjuk*, Dan. *myg*, soft. Cf. Du. *muik*; Goth. **mūks*, in comp. *mūka-mōdei*, gentleness. Teut. types **meukos*, **mūkos*.

Meerschaum, a substance used for making pipes. (G.) *G. meerschaum*, lit. sea-foam (because it is white and light). — G. *meer*, lake, sea; *schaum*, foam, lit. scum; see *Mere* (1) and *Soum*.

Meet (1), fit. M. E. *mete*. A. S. *gemet*, meet, fit (the prefix *ge-* making no difference). — A. S. *melan*, to mete. Cf. *G. mässig*, frugal, from *messen*, to mete. See *Mete*.

Meet (2), to encounter, find, assemble. (E.) M. E. *meten*. O. Merc. *mōetan*; A. S. *mēlan*, to find, meet (for **mōtian*). Formed by mutation from A. S. *mōt*, a meeting, assembly. + Icel. *mæta, mæta*, from *mōt*; Goth. *gamōt-jan*, Swed. *möta*, Dan. *møde*, to meet. See *Moot*.

Megatherium, a fossil quadruped, (Gk.) Lit. 'great wild beast.' — Gk. *μέγα-ς*, great; *θηρίον*, dimin. of *θήρ*, a wild beast.

megalosaurus. (Gk.) Lit. 'great lizard.' — Gk. *μέγας*, decl. stem allied to *μέγα-ς*, great; *σαῦρος*, a lizard.

Megrim, a pain affecting one side of the head. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *migraine*, 'the megrim'; Cot. — Late L. *hēmigræna*, megrim. — Gk. *ἡμικράνιον*, half of the skull. — Gk. *ἡμ-*, half; *κράνιον*, cranium.

Melancholy, sadness. (F.—L.—Gk.) Supposed to be due to an excess of 'black bile.' M. E. *melancolie*. — O. F. *melancolie*. — L. *melancholia*. — Gk. *μελαγχολία*, melancholy. — Gk. *μελάγχολος*, jaundiced. — Gk. *μέλαν*, stem of *μέλας*, black; *χολή*, bile, gall, cognate with E. *gall*.

Melilot, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *melilot* (Cot.). — L. *melilotos*. — Gk. *μελίλωτος*, *μελίλωτον*, a kind of clover, named

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from the honey in it. — Gk. *μέλι*, honey; *λωτός*, lotus, clover.

Meliorate, to make better. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *meliorare*, to make better. — L. *melior*, better. + Gk. *μᾶλλον*, rather, comp. of *μᾶλα*, adv., very much.

Mellifluous, sweet. (L.) Lit. 'flowing sweetly,' 'flowing like honey.' — L. *melli-*, decl. stem of *mel*, honey; *fluus*, flowing, from *fluere*, to flow; see *Fluent*. Cf. Gk. *μέλι*, Goth. *milith*, Irish *mil*, W. *ml̥l*, honey.

Mellow, fully ripe. (E.) M. E. *melwe*, orig. soft, pulpy. Pegge notes that, in Derbyshire, a *mellow* apple or pear is called a *mealy* one; and *mellow* may be an adjectival use of *meal*. The M. E. *melwe* may represent A. S. *melw-*, as in *melwe*, dat. of *melu*, meal. Cf. Du. *malsch*, Low G. *mals*, soft, mellow; from Teut. **malan-*, to grind; see *Meal* (1). Note also Du. *molmen*, to moulder, *mul*, soft; Goth. *gamalwīths*, crushed; Du. *mollig*, soft. See Franch, s. v. *mollig*. ¶ Perhaps confused with O. Merc. *meawe*, tender (Mat. xxiv. 32); A. S. *mearu*, G. *mürbe*, mellow.

Melocotone, a quince, a pear grafted on a quince. (Span.—L.—Gk.) In Nares. Span. *melocoton* (Pineda). — Late L. *melum cotoneum* (Ducange). — Gk. *μήλον Κυδωνιον*, a quince. See *Quince*.

Melodrama. (F.—Gk.) Formerly *melodrame*. — F. *melodrame*, acting, with songs. — Gk. *μέλο-ς*, a song; *δράμα*, an action, drama; see *Drama*.

melody. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *melodie*. — L. *melodia*. — Gk. *μελωδία*, a singing. — Gk. *μελωδός*, adj., musical. — Gk. *μέλο-ς*, a song; *ὕδῃ*, a song, ode; see *Ode*.

Melon, a fruit. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *melon*. — L. *melōnem*, acc. of *mēlō*, an apple-shaped melon. — Gk. *μήλον*, an apple, also applied to other fruits. Cf. L. *malum*, apple, prob. borrowed from Gk.

Melt. (E.) M. E. *mellen*, pt. t. *malt*, pp. *molten*. A. S. *meltan*, pt. t. *mealt*. + Gk. *μέλδew*, to melt. Allied to Skt. *mydu*, O. Slavonic *mladu*, soft; Brugm. i. § 580, ii. § 690. (✓MEL.) See *Mild*.

Member. (F.—L.) F. *membre*. — L. *membrum*, a member. Brugm. i. § 875.

membrane. (F.—L.) F. *membrane*. — L. *membrāna*, a skin covering a member of the body, a membrane. — L. *membrum*.

Memento, a memorial. (L.) L. *memento* (Lake xxiii. 42), remember me;

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imperative of *memini*, I remember; Brugm. ii. § 846. (✓MEN.)

Memory. (F.—L.) M. E. *memorie*. — A. F. *memorie*; F. *mémoire*. — L. *memoria*, memory. — L. *memor*, mindful, remembering. This L. *memor* appears to be a reduplicated form; cf. Gk. *μέμ-μep-ος*, anxious, *μέμ-υρα*, care, thought. Allied to Skt. *smṛ*, to remember. (✓SMER.)

memoir, a record. (F.—L.) Commoner in the pl. *memoirs*. — O. F. *memoires*, notes for remembrance, records; pl. of *memoire*, memory (above).

Menace. (F.—L.) O. F. *menace*. — L. pl. *minācia*, threats. — L. *mināc*, stem of *minax*, full of threatenings, also, projecting forward. — L. *mina*, things projecting forward, hanging over and ready to fall, hence threats. — L. *-minēre*, as in *ē-minēre*, to project, jut out.

Menagerie, a place for keeping wild animals. (F.—L.) F. *ménagerie*, orig. a place for keeping household animals (Brachet). — F. *ménager*, to keep house. — F. *ménage*, O. F. *mesnage*, a household. — O. F. *mesnee*, *meisnee*, *maisnee*, a family; the same word as Late L. *mansnada*, *mainada*, *masnada*, Ital. *masnada*, a family (answering to a Lat. type **mansión-āta*). — L. *mansion*, stem of *mansio*, an abiding, abode; see *Mansion*.

Mend. (F.—L.) M. E. *menden*, short for M. E. *amenden*, to amend, by loss of *a*; see *Amend*.

Mendacity. (L.) From L. *mendācitās*, falsehood. — L. *mendāc*, stem of *mendax*, false.

Mendicant, a beggar. (L.) L. *mendīcant*, stem of pres. pt. of *mendīcare*, to beg. — L. *mendicus*, beggarly, poor.

Menial, one of a household, servile. (F.—L.) Properly an adj.; M. E. *meyneal*, as 'her meyneal chirche' = the church of their household, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 5. — O. F. *mesnee*, *meisnee*, a household; whence M. E. *meinee*, *mainee*, a household, troop, retinue, once a common word; with suffix *-al*. See *Menagerie*.

Miniver, **Miniver**, a kind of fur. (F.—L.) M. E. *meniuver* (*meniver*). — O. F. *menu ver*, *menu vair*, miniver; lit. 'little vair.' — O. F. *menu*, small, from L. *minūtus*, small; *vair*, a fur, from L. *variatus*, variegated. See *Minute* and *Vair*.

Menses. (L.) L. *mensēs*, monthly discharges; pl. of *mensis*, a month. Allied to *Month*.

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menstruous. (L.) From L. *menstruus*, monthly. — L. *mensis*, a month.

menstruum. (L.) Late L. *menstruum*, a solvent; a word in alchemy; from the notion of some connexion of its action with the phases of the moon.

Mensuration, measuring. (L.) From L. *mensuratio*, a measuring. — L. *mensurātus*, pp. of *mensurare*, to measure. — L. *mensūra*, measure; see *Measure*.

Mental. (F.—L.) F. *mental*. — Late L. *mentālis*, mental. — L. *ment*, stem of *mens*, mind. Brugm. i. § 431 (2).

mention, a notice. (F.—L.) F. *mention*. — L. acc. *mentīonem*. — L. *menti*, decl. stem of *mens*, mind (above).

Mentor, an adviser. (Gk.) Gk. *Μέντωρ*, Mentor (Homer, Od. ii); explained as 'adviser'; cf. L. *monitor* (Vaniček). See *Monition*.

Mephitis, a pestilential exhalation. (L.) L. *mephitis* (Vergil).

Mercantile, commercial. (F.—L.) M. F. *mercantil*, 'merchantly'; Cot. — Late L. *mercantilīs*. — L. *mercant*, stem of pres. pt. of *mercāri*, to trade. — L. *merc*, stem of *merx*, merchandise. Cf. Gk. *μάρτυειν*, to seize (Prellwitz).

mercenary. (F.—L.) F. *mercenaire*. — L. *mercēnārius*, older form *mercennārius*, a hireling. For **merced-nārius*; from *merced*, stem of *mercēs*, pay. — L. *merc*, stem of *merx*, merchandise.

mercier. (F.—L.) F. *mercier*, lit. 'a trader.' — Late L. *mercērius*, a trader. — L. *merc*, stem of *merx*, merchandise.

merchandise. (F.—L.) M. E. *marchandise*. — F. *marchandise*, merchant's wares. — F. *marchand*, a merchant (below).

merchant. (F.—L.) M. E. *marchant*. — M. F. *marchant* (F. *marchand*). — L. *mercant*, stem of pres. pt. of *mercāri*, to trade; see *Mercantile*.

mercury, quicksilver. (F.—L.) M. E. *mercurie*, quicksilver, named after the planet Mercury. — A. F. *Mercurie*; F. *mercure*. — L. *Mercurium*, acc. of *Mercurius*, Mercury, god of traffic. — L. *merc*, stem of *merx*, merchandise.

mercy. (F.—L.) F. *merci*; O. F. *mercit*. — L. *mercēdem*, acc. of *mercēs*; see *Mercenary*.

Mere (t), a lake. (E.) M. E. *mere*. A. S. *mere*, sea, lake, m.; orig. type **mari*. n. + Du. *meer*; Icel. *mar*, sea; G. *meer*, sea; Goth. *marci*, Russ. *more*, Lithuan.

MERE

màrès, pl., W. *mòr*, Gael. Irish *muir*, L. *mare*, sea.

Mere (2), pure, simple. (L.) L. *merus*, pure, unmixed (as wine).

Merelles, a game. (F.) From F. *merelle*, a counter; Low L. *merellus*. Of unknown origin.

Meretricious, alluring by false show. (L.) L. *meretrici* us, pertaining to a courtesan; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *meretric-*, stem of *meretrix*, a courtesan. — L. *merèrè*, to gain, receive hire.

Merge, to sink, plunge under water. (L.) L. *mergere*, to dip. + Skt. *majj*, to dip, bathe. Brugm. i. § 816.

Meridian, pertaining to mid-day. (F. — L.) O. F. *merilien*. — L. *meridiānus*. — L. *meridiēs*, mid-day; formed from the old locative *meri-diēs*, as if meaning 'in the clear day', from L. *merus*, clear, *diēs*, day; but really for **medi-diēs*, from *medius*, mid. Brugm. i. § 87 (7).

Merino, a variety of sheep. (Span. — L.) Span. *merino*, roving from pasture to pasture. — Span. *merino*, an inspector of sheep-walks. — Late L. *mājorinus*, a major-domo, steward of a household; cf. Late L. *mājorālis*, a head-shepherd. From L. *māior*, greater; see **Major**.

Merit, excellence, worth. (F. — L.) M. E. *merite*. — O. F. *merite*. — L. *meritum*, a thing deserved; orig. neut. of *meritus*, pp. of *merere*, to deserve; orig. 'to receive as a share,' if it is allied to Gk. *mépos*, a share, *μείποιμαι*, I receive a share.

Merle, a blackbird. (F. — L.) O. F. *merle*. — L. *merula*, a blackbird. Cf. W. *myrvalch*, a blackbird. See **Titmouse**.

merlin, a kind of hawk. (F. — L. ?) M. E. *merlion*. — M. F. *esmerillon*, *emerillon*, 'the hawk termed a merlin;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *smerlo*, a kind of hawk. Prob. from L. *merula*, a blackbird; the initial *s* being unoriginal (Diez).

Mermaid. (E.) M. E. *mermaid*. — A. S. *mere*, sea, lake; *mægdén*, maiden.

Merry. (E.) M. E. *merie*, *mirie*. A. S. *myrge*, *myrige* (*mirige*), merry. Cf. O. H. G. *murg-fāri*, fragile, transitory; Gk. *βραχύς*, short; so that A. S. *myrge* (for **murgjos*) means 'lasting a short time,' and so 'making the time short.' Cf. Goth. *gamaurgjan*, to shorten. Brugm. ii. § 104. Der. *mirth*.

Mesentery. (L. — Gk.) L. *mesenterium*. — Gk. *μεσεντήριον*, a membrane in the midst of the intestines. — Gk. *més-os*,

METAL

middle, cognate with L. *medius*; *ἐντρεπov*, entrail. See **Mid** and **Entrail**.

Mesh, the opening between the threads of a net. (E.) M. E. *maske*. A. S. *max* (= **masc*, by the common interchange of *sc* and *cs* = *x*); cf. A. S. *mascre*, a mesh, dimin. form. + Du. *maas*, Icel. *möskví*, Dan. *maske*, Swed. *maska*, G. *masche*, W. *masg*. Orig. sense 'a knot,' from the knots in a net; cf. Lithuan. *maugas*, a knot, *magstas*, a knitting-needle, allied to *megsti*, verb (pres. t. *meag-u*), to knot, weave nets. From an Idg. root **mezg*, to weave. Brugm. i. § 816 (2).

Mesmerise, to operate on the nervous system of a patient. (G.) Named from *Mesmer*, a German physician (about 1766).

Mess (1), a dish of meat, portion of food. (F. — L.) M. E. *messe*. — O. F. *mes*, a dish, course at table (now spelt *mets*, badly). Cf. Ital. *messo*, a course at table. — O. F. *mes*, that which is sent, pp. of *mettre*, to send. — L. *missum*, acc. (or neut.) of *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send; in late Lat., to place. See **Missile**.

Mess (2), a mixture, disorder. (E.) A corruption of the older form *mesh*, which again stands for *mask*, sb. 'Mescolare, to mix, to mash, to mesh;' Florio. 'Mescolanza, a medlie, a mesh, a mixture;' id. See **Mash**.

Message. (F. — L.) F. *message*. — Late L. *missaticum*, a message. — L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send. Der. *messenger*, with inserted *n*, for M. E. *message*, formed from *message* with suffix *-er*.

Messiah, the anointed one. (Heb.) Heb. *māshīakh*, anointed. — Heb. *māshakh*, to anoint.

Message, a dwelling-house with offices. (F. — L.) M. E. *mesuage*. — A. F. *mesuage*, a manor-house; Low L. *messuāgium*, *mansuāgium*. — Late L. *mansionāticum*, a mansion; prob. shortened by confusion with *mansaticum*, acc. of *mansaticus*, a mansion. — L. *mansionem*, acc. of *mansio*, a mansion; confused with Late L. *mansa*, with a like sense and origin. See **Mansion** and **Manse**.

Meta, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *μέτα*, prep., among, with, after; as a prefix, it commonly signifies 'change.' + Goth. *miith*. A. S. *mid*, G. *mi*, with; Icel. *með*.

Metal. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *metal*. — O. F. *metal*. — L. *metallum*, a mine, metal. — Gk. *μέταλλον*, a cave, mine, mineral,

metal. Allied to *μεταλλάω*, I search after, explore.

metallurgy, a working in metals. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *metallurgie*. = Late L. *metallurgia*. = Gk. *μεταλλουργός*, adj., working in metals. = Gk. *μέταλλο-ν*, metal; *ἔργον*, work; see **Work**. ¶ L. *ū* = Gk. *ου* < *οε*.

Metamorphosis, transformation. (L.—Gk.) L. *metamorphōsis*. = Gk. *μεταμόρφωσις*, a change of form. = Gk. *μετά*, here denoting 'change'; and *μορφή*, I form, from *μορφή*, sb., shape.

Metaphor. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *metaphore*, 'metaphor'; Cot. = L. *metaphora*. = Gk. *μεταφορά*, a transferring of a word from its literal signification. = Gk. *μεταφέρειν*, to transfer. = Gk. *μετά*, signifying 'change'; *φέρειν*, to bear; see **Bear** (1).

Metaphrase. (Gk.) From Gk. *μετάφρασις*, a paraphrasing; lit. change of phrase. = Gk. *μετά*, signifying 'change'; and *φράσις*, a phrase; see **Phrase**.

Metaphysics, the science of mind. (L.—Gk.) Formerly also *metaphysic*. = L. *metaphysica*, neut. pl. metaphysics. = Gk. *μετά τὰ φυσικά*, after physics; because the study was supposed to follow that of physics or natural science.

Metathesis. (L.—Gk.) L. *metathesis*. = Gk. *μετάθεσις*, transposition. = Gk. *μετά*, implying 'change'; *θέσις*, a placing; see **Thesis**.

Mete, to measure. (E.) M. E. *meten*. A. S. *metan*, to measure. † Du. *meten*, Icel. *meta* (to value), Swed. *mätta*, Goth. *mitan*, G. *messen*. Cf. L. *modus*, measure, Gk. *μέτρον*, I provide for. (✓MED.)

Metempsychosis, transmigration of souls. (Gk.) Gk. *μετεμψύχωσις*. = Gk. *μετεμψύχω*, I make the soul pass from one body to another. = Gk. *μετ-ά*, denoting 'change'; *ἐν-* (for *ἐν*), in, into; *ψυχή*, the soul. See **Psychical**.

Meteor. (F.—Gk.) M. F. *meteore*, 'a meteor'; Cot. = Gk. *μετέωρον*, a meteor; neut. of adj. *μετέωρος*, raised above the earth, soaring in air. = Gk. *μετά*, among; **ἀφορος*, prob. from *δείρειν*, to lift (see **Prellwitz**).

Metheglin, mead. (W.) W. *medd-yglyn*, mead, lit. mead-liquor. = W. *medd*, mead; *llyn*, liquor. See **Mead** (1).

Methinks. (E.) Lit. 'it seems to me;' here *me* is the dat. case, and *thinks* is an impers. verb. from M. E. *þinken*, to seem. A. S. *mē þyncan*, it seems to me; from

þyncan, to seem. † O. Sax. *thunkian*, Icel. *þykkja*, Goth. *thughjan*, i. e. **thunkjan*, G. *dünken*, to seem. Allied (by gradation) to A. S. *þanc*, a thought, and *þencan*, to think. See **Thank**, **Think**.

Method. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *methode*, 'a method'; Cot. = L. *methodus*. = Gk. *μέθοδος*, an enquiry into, method, system. = Gk. *μεθ-*, for *μετ-ά*, among, after; *δός*, a way; the lit. sense is 'a way after,' a following after. (✓SED.)

Methylated, used of spirits of wine when mixed with methyl to make it undrinkable. (L.—Gk.) Formed with suffix -ated from *methyl*, meaning a gas procured by the destructive distillation of wood. *Methyl* is a Latinised spelling coined from Gk. *μεθ'* (= *μετ-ά*, by means of), and *ἔλη*, wood.

Metonymy, the putting of one word for another. (L.—Gk.) L. *metonymia*. = Gk. *μετωνυμία*, change of name. = Gk. *μετά*, implying 'change'; *ὄνομα*, name.

Metre, **Meter**, rhythm, verse. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *metre*. = M. F. *metre*, 'meeter'; Cot. = L. *metrum*. = Gk. *μέτρον*, that by which anything is measured, a rule, metre. Lit. 'measure'; cf. Skt. *mā*, to measure. See **Brugm.** ii. § 62. Der. *baro-meter*, *chrono-meter*, *geo-meter*, *hexa-meter*, *hydro-meter*, *hygro-meter*, *penta-meter*, *thermo-meter*, *trigono-metry*, *tri-meter*, &c.

Metropolis, a mother-city. (L.—Gk.) L. *metropolis*. = Gk. *μητρόπολις*, a mother-state; the city of a primate. = Gk. *μήτηρ*, for *μήτηρ*, a mother; *πόλις*, a city. See **Mother** and **Polioe**.

Mettle, spirit, ardour. (F.—L.—Gk.) Another spelling of *metel*; in Shakespeare, no distinction is made between the two words in old editions, either in spelling or in use (Schmidt). With special allusion to the *metel* (or *mettle*) of a sword-blade.

Mew (1), to cry as a cat; a word of imitative origin. (E.) M. E. *mawen*. † Pers. *maw*, Arab. *mua*, mewling of a cat. Der. *mewl*, from F. *miauler*, to mew.

Mew (2), a sea-gull. (E.) M. E. *mawe*. A. S. *mēw*, *mēaw*, *mēu*, a mew. † N. Fries. *mēwe*, E. Fries. *mēve*, Du. *mieuw*, Icel. *mār*, Dan. *maage*, Swed. *måke*, G. *möwe*. Cf. O. H. G. *mēh*, a mew.

Mew (3), a cage for hawks, &c. (F.—L.) The pl. *mews* now means a range of stabling, because the royal stables were rebuilt (A. D. 1534) in a place where the

MEWL

royal falcons had been kept (Stow). M. E. *meuwe*, *muue*, a cage where hawks were kept when moulting. = O. F. *muue*, a moulting, also a mew for hawks; Guernsey *muue*, a mew. = F. *muer*, to change, moul. = L. *mūtāre*, to change. Der. *mew-s*, as above. See *Mutable*.

Mewl; see **Mew** (1).

Mews; see **Mew** (3).

Mezzotinto, a mode of engraving. (Ital. -L.) Ital. *mezzo tinto*, half tinted. = Ital. *mezzo*, mid; *tinto*, pp. of *tingere*, to tint. = L. *medius*, mid; *tingere*, to dip, dye.

Miasma, pollution, infectious matter. (Gk.) Gk. *μῑasma*, a stain. = Gk. *μῑαίνω*, to stain.

Mica, a glittering mineral. (L.) 'Mica, a crum, little quantity of anything that breaks off; also, a glimmer, or cat-silver, a metallic body like silver, which shines in marble,' &c.; Phillips (1706). = L. *mīca*, a crumb; cf. F. and Span. *mīca*, mica. But it seems to have been applied to the mineral from the notion that this sb. is related to L. *micāre*, to shine, which is probably not the case.

Mich, to skulk, play truant. (E.) M. E. *muchen*, to pilfer. A. S. **myccan*; not found, but allied to G. *meuchlings*, insidiously. Der. *mich-er*, *mich-ing* (Shak.).

Michaelmas, the feast of St. Michael. (F. - Heb.; and L.) M. E. *micelmesse*; where *Michel* = F. *Michel*, from Heb. *Mikhael*, lit. 'who is like unto God?' The suffix *-mas* = M. E. *messe* = A. S. *masse*; from L. *missa*; see **Mass** (2).

Mickle, great. (E.) M. E. *mikel*, *mukel*, *micel*, *muchel*. = A. S. *micel* (*mycel*). + Icel. *mikill* (*mykill*), Goth. *mikils*; Gk. *μεγάλη*, great. Cf. also Gk. *μέγας*, great, L. *magnus*. See **Much**.

Microcosm, a little world. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *microcosme*. = L. *microcosmus*. = Gk. *μικρόκοσμος*, a little world. = Gk. *μικρό-s*, little, for *σμικρός*, little; *κόσμος*, world; see **Cosmetic**.

microscope, an instrument for viewing small objects. (Gk.) Gk. *μικρό-s*, little; *σκοπ-εῖν*, to see; see **Soope**.

Mid, middle. (E.) M. E. *mid*. A. S. *mid*, *midd*, adj. + Du. Dan. Swed. *mid-* (in compounds); Icel. *miðr*, Goth. *midjis*, O. H. G. *mitti*, L. *medius*, Gk. *μέσος*, Æolic *μέσος*, Skt. *madhya-*, adj., middle. Cf. Ir. *mid-*, as in *mid-nagt*, midnight. See **Medium**, **Middle**.

Midden, a dunghill. (Scand.) M. E.

MIGHT

midding. = Dan. *mødding* (for **mögdyng*). = Dan. *møg* (Icel. *myki*), muck; Dan. *dyng*, a heap; lit. 'muck-heap'. Dan. *dyng* = Swed. *dynga*, dung; allied to E. *dyng*. And see **Muck**.

Middle, adj., intervening; also as sb. (E.) M. E. *middel*, adj.; *middel*, sb. A. S. *middel*, adj. and sb. = A. S. *miðd*, adj., middle. + Du. *middel*, adj. adv. and sb.; G. *mittel*, sb., means; O. H. G. *mittil*, adj. Cf. Icel. *miðal*, prep., among. Der. *miðd-ing*; *middle-most*, an ill-coined superlative, on the model of *after-most*, *foremost*.

midriff, the diaphragm separating the heart from the stomach, &c. (E.) M. E. *midrif*. A. S. *midrif*, also *midhrif*. = A. S. *mid*, middle; *hrif*, the belly. + O. Fries. *midref*, from *mid*, middle, *ref*, *rif*, the belly; Du. *miðdel-rif*. With A. S. *hrif* cf. L. *corp-us*, body.

midship, short for *amid-ship*; hence *midship-man*.

midst, the middle. (E.) *In midst*, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 25; formed, with added *t*, from M. E. *in middes*, equivalent to *amiddes*; see **Amid**.

midwife. (E.) M. E. *midwif*; rarely *medewif* (Wyclif), from a false etymology which connected it with M. E. *mede* or *meed*, reward. = A. S. *mid*, prep., together with; *wif*, a woman. Thus the lit. sense is 'a woman who is with another,' a helper. Cf. A. S. *mid-wyrca*, to work with. So also Span. *co-madre*, lit. 'co-mother,' a midwife. Cf. Du. *medehelpen*, to assist (from *mede*, with, *helpen*, to help); G. *mit-helfer*, a helper with, assistant.

Midge. (E.) M. E. *migge*, *mygge*. A. S. *micg*, better *mycg*, a midge, gnat. + Du. *mug*, Low G. *mugge*, Swed. *mygg*, Dan. *myg*, G. *mücke*. Teut. type **mugjā*, f., or **mugjos*, m.; prob. 'buzzing'; cf. Gk. *μύειν*, to mutter, *μύια*, a fly (Prellwitz); also Icel. *mý*, a midge.

Midrif, **Midship**, **Midst**, **Midwife**; see **Mid**.

Mien, look. (F. - C.) F. *mine*, 'the look'; Cot. (Whence Ital. *mina*; Hatzfeld.) Prob. from Bret. *min*, muzzle, beak (also used of men). Cf. W. *min*, lip; Ir. *men*, mouth; Corn. *mein*, *men*, lip, mouth (Thurneysen). Celtic type **maknā* (**mekno-*), open mouth (Stokes).

Might (1), strength. (E.) M. E. *mijt*. A. S. *mihht*; O. Merc. *mæht*. + Du. *magt*, Icel. *máttir*, Dan. Swed. *magt*, Goth.

MIGHT

machts, G. *nacht*. Teut. type **mah-tis*, f.; from the verb **mag-an-*. See **May** (1).

Might (2), pt. t. of *may*. (E.) See **May** (1).

Mignonette, a plant. (F.) F. *mignonette*, dimin. of *mignon*, darling; see **Minion**.

Migrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *migrāre*, to wander. Cf. Gk. ἀμειβν, to change.

Milch; see **Milk**.

Mild. (E.) M. E. *mild*, *milde*. A. S. *milde*. + Du. *mildt*, Icel. *mildr*, Dan. Swed. G. *mild*; O. Sax. *mildi*, O. H. G. *milti*. Goth. *milds*, in *un-milds*, without natural affection. Perhaps allied to Gk. μαλθαρός, soft, mild, O. Irish *meld*, pleasant. Brugm. i. § 591.

Mildew. (E.) M. E. *meldew*. A. S. *meledæw*, *mildæw*, lit. honey-dew. = A. S. *mele*, *mil*, allied to L. *mel*, honey; *dæw*, dew. So also Irish *milcog*, mildew; from *mil*, honey. And cf. Gk. μέλι, honey.

Mile. (L.) M. E. *mile*. A. S. *mil*. = L. pl. *millia*, commonly *millia*, a Roman mile. = L. *mille*, sing., a thousand; whence *mille* (pl. *millia*) *passuum*, a thousand paces, a Roman mile. Cf. Du. *mijsl*, G. *meile*, Swed. *mil*, Dan. *mil*; all from L.

milfoil, yarrow. (F. - L.) Lit. 'thousand-leaf.' = F. *millie*, thousand; A. F. *feuille*, F. *feuille*, leaf. = Late L. *millefolium*, milfoil. = L. *mille*, thousand; *folium*, leaf; see **Foil** (2).

Militate, to contend. (L.) From pp. of L. *militāre*, to serve as a soldier. = L. *milit-*, stem of *miles*, a soldier.

militia, troops. (L.) L. *militia*, (1) warfare, (2) troops. = L. *milit-*, stem of *miles*, a soldier.

Milk. (E.) M. E. *milk*. O. Merc. *milc* (Sweet, O. E. T.); A. S. *meolc*, *meoluc*. + Du. *melk*, O. Sax. *miluk*; Icel. *mjöl*, Dan. *melk*, Swed. *mjöl*; Goth. *miluks*, G. *milch*. Teut. stem **meluk-*, fem. Allied to the old strong Teut. vb. **melk-an-*, as seen in A. S. *melcan*, Du. and G. *melken*, to stroke a cow, milk; allied to Gk. δαίρειν, L. *mulgere*, to milk, Lith. *milsi-ti*, to stroke, to milk; O. Irish *blig-im*, I milk. (✓MELG.)

milch, milk-giving. (E.) M. E. *milche*, *melche*, adj.; cf. A. S. *milc-en*, adj., milky. + Icel. *milk*, *mjöl*, adj., milk-giving, from *mjöl*, milk. So also G. *melk*, adj., milch.

milk-sop, an effeminate man. (E.) M. E. *milk-soppe*, Ch. C. T. 13916 (B 3100).

MINCE

Lit. 'bread sopped in milk;' hence, a soft fellow. = M. E. *milk*, milk; *soppe*, a sop; see **Sop**.

Mill. (L.) M. E. *miln*, *myln*, *mulne*; whence *mille*, *mulle*, by assimilation of *n*. A. S. *myln*, *mylen*. = Late L. *mulina*, for *molina*, a mill; extended from *mola*, a mill. See **Molar**.

Millennium, a thousand years. (L.) L. *millennium*. = L. *mille*, thousand; *annus*, year; see **Annual**.

Millet, a plant. (F. - L.) F. *millet*; dimin. of *mil*, millet. = L. *milium*, millet (whence A. S. *mil*, millet). + Gk. μελιν, millet.

Milliner. (Ital.) Formerly also *millaner* (Ben Jonson). Disputed; but certainly for *Milaner*, a dealer in goods brought from *Milan*, in Italy.

Million, a thousand thousand. (F. - L.) F. *million*; Late L. *millio*, lit. 'great thousand,' an augmentative form. = L. *mille*, thousand. Der. Hence *billion*, *trillion*, *quadrillion* are formed, by a sort of analogy, in order to express shortly the ideas of *bi-million*, *tri-million*, &c.; where *bi-* means 'to the second power,' not 'twice.'

Milt (1), the spleen. (E.) M. E. *milte*. A. S. *milte*. + Du. *milt*, Icel. *milti*, Dan. *milt*, Swed. *mjälte*, the spleen; G. *mils*, O. H. G. *milti*, milt. From the verb to *melt* in the sense to digest; cf. Icel. *melta*, (1) to malt, (2) to digest. See **Melt**.

Milt (2), soft roe. (Scand.) A corruption of *milk*, due to confusion with *milt* (1). M. E. *mylke* of *fyshe*; Vocab. 591. 16. = Swed. *mjölke*, milt, from *mjöl*, milk; Dan. *fishemelk*, soft roe of fishes, lit. 'fish-milk'; G. *fischmilch*, milt. Cf. M. Du. *melcker van een visch*, 'the milt of a fish,' Hexham.

Mimio. (L. - Gk.) L. *mimicus*, farcical. = Gk. μιμικός, imitative. = Gk. μίμος, an imitator, actor, mime.

Minaret, a turret on a mosque. (Span. - Arab.) Span. *minarete*, a high slender turret. = Arab. *manārat*, a lamp, light-house, minaret. = Arab. *manār*, candlestick, lamp, lighthouse. Allied to Arab. *nār*, fire. + Heb. *manōrah*, a candlestick; from *nūr*, to shine.

Mince, to cut up small. (F. - L.) M. E. *mincen*. = M. F. *mincer*, O. F. *mincier*, to mince; cf. *mince*, adj., small. = Late L. **minūtāre*, to mince (Schwan, § 199); from Late L. *minūtia*, a small piece. = L.

MIND

minutus, small. Cf. A.S. *minsian*, to diminish. See **Minish**. Der. *mince-pie*, formerly *minced-pie*, i.e. pie of minced meat.

Mind. (E.) M.E. *mind*. A.S. *gemynd*, memory. — A.S. *munan*, to think; *gemunan*, to remember (whence *gemynd* for **ga-mundi*-, by mutation). † Goth. *ga-munds*, f., remembrance. Teut. type **mundi*-, for **munthl*-, by Verner's law; Idg. type *menth*- (cf. L. *ment-is*, gen. of *mens*, mind; Skt. *mati*-, mind). From the weak grade of *√MEN*, to think. Brugm. i. § 431.

Mine (1), belonging to me. (E.) M.E. *min*, pl. *mine*; often shortened to *my*. A.S. *min*, poss. pron. (declinable), from *min*, gen. of 1st pers. pronoun. † Goth. *meins*, poss. pron.; allied to *meina*, gen. case of 1st pers. pronoun; so in other Teut. tongues. Cf. L. *meus*. See **Me**.

my. (E.) M.E. *mi*, *my*; short for *min* (above), by loss of final *n*. Der. *my-self*, M.E. *mi-self*, formerly *me-self*.

Mine (2), to excavate. (F.—C.) F. *miner*. Of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. *men-gleuz*, a mine (cf. *cleuz*, hollow); W. *mwyn*, ore, a mine, *mwyn-glawdd*, a mine (cf. *clawdd*, a pit), O. W. *mwyn*, ore (Davies); Irish *mein*, ore; Gael. *mein*, *mein*, ore, a mine (Thurneysen). Celtic type **mini*, ore (Stokes).

mineral. (F.—C.) M.F. *mineral*, 'a minerall'; Cot. — F. *miner*, to mine (above). Cf. Span. *minera*, a mine.

Miner; see **Meniver**.

Mingle, to mix. (E.) A frequentative form of *ming*, to mix (Surrey); M.E. *mengen*, *mingen*, to mix. A.S. *maengan*, to mix, to become mixed; a causal verb. — A.S. *maeng*, a mixture, usually *gemang*, *gemong*, a mixture, crowd, assembly. † Du. *mengelen*, to mingle, from *mengen*, to mix; Icel. *menga*, G. *mengen*, to mingle. See **Among**, **Monger**.

Miniature, a small painting. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *miniatura*, a miniature. — Ital. *miniato*, pp. of *miniare*, to dye, paint, 'to colour or limne with vermilion or red lead'; Florio. — L. *minium*, cinnabar, red lead; said to be of Iberian origin.

Minikin, a little darling. (Du.) Used by Florio, to translate Ital. *mignone*. — Du. *minnekyn*, a cupid (Sewel); M. Du. *minneken*, my darling, dimin. of *minne*, love (Hexham). Cf. O.H.G. *minna*, love; allied to **Mind**. (*√MEN*.)

Minim, a note in music; $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a drachm. (F.—L.) O.F. *minime*, lit. very

MINUS

small. — L. *min-ima*, very small; superl. fem. allied to *min-or*, less. See **Minor**.

Minion, a favourite. (F.) F. *mignon*, sb., a favourite. — F. *mignon*, adj., minion, dainty, also pleasing, kind. Of doubtful origin. Cf. G. *minne*, love; see **Minikin**. Or from Celt. *min*-, small (Körting).

Minish, to lessen. (F.—L.) M.E. *menusen*. — F. *menuiser*, to minish (answering to Late L. **minutiare*). — L. *minutus*, small; see **Minute**. Doublet, *mince*.

minister. (F.—L.) M.E. *ministre*. — F. *ministre*. — L. acc. *ministerium*; nom. *minister*, a servant. L. *min-is-ter* is formed with suffix *-ter* from **min-es*, allied to *min-or*, smaller; from the base *min*-, small; see **Minor**.

Miniver; see **Meniver**.

Minnow, a small fish. (E.) M.E. *menow*. A.S. *myne*, a minnow; cf. O.H.G. *muntwa*, a minnow (Kluge). ¶ We find another word, viz. M.E. *menuse*, a small fish; from O.F. *menuise*, a small fish. — Late L. type **minütia*. — L. *minutus*, minute, small; see **Minute**.

Minor, less. (L.) L. *min-or*, less; the positive form occurs in A.S. *min* (?), Irish *min*, small. † Icel. *minnr*, adv., less; Goth. *minniza*, less. Brugm. i. § 84.

Minster. (L.—Gk.) A.S. *mynster*; cf. O.H.G. *munistri*. From L. *monasterium*; see **Monastery**.

Minstrel. (F.—L.) M.E. *ministr*, or *menestral*. — O.F. *menestrel*, *menestral*. — Late L. *ministrālis*, a servant, retainer, hence one who played instruments or acted as jester. — L. *minister*, a servant; see **Minister**. Der. *minstrel-cy*, M.E. *minstralcie*.

Mint (1), a place where money is coined. (L.) M.E. *mint*, *mynt*. A.S. *mynet*; cf. O.H.G. *munizza* (G. *münze*). From L. *monēta*, (1) a mint, (2) money (Pogatscher). *Monēta* was a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. — L. *monēre*, to warn; Brugm. ii. § 79. See **Money**.

Mint (2), a plant. (L.—Gk.) A.S. *mintc*. — L. *menta*, *mentha*. — Gk. *μίνθα*, mint.

Minuet, a dance. (F.—L.) So called from the small steps taken in it. — M.F. *menuët*, 'smallish, little, pretty'; Cot. Dimin. of M.F. *menu*, small. — L. *minutus*, small; see **Minute**.

minus, less. (L.) Neut. of *minor*, less; see **Minor**.

MINUTE

minute, sb. (L.) M. E. *minute*, sb. — L. *minūta*, a small part; orig. fem. of *minūtus*, small, pp. of *minuere*, to make small. — L. *min-*, small; base of *min-or*, less. See **Minor**.

Minx, a pert wanton woman. (Low G.) Low G. *minsk*, (1) masc. a man, (2) neut. a pert female. Cf. G. *mensch*, neut., a wench. The G. *mensch* was orig. an adj., from *mann*, a man. Cf. A. S. *mennisc*, human; from *mann*, a man. See **Man**.

Miocene, less recent. (Gk.) Gk. *μειο-*, for *μειω*, less; *καιν-ός*, new, recent.

Miracle. (F.—L.) F. *miracle*. — L. *mirāculum*, a wonder. — L. *mirārī*, to wonder at. — L. *mirus*, wonderful. Cf. Skt. *smaya-*, wonder, from *smi*, to smile. Allied to *Smile*. Brugm. i. § 389.

mirage. (F.—L.) F. *mirage*, an optical illusion. — F. *mirer*, to look at. — L. *mirārī* (above).

Mire, deep mud. (Scand.) M. E. *mire*, *myre*. — Icel. *myrr*, mod. *myri*, a bog; Swed. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, a bog. † O. H. G. *nios*, M. H. G. *mies*, moss, swamp. Teut. base **meus-* > **meus-*. Allied to **Moss**.

Mirror. (F.—L.) M. E. *mirour*. — O. F. *mirōir*, later *miroir*, a looking-glass, mirror (answering to Late L. *mirātorium*). — Late L. *mirāre*, to behold; L. *mirārī*. See **Miraole**.

Mirth. (E.) M. E. *mirtha*. A. S. *myrgð*, *mīrð*, *mīrigð*, mirth. — A. S. *myrge*, merry. See **Merry**.

Mis- (1), prefix. (E.) The A. S. *mis-* occurs in *mis-dæd*, a misdeed, and in other compounds. It answers to Du. Dan. Icel. *mis-*, Swed. G. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-*, with the sense of 'wrong.' Teut. type **misso-*; Idg. type **mit-to-*; allied to O. H. G. *mīdan* (G. *meiden*), to avoid; Lat. *mittere*, to send away, pp. *missus*. Brugm. i. § 794. Der. *mis-become*, -*behave*, -*believe*, -*deed*, -*deem*, -*do*, -*give*, -*lay*, -*lead*, -*like*, -*name*, -*shape*, -*time*, -*understand*. Also prefixed to words of F. and L. origin, as in *mis-apply*, -*calculate*, -*carry*, -*conceive*, -*conduct*, -*construe*, -*date*, -*demeanour*, -*employ*, -*fortune*, -*govern*, -*guide*, -*inform*, -*interpret*, -*judge*, -*place*, -*print*, -*pronounce*, -*quote*, -*represent*, -*rule*, -*spend*, -*term*, -*use*, &c. Also to Scand. words, as in *mis-call*, -*hap*, -*take*. See **Miss** (1).

Mis- (2), prefix. (F.—L.) The proper spelling is M. E. *mes-*, as in *mes-chief*, *mischief*. The same as O. F. *mes-*, Span.

MISPRISE

menos, from L. *minus*, less; with the sense of 'bad.' Frequently confused with the prefix above. Der. *mis-adventure* (q. v.), -*alliance*, -*chance* (q. v.), -*chief* (q. v.), -*count* (q. v.), -*creant* (q. v.), -*nomer* (q. v.), -*prise* (q. v.).

Misadventure. (F.—L.) O. F. *mesaventure*; see **Mis-** (2) and **Adventure**.

Misanthrope. (Gk.) Gk. *μισάνθρωπος*, adj., hating mankind. — Gk. *μισ-ειν*, to hate, from *μίσ-ος*, hatred; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man. Der. *misanthrop-ic*, -*ist*, -*y* (Gk. *μισανθρωπία*).

Miscellaneous, various. (L.) L. *miscellāne-us*; with suffix -*ous*. — L. *miscellus*, mixed. — L. *miscere*, to mix; see **Mix**.

Mischance. (F.—L.) M. E. and O. F. *meschance*; see **Mis-** (2) and **Chance**.

Mischief. (F.—L.) M. E. *meschief*. — O. F. *meschief*, a bad result. Cf. Span. *menos-cabo*, diminution, loss. See **Mis-** (2) and **Chief**.

Miscount. (F.—L.) O. F. *mesconter*; see **Mis-** (2) and **Count**.

Miscreant, a wretch. (F.—L.) Orig. an unbeliever, infidel. — M. F. *mescreant*, 'misbelieving'; Cot. Here *mes-* < L. *minus*; see **Mis-** (2). *Creant* is from L. *crēdēt-*, stem of pres. pt. of *crēdere*, to believe. Cf. Ital. *miscredente*, misbelieving; and E. *re-creant*. See **Creed**.

Miser, a niggard. (L.) Also 'a wretch'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 8. — L. *miser*, wretched. Cf. Ital. and Span. *misero* (1) wretched, (2) avaricious.

miserable. (F.—L.) M. F. *miserable*. — L. *miserābilis*, pitiable. — L. *miserārī*, to pity. — L. *miser*, wretched.

Mishap. (Scand.) M. E. *mishappen*, verb, to fall out ill; see **Mis-** (1) and **Hap**.

Mishna, a digest of Jewish traditions. (Heb.) Heb. *mishnah*, a repetition, a second part. — Heb. root *shānāh*, to repeat.

Misnomer, a misnaming. (F.—L.) It answers to an O. French *mesnommer*, to misname; used as a sb. with the sense 'a misnaming.' — O. F. *mes-*, badly; *nommer*, to name. See **Mis-** (2) and **Nominal**.

Misprise, **Misprise**, to slight. (F.—L.) In *As You Like It*, i. i. 177. — M. F. *mespriser*, 'to disesteem, contemn'; Cot. — O. F. *mes-*, badly; Late L. *pretiāre*,

MISPRISION

to prize, esteem, from L. *pretium*, price. See **Mis-** (2) and **Price**.

Misprision, a mistake, neglect. (F.—L.) M. F. *mesprison*, 'misprision, error, offence;' Cot. Cf. F. *méprise*, a mistake. —O. F. *mes-*, badly, ill; Late L. *prensionem*, acc. of *prensio* (short for L. *prehensio*), a seizing, taking, apprehending, from L. *prehendere*; to take. ¶ Quite distinct from *misprise*.

Miss (1), to fail to hit. (E.) M. E. *missen*. A. S. *missan*, to miss; also, to escape one's notice (rare). From a base **miht-*, weak grade of **meith-*, as in A. S. and O. S. *miðan*, to conceal, avoid, escape notice (as well as in G. *meiden*, O. H. G. *midan*, to avoid). See **Mis-** (1). †Du. *missen*, Icel. *missa*, Dan. *miste* (with ex-crescent *t*), Swed. *missa*, O. H. G. *missan*, to miss; also Du. *mis*. Icel. *mis*, adv., amiss; also Du. *mis-*, Icel. *mis-*, Dan. *mis-*, Swed. G. *miss*, wrongly. Allied to L. *mittere*, to send; see **Missile**. (✓MEIT.) Der. *miss*, sb., a fault, M. E. *nisse*, Will. of Palerne, 532; *miss-ing*.

Miss (2), an unmarried woman. (F.—L.) A contraction of *mistress*; Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 9, 1662. See **Mistress**.

Missal, a mass-book. (L.) Late L. *missale*, a mass-book. —Late L. *missa*, mass; see **Mass** (2).

Missel-thrush; see **Mistle-thrush**.

Missile, a weapon that may be thrown. (L.) Properly an adj., 'that may be thrown.' —L. *missilis*, that may be thrown. —L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, (perhaps for **mitere*), to throw, send; pt. t. *missi*. †O. H. G. *midan*, to avoid; see **Miss** (1). Brugm. i. § 930.

mission. (L.) O. F. and F. *mission*. —L. *missionem*, acc. of *missio*, a sending. —L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send.

missive. (F.—L.) F. *missive*, 'a letter sent;' Cot. Coined from L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send.

Mist. (E.) A S. *mist*, gloom, darkness. †Icel. *mistr*, Du. Swed. *mist*, mist. Teut. type **miht-stos*. Apparently formed from the base **miht-* (> *miht-* before *st*), Idg. **migh-* (weak grade of root **meigh*); as seen in Lithuan. *migla*, Russ. *mgla*, Gk. *μίχλη*, mist, Skt. *miht-ira*, a cloud; also Skt. *migh-a-*, a cloud, from the stronger grade. (✓MEIGH, to darken; perhaps distinct from ✓MEIGH, as appearing in L. *mingere*.)

Mistake, to err. (Scand.) Icel. *mis-*

MITRE

taka, to take by error, make a slip. —Icel. *mis-*, wrongly; *taka*, to take. See **Mis-** (1) and **Take**.

Mister, Mr., a title of address. (F.—L.) A corruption of *master*, due to the influence of *mistress*, which is an older word than *mister*; see below.

mistress, a lady of a household. (F.—L.) O. F. *maistresse*, 'a mistress, dame;' Cot. (F. *maitresse*.) Fem. of O. F. *maistre*, a master; see **Master**.

Mistry, Mystery, a trade, handicraft. (F.—L.) The *mystery plays* (better spelt *mistry plays*) were so called because acted by craftsmen; from M. E. *mistere*, a trade, craft, Ch. C. T. 615. —O. F. *mestier*, a trade, occupation (F. *métier*). —Late L. *misterium* (also written *mysterium* by confusion with that word in the sense of 'mystery'), short form of L. *ministerium*, employment. —L. *minister*, a servant; see **Minister**.

Mistle-thrush. (E.) So called from feeding on the berries of the mistletoe; from A. S. *mistel*, mistletoe (below). †G. *misteldrossel*, mistle-thrush.

mistletoe. (E.) A final *n* has been lost. A. S. *mistellān*. —A. S. *mistel*, also (like G. *mistel*) with the sense of mistletoe; *tān*, a twig, cognate with Icel. *teinm*, Du. *teen*, Goth. *tains*, Dan. *teen*, Swed. *ten*, twig, spindle. †Icel. *mistelleinn*, mistletoe. Perhaps *mistel* is related to G. *mist*, dung. Cf. M. Du. *mistel*, bird-lime (Kilian), 'glew' (Hexham).

Mistress; see **Mister**.

Misty (1), adj. formed from **Mist**.

Misty (2), doubtful, ambiguous, as applied to language. (F.—L.—Gk.) In the phrases 'misty language' and 'mistiness of language,' *misty* is not from E. *mist*, but is short for *mystic*; see Palmer, Folk-Etymology. See **Mystic**.

Mite (1), an insect. (E.) M. E. *mite*, A. S. *mite*, a mite. †Low G. *mite*, Du. *miht*, O. H. G. *mīsa*, a mite. Teut. type **mihtōn*, f. The word means 'cutter,' i. e. biter; from Teut. base MEIT, to cut; cf. Icel. *meita*, to cut. See **Emmet**.

mite (2), a very small portion. (Du.) M. E. *mite*. —M. Du. *miht*, *mite*, a very small coin, mite, bit cut off. See above.

Mitigate. (L.) From pp. of L. *mitigare*, to make gentle. —L. *mit-is*, gentle; *-igare*, for *agere*, to make.

Mitre, a head-dress, esp. for a bishop. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *mitre*. —L. *mitra*, a

MITTEN

cap. = Gk. *μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, head-band, fillet, turban.

Mitten. (F. — G. or C. ?) M. E. *mitaine*. — F. *mitaine*, 'a mittain, winter-glove,' Cot.; Gascon *mitano*. Origin disputed; see Hatzfeld, Körtling, Scheler.

Mix, to mingle. (E.) For *misk*, like *ax* for *ask*. A. S. *mixian* (C. Hall), *miscian*, to mix (not borrowed from Latin, but allied to it). + G. *mischen*; also W. *mysgu*, Gael. *measg*, O. Irish *mescaim*, I mix, Russ. *mieshati*, Lithuan. *maišyti*, L. *miscere*, Gk. *μίγνυν* (for **μίγ-σκνν*), to mix. Cf. Skt. *miṣra*, mixed. Extended from ✓MEIK; cf. Gk. *μίγνυμι*, I mix. Brugm. i. §§ 707, 760. Der. *mask*, q. v.

mixture. (L.) L. *mixtura*, a mixture. — L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, to mix (above).

Mixen, a dunghill. (E.) M. E. *mixen*, A. S. *mixen*, *meoxen*, the same. From A. S. *mix*, *meox*, dung. — A. S. *miġ*-, weak grade of *migan*, to urine. Cf. G. *mist*.

Mixen, **Mixzen**, a sail in a ship. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *misaine*, explained by Cotgrave as 'the foresale of a ship.' — Ital. *mezzana*, 'a saile in a ship called the poope or misen-saile;' Florio. Cf. Ital. *mezzano*, 'a meane man, between great and little;' id. The orig. sense seems to have been 'of middling size,' without reference to its position. — Late L. *mediānus*, middle, also of middle size (whence also F. *moyen*, E. *mean*). — L. *medius*, middle. See **Medium**.

Mizzle, to rain in fine drops. (E.) Formerly *misle*, M. E. *miselen*, Cath. Angl. Cf. M. Du. *mieselen*, to drizzle, Hexham; Low G. *miseln* (Berghaus); E. Fries. *misig*, damp, gloomy. Cf. **Mist**.

Mnemonics, the science of aiding the memory. (Gk.) Gk. *μνημονικά*, mnemonics; neut. pl. of *μνημονικός*, belonging to memory. — Gk. *μνημον*-, stem of *μνημων*, mindful. — Gk. *μνάομαι*, I remember. (From the weak grade of ✓MEN.)

Moan, sb. (E.) M. E. *mone*, a communication, also a complaint; corresponding to A. S. **mān*- (not found), supposed to be cognate with O. Fries. *mēne*, an opinion, O. H. G. *meina*, an opinion, thought. Hence was formed A. S. *mānan*, to mean, intend, relate, also to complain, moan, lament, M. E. *mēnen*, to lament, now obsolete, its place being supplied by the form of the vb., used as a vb. See further under **Mean** (1). ¶ Cf. *means*

MODERATE

(some edd. *moans*) in Shak. M. N. D. v. 330. Der. *bemoan*, vb., substituted for M. E. *bimenen*, A. S. *bi-mānan*, to bemoan.

Moat. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *mote*. — O. F. *mote*, an embankment, dike; Norman dial. *molte*, a moat, foss. [As in the case of *dike*, the same word means either the trench cut out or the embankment thrown up, or both together; cf. Low L. *mota*, (1) a mound, (2) a mound and moat together; also spelt *motta*.] The same word as F. *molte*, 'a clod, lump, sodd, turfe, little hill, butt to shoot at;' Cotgrave. Cf. also Ital. *motta*, a heap of earth, also a hollow, trench (like E. *moat*), Span. *mota*, a mound; Romansch *muotta*, rounded hill. Of Teut. origin; from Bavarian *mott*, peat, heap of peat (Diez). Prob. allied to **Mud**; cf. Du. *modder*, mud.

Mob (1), a disorderly crowd. (L.) A contraction of *mōbile vulgus*, i. e. fickle crowd. Both *mob* and *mobile* were in use, in the same sense, A. D. 1692-5. — L. *mōbile*, neut. of *mōbilis*, moveable, fickle. — L. *mōvere*, to move. See **Move**.

Mob (2), a kind of cap. (Du.) From Du. *mopmuts*, a woman's nightcap (where *muts* means cap); M. Du. *mop*, a woman's coif (Sewel); Low G. *mopp*, a woman's cap (Danneil).

Mobile, easily moved. (F. — L.) F. *mobile*. — L. *mōbilis*; see **Mob** (1).

Moccassin, **Mocasin**, a shoe of deer-skin. (N. American Indian.) From the Algonquin *mahisin* (Cuq).

Mock, to deride. (F. — L.) M. E. *mokken*. — O. F. *mocquer*, later *moquer*. According to Körtling, it is the Picard form of *moucher*, to wipe the nose; and Cotgrave has *moucher*, 'to snyte, or make cleane the nose; also, to frump, mocke, scoff, deride;' for which Corblet gives the Picard form *mouker*. Cf. Ital. *moccare*, 'to blow the nose, also to mocke;' Florio. — Late L. *muccāre*, to blow the nose. — L. *muccus*, *mucus*, mucus. See **Mucus**.

Mode. (F. — L.) F. *mode*. — L. *modum*, acc. of *modus*, measure, manner, way. Allied to **Metē**. Brugm. i. § 412.

model. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. *modelle* (F. *modèle*). — Ital. *modello*, 'a modell, frame, mould;' Florio. From dimin. of L. *modulus*, a standard, measure, which is again a dimin. of *modus*, measure. Der. *re-model*.

moderate, temperate. (L.) From pp. of L. *moderāri*, to regulate. From a stem

MODERN

moder-, for *modes-*, extended from *mod-us*, a measure. See **modest**.

modern. (F.-L.) F. *moderne*. - L. *modernus*, belonging to the present mode; extended from a stem *moder-* (above).

modest, moderate, chaste, decent. (F.-L.) F. *modeste*. - L. *modestus*, modest, lit. 'keeping within measure.' From a neuter stem *modes-*, with suffix *-tus*; see **moderate** (above). Brugm. ii. § 132.

modicum, a small quantity. (L.) Neut. of L. *modicus*, moderate. - L. *modus*, measure.

modify. (F.-L.) F. *modifier*. - L. *modificare*. - L. *modi-*, for *modus*, measure, moderation; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

modulate, to regulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *modulāri*, to measure by a standard. - L. *modulus*, dimin. of *modus*, a measure; see **model**.

Mogul, a Mongolian. (Pers.) Pers. *Moghōl*, a Mogul; another form of *Mon-gol*.

Mohair, cloth of fine hair. (Arab.) A changed spelling (by confusion with *hair*) of *mockaire* (Hakluyt, ii. 273); whence F. *mouaire* (1650), mod. F. *moire*; also F. *moncayar*. - Arab. *mukhayyar*, a kind of coarse camlet or hair-cloth; Rich. Dict., p. 1369.

Mohammedan. (Arab.) A follower of *Mohammed*. - Arab. *muhammad*, praiseworthy. - Arab. *hamada*, he praised.

Mohur, a gold coin. (Pers.) Pers. *muhur*, *muhar*, a gold coin worth 16 rupees (Wilson); *muhur*, *muhur*, Rich. Dict., p. 1534.

Moidore, a Portuguese gold coin. (Port.-L.) See Bailey's Dict. - Port. *moeda d'ouro*, a moidore, £1 7s.; lit. 'money of gold.' - L. *moneta*, money; *dē*, of; *aurum*, gold. See **Money**.

Moiety, half. (F.-L.) F. *moitié*, a half. - L. *medietatem*, acc. of *medietās*, a middle course, a half. - L. *medius*, middle. See **Medium**.

Moil, to toil, drudge. (F.-L.) Formerly *moile*, to defile with dirt; later *moil*, 'to dawbe with dirt, to drudge'; Phillips. The older sense was to dirty, hence to drudge, from the dirt consequent on toil. Spenser has *moyle*, to sully, Hymn of Heav. Love, st. 32. Still earlier, we have M. E. *moillen*, to moisten, wet. - O. F. *moiller*, *moiler* (Littré), later *mouiller*, to wet, moisten; orig. sense, to soften, which (in the case of clay) is effected by wetting it.

MOLECULE

This verb answers to a Late L. **molliāre*, to soften; not found. - L. *molli-s*, soft. Thus the senses were, to soften, moisten, dirty, soil oneself, drudge.

Moire, watered silk. (F.) From F. *moire*, used in two senses. In the sense *mohair*, it is borrowed from E. *mohair* (Hatzfeld). In the sense of watered silk, it may represent L. *marmoreus*, shining like marble, from *marmor*, marble (Körting); but this may be only a transferred sense of the former.

Moist. (F.-L.) M. E. *moiste*, often with the sense 'fresh'; Ch. C. T. 459. 12249. - O. F. *moiste*, later *moite*. Etym. disputed; (1) from L. *musteus*, new, from L. *mustum*, must; (2) from L. *muccidus*, *mucidus*, mouldy, from L. *mūcus* (Körting); (3) from L. *muscidus*, mossy, from *muscus*, moss (Hatzfeld). Der. *moist-ure*, O. F. *moisteur*.

Molar, used for grinding. (L.) L. *molaris*, adj., from *mola*, a mill. Cf. *molere*, to grind. (✓MEL.) Brugm. ii. § 690.

Molasses, syrup made from sugar. (Port.-L.) Formerly *melasses*. - Port. *melaço*, molasses; cf. Span. *melaza* (same). - L. *mellāceus*, made with honey. - L. *mel*, honey.

Mole (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.) M. E. *mole*. A. S. *māl*, a spot (whence *mole* by the usual change from *ā* to long *ō*). + O. H. G. *meil*, Goth. *mail*, a spot.

Mole (2), an animal. (E.) M. E. *molle*. + M. Du. and Du. *mol*; Low G. *mull* (Berghaus). Prob. related to M. Du. *mul*, 'the dust or crumbings of turf,' Hexham; M. E. *mul*, A. S. *myl*, dust; which are further related to **Mould** (1). The sense may have been 'earth-grubber,' or 'crumbler,' from the weak grade of ✓MEL., to pound. Cf. E. Fries. *mullen*, to grub; *mulle*, a child that grubs in the ground; *mulle*, *mul*, a mole; Low G. *mull-worm*, a mole (Danneil). ¶ Another name was formerly *moldwarp* (1 Hen. IV. iii. 1. 149), lit. 'the animal that casts up mould.' M. E. *moldwerp*; from *mold*, mould, *werpen*, to throw up. See **Warp**. Cf. Icel. *moldvarpa*, a mole, O. H. G. *mult-wurf*, G. *mautwurf*.

Mole (3), a breakwater. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. *môle*. - Ital. *molo*, *mole*, 'a great pile'; Florio. - L. *mōlem*, acc. of *mōles*, a great heap.

molecule, an atom. (L.) Formerly *molecula*; Bailey. Coined from L. *mōles*,

MOLEST

a heap; the true form would have been *molicula*.

Molest, to annoy. (F. — L.) F. *molester*. — L. *molestāre*. — L. *molestus*, troublesome; formed with suffix *-tus*, from a stem *moles-*, extended from *mol-*, as seen in *mol-ere*, to grind. See **Molar**.

Mollify, to soften. (F. — L.) M. F. *mollifier*. — L. *mollificāre*. — L. *moll-is*, soft; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. Cf. Skt. *mṛdu-*, soft. Allied to **Melt**; Brugm. ii. § 690.

mollusc. (F. — L.) F. *mollusque*. — L. *mollusca*, a soft-shelled nut; which some molluscs were supposed to resemble. — L. *moll-is*, soft.

Molten, old pp. of **Melt**, q. v.

Moly, a plant. (L. — Gk.) L. *mōly*. — Gk. *μῶλυ*; Homer, *Od.* x. 305.

Moment. (F. — L.) F. *moment*. — L. *mōmentum*, a movement; hence, an instant of time; short for **mouimentum*. — L. *mouēre*, to move. See **Move**. Doublets, *momentum*, *movement*.

Monad, a unit, &c. (L. — Gk.) L. *monad-*, stem of *monas*, a unit. — Gk. *μόνας*, a unit. — Gk. *μόνος*, alone.

monarch, a sole ruler. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *monarque*. — L. *monarcha*. — Gk. *μονάρχης*, a sovereign, sole ruler. — Gk. *μον-* (for *μῦνος*), alone; and *ἀρχειν*, to rule.

monastery. (L. — Gk.) L. *monastērion*. — Gk. *μοναστήριον*, a minster. — Gk. *μοναστής*, dwelling alone, a monk. — Gk. *μόνᾱς*, to be alone. — Gk. *μόνος*, alone. Der. *monast-ic*, from Gk. *μοναστικός*, living in solitude.

Monday. (E.) M. E. *monenday*, later *moneday*, *monday*. A. S. *mōnan dæg*, day of the moon; where *mōnan* is the gen. of *mōna*, moon. See **Moon**. A translation of L. *dies luna*.

Monetary, relating to money. (L.) L. *monētārius*, lit. belonging to a mint. — L. *monēta*, (1) a mint, (2) money. See **Mint** (1).

money. (F. — L.) M. E. *monete*. — O. F. *monete* (F. *monnaie*). — L. *monēta*, (1) mint, (2) money; see **Mint** (1).

Monger, a dealer, trader. (L.) Hence *iron-monger*, *coster-monger*. M. E. *monger*; A. S. *mangere*, a dealer, merchant; A. S. *mangian*, to traffic. — L. *mango*, a dealer.

Mongoose; see **Mongoose**.

Mongrel, an animal of a mixed breed. (E.) Spelt *mungeril* in *Levins* (1570). It stands for **mong-er-el*, i. e. a small animal

MONTH

of mixed breed; cf. *cock-er-el*, *pick-er-el* (small pike). — A. S. *mang*, a mixture. See **Mingle**.

Monition, a warning, notice. (F. — L.) F. *monition*. — L. acc. *monitiōnem*. — I. *monitus*, pp. of *monēre*, to advise, lit. to make to think. (✓**MEN**.) Brugm. ii. § 794.

Monk. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *monk*. A. S. *munuc*. — L. *monachus*. — Gk. *μοναχός*, adj., solitary; sb., a monk. — Gk. *μόν-ος*, alone.

Monkey, an ape. (Low G. — F. — Ital. — L.) Borrowed from M. Low G. *Monke*, the name of the ape's son in Reinke de Vos (where *-ke* is for *-ken*, dimin. suffix; so that the F. version has *Monnekin*; Godefroy). Formed with Low G. dimin. suffix *-ken* = G. *-chen*, from M. F. *monne*, an ape. — M. Ital. *mona*, *monna*, 'an ape, a munkie, a munkie-face; also a nickname for women, as we say gammer, goodie'; Florio. *Monna* is a familiar corruption of *madonna*, i. e. my lady, mistress; Scott introduces *Monna Paula* in the *Fortunes of Nigel*. See **Madonna**. ¶ From the same source is M. Ital. *monicchio*, 'a pugge, a munkie, an ape'; Florio. This is the Ital. equivalent of the Low G. word.

Mono-, prefix, sole. (Gk.) Gk. *μόνο-*, single.

monochord, a musical instrument having but one string; see **Chord**. So also *mono-cotyledon*, *mon ocular*, *mon-ode*, *mono-logue* (from Gk. *λόγος*, a speech), *mono-syllable*, *mono-tone*; see **Cotyledon**, **Ocular**, **Ode**, **Syllable**, **Tone**.

monopoly, exclusive sale. (L. — Gk.) L. *monopolium*. — Gk. *μονοπωλίον*, right of monopoly; *μονοπωλία*, monopoly. — Gk. *μόνο-*, sole; *πωλεῖν*, to sell, barter.

Monsoon, a periodical wind. (Ital. — Malay. — Arab.) Ital. *monzone*. — Malay *mūsīm*, a season, monsoon, year. — Arab. *wasīm*, a time, season. — Arab. *wasīm* (root *wasama*), marking.

Monster, a prodigy. (F. — L.) F. *monstre*. — L. *monstrum*, a divine omen, portent, warning. (For **mon-es-trum*.) — L. *mon-ēre*, to warn.

Month. (E.) M. E. *moneth*, later *month*. A. S. *mōnath*, a month; from *mōna*, moon. See **Moon**. + Du. *maand*; Icel. *mánuður*, Dan. *maaned*, Swed. *månad*; G. *monat*, Goth. *mēnōths*, a month. Teut. stem **mēnōth-*. Cf. also Lithuan. *mėnesis*, Russ. *miesiats*, L. *mensis*, Irish and W.

MONUMENT

mis, Gael. *mios*, Gk. *μήν*, Skt. *mās*, a month; all connected with **MOON**, q.v.

Monument, a memorial. (F.—L.) F. *monument*. — L. *monumentum*, a memorial. — L. *monu-*, for *moni-*, as in *monitus*, pp. of *monere*, to advise, remind; with suffix *-men-tum*.

Mood (1), disposition of mind. (E.) Prob. sometimes confused with *mood* (2), but properly distinct. M. E. *mood*, mind, also temper, anger, wrath. A. S. *mōd*, mind, courage, pride. + Du. *moed*, courage; Icel. *mōðr*, wrath, moodiness; Dan. Swed. *mod*, G. *mut*, courage; Goth. *mōds*, wrath. Teut. type **mō-do*- (where *-do* is a suffix). Cf. Gk. *μαίνομαι*, I strive after. Brugm. i. § 196. Der. *mood-y*, A. S. *mōdig*; Sweet, N. E. G. § 1608.

Mood (2), manner, grammatical form. (F.—L.) The same word as **MODE**, q.v.; but confused with *mood* (1).

Moon. (E.) M. E. *monē*. A. S. *mōna*, a masc. sb. + Du. *maan*, Icel. *máni*, Dan. *maane*, Swed. *måne*, Goth. *mēna*, G. *mond*, O. H. G. *māno*. Teut. type **mēnon-*, masc. Cf. also Lithuan. *mėnù*, Gk. *μήν*; Skt. *mās*, moon, month. Perhaps it meant the 'measurer' of time. (✓M.E.) See Brugm. i. § 132, ii. § 132.

Moonshee, a secretary, interpreter. (Arab.) Arab. *munshī*, a secretary, a language-master or tutor.

Moor (1), a heath. (E.) M. E. *more*. A. S. *mōr*. + M. Du. *moer*, moor, mud; *moerlandt*, peaty land; Icel. *mōr*, Dan. *mor*, Low G. *moor*; O. H. G. *muor*, marsh, pool, sea. Teut. type **mōro-*; perhaps related (by gradation) to Goth. *marēi*, sea, lake; or to Skt. *maru*, a desert, mountain. See **Mere**.

Moor (2), to fasten up a ship. (Du.) Du. *marren* (M. Du. *merren*), to tie, bind, moor a ship; also to retard. Cognate with E. **Mar**.

Moor (3), a native of N. Africa. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *More*, 'a Moor'; Cot.—L. *Maurus*. — Gk. *Μαῦρος*, a Moor. Der. *black-a-moor*, corruption of *blackmoor* (Minshew), i.e. *black Moor*.

Moose, the American elk. (W. Indian.) The native W. Indian name; 'Knisteneaux *mouswah*, Algonquin *musu*;' cited in the Cent. Dict. Cuoq cites Algonquin *mons* (with *n*).

Moot, to discuss a point. (E.) Chiefly used in phr. 'a moot point.' Minshew gives *moot* as a verb, to discuss. The

MORDACITY

proper sense of *moot* is 'meeting,' as in *moot-hall*, hall of assembly; hence, to *moot* is to discuss at a meeting, and 'a moot point' is one reserved for public discussion. M. E. *motien*, to discuss. A. S. *mōtian*, to converse, address a meeting, discuss; from A. S. *mōt*, a meeting, also *gemōt*, esp. in phr. *witena gemōt* = meeting of wise men, parliament. + Icel. *mōt*, M. H. G. *muoz*, a meeting. Teut. base **mōt-*. Der. *meet*.

Mop (1), an implement for washing floors. (F.—L.) In a late ed. of Florio's Ital. Dict., *pannatore* is explained by 'a maulkin, a *map* of clouts or rags to rub withal.' Halliwell gives *mop*, a napkin; Gloucestershire. Prob. from O. F. *mappe*, a napkin (afterwards turned into *nappe*). — L. *mappa*, a napkin (of Punic origin). See **Map**. ¶ Cf. *strop*, *strap*; *knop*, *knap*. The Celtic forms are from E.

Mop (2), a grimace; to grimace. (E.) The same word as *mope* (below).

mope, to be dispirited. (E.) The same word as *mop*, to grimace; cf. 'in the mops,' i. e. sulky (Halliwell). + Du. *moppen*, to pout, be sulky; M. Swed. *mopa*, to mock (Ihre); Westphal. *mōpen*, to grimace; G. *muffig*, sullen, pouting (Flügel), Bavar. *muffen*, to growl, pout. And see *now* (3).

Moraine, a line of stones at the edges of a glacier. (F.—Teut.) F. *moraine*; cf. Ital. *mora*, a pile of rocks. — Bavarian *mur*, sand and broken stones, fallen from rocks in a valley; the lit. sense being perhaps 'crumbled material.' Cf. G. *mürbe*, soft, O. H. G. *mururwi*; Icel. *merja*, to crush.

Moral. (F.—L.) F. *moral*. — L. *mōrālis*, relating to conduct. — L. *mōr-*, from nom. *mōs*, a manner, custom.

Morass, a bog. (Du.—F.—Low G.) Du. *moeras*, marsh, fen; M. Du. *moerasch*, adj., belonging to a moor, as if from the sb. *moer*, moor, mire, but really an altered form of M. Du. *marasch*, *maerasch*, a marsh (Killian). — O. F. *maresque*, *maresche*, adj., marshy; also, as sb., a marsh; Low L. *mariscus*. — Low G. *marsch*, a marsh. See **Marish**, **Marsh**. Cf. G. *morast* (for **morask*), Swed. *moras*, Dan. *morads*, a morass; all from Du. or Low G.

Morbid, sickly. (F.—L.) F. *morbide*. — L. *morbidus*, sickly. — L. *morbus*, disease. Allied to *mor-ī*, to die; Brugm. ii. § 701.

Mordacity, sarcasm. (F.—L.) Little used. — F. *mordacité*. — L. acc. *mordāci-*

MORE

tātem, from *mordācītās*, power to bite. — L. *mordāc-*, stem of *mordax*, biting. — L. *mordere*, to bite. Cf. Skt. *mardaya*, to rub, break in pieces, from *myd*, to rub. Brugm. ii. § 794. (✓MERD.)

More. (E.) This does duty for two distinct M. E. words, viz. (1) *mo*, more in number, (2) *more*, larger. α. The former is from A. S. *mā*, more in number, orig. an adv. form, like G. *mehr*, Goth. *mais*. β. The latter is from the corresponding adj. A. S. *māra*, greater; cognate with Icel. *meiri*, Goth. *maiza*, greater. See **Most**. ¶ The notion that *mo* is a positive form is quite wrong; the positive forms are *much*, *mickle*, *many*. The *r* in *more* represents an earlier *-s-*, which in the adv. (being final) was regularly lost. Brugm. i. § 200.

Morganatic. (Low L. — G.) Low L. *morganātica*, in the phrase *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, a morganatic marriage. Coined from G. *morgen*, here short for *morgengabe*, lit. morning-gift, orig. a present made to a wife on the morning after marriage, esp. if the wife were of inferior rank. See **Morn**.

Morian, a Moor. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Pss. lxxviii. 31; lxxxvii. 4 (P. B. version). — O. F. *Morien*, *Moriaine* (Godefroy). — Late L. **Mauritānus*, for L. *Mauritānicus*, a Moor. — L. *Mauritānia*, the land of the Moors. — L. *Maur-us*, a Moor. — Gk. *Μαῦρος*. See **Moor** (3).

Morion, an open helmet. (F. — Span.) F. *morion*. — Span. *morrión*; cf. Port. *morrião*, Ital. *morione*, a morion. The word is Spanish, if we may accept the prob. derivation from Span. *morra*, the crown of the head; a word of unknown origin. Cf. Span. *morro*, anything round; *morro*, a hillock.

Mormonite. The *Mormonites* are the followers of Joseph Smith, who in 1827 said he had found the book of *Mormon*. An invented name.

Morn. (E.) M. E. *morn*, a Northern form. Short for M. E. *morwen*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 22. A. S. *morgen*, whence *morwen* by the usual change of *rg* to *rw*. O. Fries. *morn*. — Du. Dan. G. *morgen*; Icel. *morginn*, Swed. *morgon*; Goth. *maurgins*. Teut. type **murgenos*, m. Cf. Lithuan. *merkti*, to blink. Orig. sense prob. 'dawn'. Doublet, *morrou*, q. v.

morning. (E.) Short for *morwening*. Ch. C. T., A 1062; formed from M. E.

MORTAR

morwen (above) by adding the substantival (not participial) suffix *-ing* (= A. S. *-ung*). So also *even-ing*, from *even*.

Morocco, a fine kind of leather. Named from *Morocco*, in N. Africa; which was named from the *Moors* dwelling there.

Morose. (L.) L. *mōrosus*, self-willed; (1) in a good sense, scrupulous; (2) in a bad sense, peevish. — L. *mōr-*, nom. *mōs*, (1) self-will, (2) custom, use. ¶ Confused with L. *mōra*, delay, in the 17th cent.

Morphia, **Morphine**, the narcotic principle of opium. (Gk.) From Gk. *Μορφεύς*, Morpheus, god of dreams (Ovid); lit. 'shaper,' i. e. creator of dreams. — Gk. *μορφή*, a shape, form. Der. *meta-morphosis*, *a-morph-ous*; from *μορφή*.

Morris, **Morris-dance**. (Span. — L. — Gk.) The dance was also called a *morisco*, i. e. a Moorish dance. — Span. *Morisco*, Moorish. — Span. *Moro*, a Moor. — L. *Maurus*, a Moor. See **Moor** (3).

Morrow. (E.) M. E. *morwe*, from an older form *morwen* (from A. S. *morgen*), by loss of final *n*. See **Morn**. Thus M. E. *morwen* gave rise (1) to *morrou*, by loss of *n*; (2) to *more*, by loss of *w*, and contraction; cf. M. E. *moroun*, Gawain, 1208. [Or else *more*, dat., is from A. S. *morgene*, short form *morne*.] Der. *to-morrow* = A. S. *tō morgene*, i. e. for the morrow, where *tō* is a prep. (E. *to*), and *morgene* is dat. case of *morgen*, morn.

Morse, a walrus. (F. — Finnish.) F. *morse*. — Finnish *mursu*, a morse; whence also Russ. *mory*, a morse (with *y* sounded as F. *y*). The true Russ. name is *morskaja korova*, the sea-cow.

Morsel, a mouthful, small piece. (F. — L.) M. E. *morsel*. — O. F. *morsel* (F. *morceau*). Cf. Ital. *morsello*. Dimin. from L. *morsum*, a bit. — L. *morsus*, pp. of *mordere*, to bite. See **Mordacity**.

Mortal, deadly. (F. — L.) F. *mortal*. — L. *mortalis*, adj.; from *mort-*, stem of *mors*, death. From L. *mor-i*, to die; cf. Skt. *mr*, to die, *mṛta*, dead; Russ. *mertvuii*, dead; Lithuan. *mirti*, to die; Pers. *murdan*, to die; Gk. *μωρός*, mortal. Allied to **Murder**. Brugm. i. § 500.

Mortar (1), **Morter**, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. (L.) M. E. *morter*. A. S. *mortere*. — L. *mortārium*, a mortar.

mortar (2), cement. (F. — L.) M. E. *mortier*. — F. *mortier*, 'mortar'; Cot. — L. *mortārium*, mortar; lit. stuff pounded

MORTGAGE

together; a different use of the word above.

Mortgage, a kind of security for debt. (F.—L.) O. F. *mortgage*, lit. a dead pledge; because, whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became dead or lost to the mortgagee on breach of the condition. = F. *mort*, dead; *gage*, a pledge. = L. *mortuus*, dead, pp. of *mori*, to die; *gage*, a pledge; see **Mortal** and **Gage** (1). Der. *mortgagee*, where -*ee* answers to the F. -*é* of the pp.

mortify. (F.—L.) M. F. *mortifier*. = L. *mortificare*, to cause death. = L. *mortis*, decl. stem of *mors*, death; -*ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

Mortise, a hole in a piece of timber to receive the tenon. (F.) Spelt *mortesse* in Palsgrave. = F. *mortaise*, a mortaise in a piece of timber; Cot. Cf. Span. *mortaja*, a mortise. Orig. unknown; Devic suggests Arab. *murtass*, fixed in the mark (said of an arrow), very tenacious (said of a miser).

Mortmain. (F.—L.) Property transferred to the church was said to pass into *morte main*, lit. 'dead hand,' because it could not be alienated. = L. *mortuam*, acc. fem. of *mortuus*, dead; *manum*, acc. of *manus*, hand. See **Mortal**.

mortuary, belonging to the burial of the dead. (L.) Chiefly in the phr. 'a mortuary fee,' which was also called *mortuary* for short. = Late L. *mortuarius*, neut. of *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead. = L. *mortuus*, dead; pp. of *mori*, to die.

Mosaic-work, ornamental work made with small pieces of marble, &c. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) F. *mosaïque*, 'mosaicall work;' Cot. = Ital. *mosaico*, 'a kinde of curious stone worke of diuers colours;' Florio. = Late L. *mūsaius*, adj., an extended form from L. *mūsaeum* (*opus*), mosaic work. = Late Gk. *μουσαϊον*, mosaic work, lit. artistic, neut. of *μουσαϊος*, belonging to the muses, artistic. = Gk. *μουσα*, a muse. Cf. **Museum**.

Moslem, a Mussulman. (Arab.) Arab. *muslim*, 'a musulman, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith;' Richardson. Cf. Arab. *musallim*, one who acquiesces. A *musulman* is one who professes *islām*, i. e. submission to the will of God and to the orthodox faith. = Arab. *salama*, to be resigned. ¶ The E. words *moslem*, *musulman*, *islām*, and *salām* are all from the same Arab. root *salama*.

MOTHER

Mosque, a Mohammedan temple. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *mosquée*; Cot. = Span. *mezquita*, a mosque. = Arab. *masjad*, *masjid*, a temple, place of prayer. = Arab. root *sajada*, to adore, prostrate oneself.

Mosquito, a gnat. (Span.—L.) Span. *mosquito*, a little gnat; dimin. of *mosca*, a fly. = L. *musca*, a fly. Cf. Gk. *μύα*, Lithuan. *mušė*, a fly.

Moss. (E.) M. E. *mos*; A. S. *mos*, a swamp. + Du. *mos*; Icel. *mosi*, moss, also a moss or moorland; Dan. *mos*, moss, *mose*, a bog, moor; Swed. *mossa*; G. *moos*, moss, a swamp, O. H. G. *mos*. Teut. base **mus-*; allied to M. H. G. *mies*, O. H. G. *mios*, A. S. *mōs*, moss (Teut. base **meus-*); and to *Mire*. Cognate with Russ. *mohk'*, moss, L. *muscus*, moss. ¶ Note E. *moss* in sense of bog, moorland; hence *moss-trooper*. Brugm. i. § 105.

Most. (E.) M. E. *most*, *mēst*. = A. S. *māst*. + Du. *meest*, Icel. *mestr*, G. *meist*, Goth. *maists*; the superlative form corresponding to comp. *more*. See **More**. ¶ The *o* (for early M. E. *ē*) is due to the *o* in *more*.

Mote, a particle of dust, speck. (E.) M. E. *mot*. A. S. *mot*, a mote. + Du. *mot*, sawdust; E. Fries. *mut*, grit.

Motet, **Motett**, a short piece of sacred music. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *motet*, 'a verse in musik'; Cot. = Ital. *mottetto*, 'a dittie, a wittie saying'; Florio. Dimin. of *motto*, a saying. = L. *muttum*, a murmur; see **Motto**.

Moth. (E.) M. E. *mothe*. A. S. *moðbe*, *mohðe*. + Du. *mot*, Icel. *motti*, G. *motte*, a moth; Swed. *mätt*, a mite. β. Perhaps related to A. S. *maða*, a maggot, Du. G. *made*, a maggot, Goth. *matha*, a worm. Kluge allies these forms to the verb *to mow*, i. e. to cut, as if the sense were 'cutter.' Cf. E. *after-math*.

Mother (1), a female parent. (E.) M. E. *moder*. A. S. *mōder*, *mōlor*, a mother; the change from *d* to *th* is late, after A. D. 1400. + Du. *moeder*, Icel. *móðir*, Dan. Swed. *moder*, G. *mutter*; Irish and Gael. *mathair*; Russ. *mate*, Lithuan. *motė*, L. *māter*; Gk. *μήτηρ*, Pers. *mādar*, Skt. *mātā*, *mātr-*. Orig. sense uncertain.

mother (2), hysterical passion. (E.) In King Lear. ii. 4. 56. Spelt *moder* in Palsgrave; and the same word as the above. + Du. *moeder*, a mother, womb, hysterical passion; cf. G. *mutterschweyung*, mother-fit, hysterical passion.

MOTHER

Mother (3), lees, mouldiness. (O. Low G.) Originally **mudder*. = M. Du. *modder*, mud or mire, also the lees, dregs, or 'the mother of wine or beere'; Hexham. + G. *moder*, mud, mould, mouldering decay (from Low G. *moder*); which is sometimes called *mutter* (as if 'mother'; from Low G. *mudder*, mud). Extended from **Mud**, q. v.

Motion. (F. - L.) F. *motion*. = L. *mōtiōnem*, acc. of *mōtio*, movement. = L. *mōtus*, pp. of *mouēre*, to move. See **Move**.

motive. (F. - L.) M. F. *motif*, 'a moving reason'; Cot. = Late L. *mōtivus*, moving. = L. *mōt-us*, pp. of *mouēre*, to move.

motor. (L.) L. *mōt-or*, a mover.

Motley, of different colours. (F.) M. E. *mottelee*, Ch. C. T. 271. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps from O. F. *mattellē*, 'clotted, curdled'; Cot. Cf. M. F. *mattonné*, as in *ciel mattonné*, 'a skie full of small curdled clouds'; id. [Thus the orig. sense of *motley* was merely 'spotted.'] = Bavarian *matte*, curds (Schmeller). 2. Or from O. F. *motel*, M. F. *motteau*, 'a clot of congealed moisture'; Cot.; app. a deriv. of M. F. *molte*, a clod, lump; see **Moat**. Der. *mottl-ed*, for O. F. *mattellē* above, by substituting the E. pp. suffix *-ed* for the F. pp. suffix *-ē*.

Motto. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *motto*, a saying, a motto. = L. *muttum*, a murmur, muttered sound; cf. L. *muttire*, *mutire*, to murmur. (✓MU.) Allied to **Mutter**.

Mould (1), earth. (E.) M. E. *molde*. A. S. *molde*, dust, soil, earth. + Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, Swed. *mull* (for **muld*), mould; Goth. *mulda*, dust; O. H. G. *molta*, mould. Allied to the shorter forms seen in Du. *mul*, G. *mull*, A. S. *myl*, dust; cf. O. H. G. *muljan*, Icel. *mylja*, to crush. The lit. sense is 'crumbled'. From Tent. *mul*, weak grade of ✓MEL, to grind. See **Meal**, **Mill**. Der. *mould-er*, to crumble; also *mould-y* (which seems to have been confused with **Mole** (1), q. v.).

Mould (2), a model, form. (F. - L.) M. E. *molde*, with excrement *d*. = Norman dial. *molde*, O. F. *mole*, *molle* (F. *monle*), a mould; once spelt *modle* in the 12th cent. (Litttré). = L. *modulum*, acc. of *modus*, dimin. of *modus*, a measure. See **Mode**.

Mould (3), a spot. (E.) For **mole**; *mold* in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 12. 7. 'One yron

MOURN

mole defaceth the whole peece of lawne,' Lyly, Euphues, p. 39. This is now called *iron-mould* (with added *d*). We also find M. E. *moled*, spotted; hence mod. E. *mouldy* (in some senses); by confusion with **mould** (1). See **Mole** (1).

Mouldy, musty. (Scand.) Orig. distinct from **mould**, ground; also from **mould** as used in *iron-mould*. Formed from the sb. *mould*, mustiness, in which the final *d* is excrement. From the M. E. verb *moulen*, *mowlen*, to grow musty; formerly very common, and much used in the pp. *mouled*. Note also the M. E. *moul*, mould, mouldiness, answering to Dan. *mul*, Swed. dial. *mul*, *muul*, *mujel*, Swed. *mögel*. Cf. also Dan. *mulen*, mouldy, *mulne*, to become mouldy; Swed. dial. *mulas*, Swed. *möglas*, to grow mouldy; Icel. *mygla*, to grow musty. From *mug-*, as in Icel. *mugga*, mugginess. See **Muggy**. Thus *mould* is 'mugginess' in this use.

Moult, to cast feathers, as birds. (L.) The *l* is intrusive. M. E. *mouten*. A. S. *mūtian* (in comp. *bi-mūtian*). = L. *mūtāre*, to change. See **Mutable**.

Mound, an earthen defence, a hillock. (E.) M. E. *mound*, a protection. A. S. *mund*, protection, chiefly as a law-term; but also *mund-beorh*, a protecting hill, a mound. + O. Fries. *mund*, O. H. G. *munt*, a protector; cf. G. *vormund*, a guardian.

Mount (1), a hill. (F. - L.) M. E. *mount*, *mont*. = F. *mont*. = L. *mont-*, stem of *mons*, a hill. = ✓MEN, to jut out; see **Mound**. Cf. A. S. *munt* (borrowed from L.).

mount (2), to ascend. (F. - L.) F. *monter*. = F. *mont*, a hill. [The verb is due to O. F. a *mont*, up-hill.] = L. *montem*, acc. of *mons* (above).

mountain. (F. - L.) O. F. *montaine* (F. *montagne*). = Late L. *montānea*, by-form of *montāna*, a mountain. = L. *montāna*, neut. pl., mountainous regions; from *montānus*, adj. from *mons* (stem *mont-*), a mountain.

mountebank, a quack doctor. (Ital. - L. and G.) Lit. one who *mounts* a *bench*, to proclaim his nostrums. = Ital. *montambanco*, a mountebank; M. Ital. *monta in banco*, the same. = Ital. *montare*, to mount; *in*, on; *banco*, a bench. Here *montare* is the same word as F. *monter*, to mount; *in* = L. *in*, on; and *banco* is from O. H. G. *banc*, a bench; see **Bank** (2).

Mourn. (F.) M. E. *murnen*. A. S.

MOUSE

murnan, to grieve. † Icel. *morna*, Goth. *maurnan*, O. H. G. *mornēn*. Cf. A. S. *meornan*, to care, Gk. *μῆρ-μω*, sorrow. (✓SMER.)

Mouse. (E.) M. E. *mous*. A. S. *mūs* (pl. *mýs*). † Du. *muís*, Icel. *mús*, Dan. *muus*, Swed. *mus*, G. *maus*, Russ. *muíshe*, L. *mūs*, Gk. *μῦς*, Pers. *mūsh*, a mouse; Skt. *mūsha*, a rat, a mouse. Perhaps from ✓MEUS, to steal; Skt. *mush*, to steal. See **Muscle** (1).

Mustache, Mustache. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) F. *moustache*. — Ital. *mostaccio*, 'a face, a snout, a mostacho;' Florio. — Gk. *μῦστρα*, stem of *μῦστρα*, the upper lip, a mustache, Doric form of *μῦστρα*, the mouth, upper lip. See **Mastio**.

Mouth. (E.) M. E. *mouth*. A. S. *mūð*. † Du. *mond*, Icel. *munnr*, Dan. *mund*, Swed. *mun*, G. *mund*, Goth. *munths*. Teut. type **munthoz*, masc.; Idg. type **mentas*; cf. L. *mentum*, the chin.

Move. (F. — L.) M. E. *mouen* (u = v). — O. F. *mouvoir* (F. *mouvoir*). — L. *mouère*, to move, pp. *mōtus*. Der. *motion*.

Mow (1), to cut grass. (E.) M. E. *mowen*, pt. t. *mew*. A. S. *māwan*, to mow, strong vb. † Du. *maaijen*, Dan. *meie*, G. *māhen*, O. H. G. *māen*. Teut. base *mā-*. Allied to Gk. *ἀμάω*, I reap, L. *ma-t-ere*, to reap. Brugm. ii. § 680.

Mow (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.) M. E. *nowe*, A. S. *mūga*, a mow. † Icel. *mūgr*, a swathe, also a crowd; Norw. *muga*, *mua*, a heap (of hay). Cf. **Muok**.

Mow (3), a grimace; *obsolete*. (F. — M. Du.) F. *moue*, 'a moe, or mouth;' Cot.; Norman dial. *mos*. — M. Du. *mouwe*, the protruded under-lip, in making a grimace (Oudemans). Cf. **Mop** (2).

Muoh. (E.) M. E. *moche*, *much*, adj., later forms of M. E. *mochel*, *muchel*, *muchel*. For the loss of final *l*, cf. E. *wench*, from A. S. *wencel*. The change of vowel (from *nichel* to *muchel*) seems to have been due to association with M. E. *lutel*, little, from A. S. *lytel*. The orig. A. S. form was *micel* (cf. Low Sc. *mickle*), great. † Icel. *mikill*, great; O. H. G. *mihhil*; Goth. *mihils*. Cf. Gk. *μεγάλη*, fem. of *μέγας*, great.

Mucilage, a slimy substance, gum. (F. — L.) F. *mucilage*. — L. *mūcilāgo* (stem *mūcilāgin-*), mouldy moisture (4th cent.). — L. *mūctere*, to be mouldy.

Muck, filth. (Scand.) M. E. *muck*. — Icel. *myki*, dung; *moka*, to shovel dung

MUFF

out of a stable; Dan. *møg*, dung; Norw. *mok-dunge*, a muck-heap, allied to *muikka*, a heap. ¶ Not allied to A. S. *meox*, dung.

Muck, Amuck, a term applied to malicious rage. (Malay.) Only in phr. 'to run amuck,' where *amuck* is all one word; yet Dryden actually has 'runs an Indian muck,' Hind and Panther, iii. 1188. To run *amuck* = to run about in a rage. — Malay *āmuk*, 'rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder;' Marsden.

Mucus, slimy fluid. (L.) L. *mūcus*, slime. † Gk. *μῦξα*, mucus; *μῦκς*, snuff of a wick. Cf. Skt. *muckh*, L. *mungere*, Gk. *ἀπο-μῦσσειν*, to cast or wipe away.

Mud, wet soft earth, mire. (E.) M. E. *mud* (not common). Not found in A. S. Cf. E. Fries. *mudde*, Low G. *mudde*, mud; M. Swed. *modd*, mud (Ihre). † Bavarian *mott*, peat; whence E. *moat*, q. v. Hence *mother* (3), q. v.

muddle, to confuse. (E.) Lit. to dabble in mud; frequentative from *mud*. 'Muddle, to rout with the bill, as geese and ducks do; also, to make tipsy and unfit for business;' Kersey. † Dan. *muddre*, to stir up mud, *mudder*, mud (from Du.); E. Fries. *muddelen*, to dirty; M. Du. *moddelen*, 'to mudd water,' Hexham; Pomeran. *muddeln*, to disorder.

Muessin, a Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. (Arab.) Arab. *mu-assin*, *mu-sin*, the public crier, who assembles people to prayers. — Arab. *azan*, the call to prayers (Palmer); *uzn*, the ear.

Muff (1), a warm, soft cover for the hands. (Walloon. — F. — Low L.) A late word. Formerly *muffe*; Minsheu. Prob. from Walloon *mouffe* (Sigart). Cf. Du. *mof*; Low G. *muff* (Berghaus); E. Fries. *musf*. The word *muffle* is found earlier, and is more widely spread; so that Wall. *mouffe* is merely a short form of F. *mouffle*; see below.

muffle, to cover up warmly. (F. — Low L.) 'I muffyll;' Palsgrave. 'A muffle;' Levins (1570). — O. F. *moſte*, *mouſte*, a kind of muff or mitten. — Low L. *muffula*, (occurring A. D. 877); also spelt *mulſola*. Cf. M. Du. *moffel*, a muff, mitten. ¶ The late appearance of Du. *mof*, and the Low L. form *mulſola*, remain unexplained. Cf. M. H. G. *mouwe*, a sleeve.

Muff (2), a smpleton. (E.) Lit. 'a mumbler,' or indistinct speaker; hence a stupid fellow. Cf. prov. E. *muff*, *muffle*,

MUFFLE

to mumble; also *moffle*, *maffle*. † Du. *muffen*, to dote; prov. G. *muffen*, to be sulky. Allied to Mumble.

Muffle; see **Muff** (1).

Mufti, a magistrate. (Arab.) Arab. *mufti*, a magistrate. Allied to Arab. *fairwā*, a judgment, doom, sentence. ¶ The phr. *in mufti* means in a civilian costume, not in military dress.

Mug. (Scand.) In Levins (1570). Cf. Irish *mugan*, a mug. — Norw. *mugga*, *mugge*, an open can; Swed. *mugg*, a mug. — E. Fries. *mukke*, a cylindrical earthen vessel; Groningen *mokke* (Molema, p. 543); whence also Norm. dial. *moque*, a cup, Guernsey *mogue*.

Muggy, damp and close. (Scand.) From Icel. *mugga*, soft drizzling mist; whence *mugguvelr*, *muggy*, misty weather. Cf. Norw. *mugg*, fine rain; *muggen*, moist, *muggy*; Dan. *muggen*, musty, mouldy, *mugne*, to grow musty.

Mugwort, a plant. (E.) M. E. *mogwort*. A. S. *mugwort*. For the latter syllable, see **Wort** (1). The sense of A. S. *mugc* is unknown, unless it be a by-form of A. S. *mycg*, a midge; cf. Norw. *mugg*, O. Sax. *muggia*, Du. *mug*, a midge; O. H. G. *mucca*, a midge. [Like *fly-bane*.]

Mulatto, one of mixed breed. (Span. — Arab.) Span. *mulato*, a mulatto. Usually derived from Span. *mula*, a she-mule, as being one of a mixed breed. But the true forms for 'young mule' are *muleto*, m., *muleta*, f. Hence der. by De Sacy from Arab. *muwallad*, lit. 'begotten'; also used to mean 'one who has an Arabian father and a foreign mother'; allied to Arab. *walad*, a son. See **Devic**.

Mulberry. (L. and E.) M. E. *moolberry*. Here the *l* stands for an older *r*, by dissimilation; and M. E. *oo* answers to A. S. *ō*, as usual. Thus the M. E. *mool* is the same as A. S. *mōr*, in *mōr-diam*, a mulberry-tree. Again, the A. S. *mōr* is borrowed from L. *mōrus*, a mulberry-tree. The word *berry* is E.; see **Berry**. Cf. also Gk. *μῆλον*, *μῆρον*, a mulberry, *μῆλα*, a mulberry-tree. ¶ Similarly, G. *maulbeere*, a mulberry, is O. H. G. *mūrberi*, from L. *mōrus* and O. H. G. *berī*, G. *beere*.

Mulot, a fine. (L.) L. *mulcta*, a fine; also spelt *multa*. Perhaps orig. 'damage'; from L. *mulc-āre*, to injure. Brugm. i. § 756. Der. *mulct*, verb.

MULTIPLY

Mule. (F. — L.) F. *mule*. — L. *mūlus*, a mule (whence also A. S. *mūl*).

Mulled, applied to ale or wine. (E.) *Mulled ale* is a corruption of *mold-ale* or *mold-ale*, a funeral ale or feast. M. E. *molkie-ale*, a 'mould-ale,' a funeral feast; from *molde*, the earth of the grave, and *ale*, a feast (as in *bride-ale*). The sense being lost, *mulled* was thought to be a pp., and a verb to *mull* was evolved from it.

Mullein, the verbascum. (E.) M. E. *moleyn*. A. S. *molegn*, *mullein*? The sense is doubtful; but see the Cent. Dict. and Cockayne, Leechd. iii. 339. (Cf. A. S. *holegn*, holly, whence prov. E. *hollin*, holly.)

Mullet (1), a fish. (F. — L.) M. E. *moleit*, *mulet*. — F. *mulet*; Cot. Dimin. from L. *mullus*, the red mullet.

Mullet (2), a five-pointed star. (F. — L.) O. F. *molette*, a rowell, whence it came to mean the 'mullet' of heraldry; also M. F. *mollette*, 'a mullet, rowell of a spur'; Cot. Dimin. from L. *mola*, a mill, whence Ital. *mola*, a mill-stone, mill-wheel, *molla*, a clock-wheel with cogs. See **Mill**.

Mulligatawny, a hot soup. (Tamil.) Tamil *milagu-tannir*, lit. 'pepper-water'; Yule. Cf. Malayālam *mulaka*, pepper.

Mullion, an upright division between lights of windows. (F.) A corruption of *munion*, which occurs with the same sense. The lit. sense is 'stump,' because the *mullion* is, properly, the stump or lower part of the division below the tracery. — F. *moignon*, a stump. (Cf. E. *trunnion* — M. F. *troignon*, dimin. of F. *tronc* — Ital. *tronco*) — O. F. *moing*, maimed (Suppl. to Diez). Cf. Bret. *moñ*, *moñ*, maimed, also occurring in the forms *mañk*, *moñk*, *moñs*. Also Span. *muñon*, the stump of an arm or leg; Ital. *mugnone*, 'a carpenter's munion or trunion,' Torriano.

Multangular, &c.; see **Multitude**. **Multitude**. (F. — L.) F. *multitude*. — L. *multitūdinem*, acc. of *multitudo*, a multitude. — L. *multi*, for *multus*, many, much; with suffix *-tudo*. From L. *multus* come also *mult-angular*, *multi-lateral*, &c.

multifarious. (L.) L. *multifāri-us*, manifold; with suffix *-ous*. The orig. sense seems to be 'many-speaking,' i.e. speaking on many subjects. — L. *multi*, for *multus*, many; *fāri*, to speak; see **Fate**.

multiply. (F. — L.) F. *multiplier*.

MUM

— *L. multiplicāre*. — *L. multiplic-*, from *multiplex*, many-fold; cf. *plíc-āre*, to fold. See *Plait*.

Mum, a kind of beer (Low G.). In Pope. Said to have been so named after Chr. *Mumm*, a brewer of Brunswick (ab. 1487). Cf. Du. *mom* in Franck; G. *mumme*.

Mum! silence! (E.) M. E. *mom*, *mun*, to express the least sound made with closed lips. Cf. *L. mu*, Gk. *μῦ* (the same).

mumble, to speak indistinctly. (E.) For *mumm-le*. M. E. *momelen*, *mame-len*, to speak indistinctly; frequent. form due to M. E. *mom*, *mum* (above). + E. Fries. *mummelen*; Du. *mommelen*.

mummer, a masker, buffoon. (F.—Du.) M. F. *mommeur*, 'a mummer, one that goes a-mumming'; Cot. — M. Du. *mommen*, to go a-mumming; cf. *mom-aensicht*, a mummer's mask; Low G. *numme*, a mask. β. The word is imitative, from the sound *mum* or *mom*, used by nurses to frighten or amuse children, at the same time pretending to cover their faces. Cf. G. *mummel*, a bug-bear. Der. *mummer-y*, M. F. *mommerie* (F. *momerie*).

Mummy. (F.—Ital.—Arab.—Pers.) F. *momie* (*momie* in Cotgrave). — Ital. *nummia*, *numia* (Florio). — Arab. *mūmiyā*, a mummy; the substance with which mummies are preserved. (Cf. Pers. *mūmāyin*, a mummy.) — Pers. *mūm*, *mōm*, wax; much used in embalming.

Mump, to mumble, sulk, beg. (Du.) A *mumper* was a cant term for a beggar. — Du. *mompen*, to mump, cheat (Sewel); cf. *mommelen*, *mompelen*, to mumble (Hexham). Thus *mump* is merely an emphatic form of *num*, M. Du. *mommen*, to say mum, also to mask. Cf. Norw. *mumpa*, to munch. See *Mumble*.

mumps. (Du.) 'To have the mumps' or 'to be in the mumps' was to be sulky or sullen; hence it was transferred to the disease which gave one a sullen appearance. From *mump* (above).

Munch, to chew. (E.) M. E. *monchen* (Chaucer). Doubtless an imitative word, like *mump*. Kilian has M. Du. *moncken*, *mompelen*, 'mussitare.' Cf. E. Fries. and Low G. *munkeln*, to mumble; and see *Mump*. ¶ It cannot be from F. *manger* (< *L. manducāre*).

Mundane, worldly. (F.—L.) M. F. *mondain*. — F. *mondain*. — *L. mundānus*, adj. from *mundus*, the world (lit. order). —

MURMUR

L. mundus, clean, adorned. Der. *supra-mundane*; from *L. suprā*, above; *mundus*, the world.

Mongoose, a kind of ichneumon. (Telugu.) Telugu *mangisu*; 'Jerdon gives *mangis*, however, as a Deccani and Mahratti word;' Yule.

Municipal. (F.—L.) F. *municipal*. — *L. municipālis*, relating to a township. — *L. municipium*, a township which had the rights of Roman citizenship, whilst retaining its own laws. — *L. municip-*, stem of *mūniceps*, a free citizen, one who undertakes duties. — *L. mūni-*, for *munus*, obligation, duty; *capere*, to take. See Brugm. i. § 208.

munificence, liberality. (F.—L.) F. *munificence*. — *L. mūnificentia*; formed from *mūnificus*, bountiful. — *L. mūni-*, for *munus*, a duty, also a present; *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

Muniment, a defence, title-deed. (F.—L.) M. F. *muniment*. — *L. mūnimentum*, a defence. — *L. mūnīre*, to fortify; old form *moenire*. — *L. moenia*, neut. pl., walls, ramparts, defences. Brugm. i. § 208.

munition. (F.—L.) F. *munition*. — *L. acc. mūnitionem*, a defending. — *L. mūnitus*, pp. of *mūnīre* (above). Der. *ammunition*.

Munition, old form of *Mullion*, q. v. **Mural**. (F.—L.) F. *mural*. — *L. mūrālis*, belonging to a wall. — *L. mūrus*, a wall.

Murder, Murther, sb. (E.) M. E. *moordre*, *moorthre*. A. F. *murdre*, sb.; *murdre*, vb. A. S. *moðor*. + Goth. *maurthr*. β. We also find A. S. *moð*, Du. *moord*, Icel. *moð*, G. *mord*, murder, death, cognate with *L. mors* (stem *mort-*); see *Mortal*. Der. *murder*, vb.

Muriatic, briny. (L.) *L. muriaticus*, lying in brine. — *L. muria*, brine, salt liquor.

Muricated, prickly. (L.) *L. mūrīcātus*, prickly. — *L. mūrīc-*, stem of *mūrīre*, a prickly fish, a spike. + Gk. *μῦσας* (for **μῦσας*), a sea-muscle; from *μῦς*, a mouse, a sea-muscle. See *Muscle* (2).

Murky, Mirky. (Scand.) The *y* is a modern addition. M. E. *mirke*, *merke*. — Icel. *myrkr* (for **mirkruoz*, Noreen), Dan. Swed. *mörk*, dark, mirky. + A. S. *mirce*; O. Sax. *mirki*. ¶ The A. S. form would have given *mirch*.

Murmur, sb. (F.—L.) F. *murmure*. — *L. murmur*, a murmur; *murmurāre*, to

MURRAIN

murmur. + Skt. *marmara*-, rustling sound of wind. A reduplicated form; cf. G. *murren*, Icel. *murra*, to murmur. Of imitative origin. Brugm. i. § 499.

Murrain, cattle-disease. (F. — L.) M. E. *moreine*, also *morin*. — O. F. *morine*, a carcase of a beast, also a murrain; Norm. dial. *murine*. Cf. Span. *morriña*, Port. *morrinha*, murrain. — O. F. *morir* (F. *mourir*), to die. — L. *mori*, to die. See **Mortal**.

Murrey, dark red; heraldic. (F. — L.) In Palsgrave. — M. F. *more*, 'a kind of murrey, or dark red colour;' Cot. [Cf. Ital. *morato*, mulberry-coloured.] — L. *mōrum*, a mulberry. See **Mulberry**.

Murrian; see **Morion**.

Muscadel, **Muscatel**, **Muscadine**. (F. — Ital. — L. — Pers.) M. F. *muscadel*. — M. Ital. *moscadello*, *moscatello*, *moscatino*, names of wines, from their perfume. — M. Ital. *moscato*, scented with musk. — M. Ital. *musco*, musk. — L. *muscum*, acc. of *muscus*, musk; see further under **Musk**. And see **Nutmeg**.

Muscle (1), the fleshy part of the body. (F. — L.) F. *muscle*. — L. *musculus*, acc. of *musculus*, (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle, from its creeping appearance when moved. Dimin. of L. *mūs*, a mouse; see **Mouse**. (Cf. F. *souris*, (1) mouse, (2) muscle.)

muscle, (2), **mussel**, a shell-fish. (L.) In earlier use. M. E. *muscle*, A. S. *musle*, *muscle* (Wright), a muscle (fish). — L. *musculus*, a sea-muscle, also a little mouse (as above).

Muscoid, moss-like. (L. with Gk. suffix.) L. *musco*-, for *muscus*, moss; and Gk. suffix -ειδης, like, from εἶδος, form. See **Moss**.

Muse (1), to meditate. (F. — L.) M. E. *musen*. — F. *muser*, 'to muse, dreaime;' Cot. — O. F. *musse*, the mouth, muzzle (Godefroy); see **Mussle**. The image is that of a dog sniffing the air when in doubt as to the scent; cf. Ital. *musare*, to muse, also to gaze about, 'to hould ones musle or snout in the aire,' Florio, from Ital. *muoso*, snout.

Muse (2), a goddess of the arts. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *musé*. — L. *mūsa*. — Gk. *μοῦσα*, a muse.

museum. (L. — Gk.) L. *mūseum*. — Gk. *μουσεῖον*, temple of the muses, a study, a school. — Gk. *μοῦσα*, a muse.

Mushroom. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E.

MUSTACHIO

muscheron. — M. F. *mouscheron*, *mousseron*, a mushroom; extended from F. *mousse*, moss (Hatzfeld). — O. H. G. *mos* (G. *moos*), moss; see **Moss**.

Musie. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *musik*. — F. *musique*. — L. *mūsica*. — Gk. *μουσική*, musical art, fem. of *μουσικός*, belonging to the muses. — Gk. *μοῦσα*, a muse.

Musit, a small gap in a hedge. (F. — C. ?) M. F. *mussette*, 'a little hole;' Cot. Dimin. of O. F. *musse*, a secret corner. — F. *musser*, to hide. Perhaps of Celt. origin; cf. O. Irish *múch-aim*, I hide (Thurneysen, p. 108).

Musk, a perfume. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) F. *musc*. — L. *muscum*, acc. of *muscus*. — Gk. *μύσχος*. — Pers. *muskh*, *misk*. Cf. Skt. *muskhā*, a testicle, because musk was obtained from a bag behind the musk-deer's navel; it also means 'little mouse,' from *musk*, to steal. See **Mouse**.

Musket. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. *mousquet*, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk; (another sort of gun was called a *falconet*, another a *saker*, a kind of hawk). — Ital. *moschetto*, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk, so called from its small size. Deriv. of Ital. *mosca*, a fly. — L. *musca*, a fly. Doublet, *mosquito*.

Muslin. (F. — Ital. — Syriac.) F. *mousseline*; O. F. *mosolin*. — Ital. *musolino*, dimin. of *muscolo*, muslin. — Syriac *Mosul*, a city in Kurdistan, whence it first came; Arab. *Mawsil* (the same).

Musquito; see **Mosquito**.

Mussel; see **Musole** (2).

Mussulman, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith. (Pers. — Arab.) Pers. *musulmān*, an orthodox believer. — Arab. *moslim*, *muslim*, a moslem; see **Moslem**.

Must (1), part of a verb implying 'obligation.' (E.) Only the pt. t. remains, which is now only used as a present. M. E. *mot*, *moot*, preterito-pres. t., I am able, I am free to, I ought; pt. t. *moste*, *muste*, I was able, I ought. A. S. *ic mōt*, preterito-pres. t.; *ic mōste*, I must, new pt. t.; infin. **mōtan*. + O. Sax. **mōfan*, pr. t. *ik mōt*, pt. t. *ik mōsta*; Du. *moelen*, to be obliged; Swed. *måste*, I must (compare the E. use); G. *müssen*, pr. t. *ich muss*, pt. t. *ich musste*; Goth. pr. t. *ik ga-mot*, pt. t. *ik ga-mosta*, lit. 'I find room.'

Must (2), new wine. (L.) M. E. *must*. A. S. *must*. — L. *mustum*, new wine; neut. of *mustus*, fresh, new.

Mustachio; see **Moustache**.

MUSTANG

Mustang, a wild horse of the prairies. (Span. - L.) Span. *mesteño* (with *n* as *ny*), formerly *mestengo* (Pineda), in the same sense as *mostrenco*, adj., stray, having no owner. The adj. *mesteño* also means belonging to a 'mesta'. - Span. *mesta*, a body of proprietors of cattle, a company of graziers. - L. *mixta*, fem. of pp. of *miscere*, to mingle. Cf. Span. *mestura*, a mixture.

Mustard. (F. - L.; with Teut. suffix.) M. E. *mostard*. - O F. *mostarde* (F. *moutarde*). Cf. Ital. *mostarda*. It took its name from being mixed with *must* or vinegar (Littre). - L. *mustum*, must; with suffix -ard (< G. *hart*).

Muste. (F. - L.) M. E. *moustre*, a muster of men, lit. display. - O. F. *mostré*, another form of *monstre*, 'a pattern, also a muster, view, shew'; Cot. The same word as F. *monstre*, a monster; see **Monster**. Cf. O. Norm. dial. *mustrer*, Gascon *mustra*, to shew.

Musty, mouldy, damp. (L.) A doublet of *moisty*, used by Chaucer in the sense of 'new', but by Ascham in the sense of 'moist'. - L. *musteus*, like must, new. - L. *mustum*, must. See **Must** (2). Perhaps influenced by F. *moisi*, 'mouldy, musty, fusty'; Cot.; from which, however, it cannot possibly be derived.

Mutable. (L.) M. E. *mutable*. - L. *mutabilis*, changeable. - L. *mutāre*, to change. Prob. for **moitāre*; allied to *mūtūus*, mutual, and to Gk. *μοῖρος*, thanks, favour (Prellwitz).

Mutchkin, a pint. (Du.) From M. Du. *mudseken* (for **mutschen*), 'the halfe pint of Paris measure,' Hexham. Lit. 'small cap'; dimin. of M. Du. *mutse* (Du. *mutts*), a cap. Cf. G. *mütse*, a cap. See **Amice** (2).

Mute (1), dumb. (L.) From L. *mūtus*, dumb. Cf. Skt. *mūka*, dumb. ¶ The M. E. *muet*, *mewet*, mute, is from a Romanic form **mūteltus*, formed from L. *mūt-us* (O. F. *mu*) by adding -*eltus*.

Mute (2), to dung; used of birds. (F. - M. Du.) M. F. *mutir*, 'to mute as a hawk'; Cot. Short for M. F. *esmentir*, the same; oldest spelling *esmeltir*. - M. Du. *smelten*, *smiltten*, to smelt, to liquefy; also to mute (Hexham). See **Smelt**.

Mutilate. (L.) From pp. of L. *mutilāre*, to maim. - L. *mutilus*, maimed. + Gk. *μύτιλος*, *μύτιλος*, curtailed, docked.

Mutiny. (F. - L.) Formed from the

MYRRH

old verb to *mutine*; Haml. iii. 4. 83. - F. *mutiner*, 'to mutine'; Cot. - O. F. *mutin*, tumultuous. - O. F. *mule*, a sedition; (cf. Low L. *mōla*, a pack of hounds = mod. F. *meute*). - Folk-L. **movita*, (lit. moved, hence, a movement, bustle), fem. of **movitus*, new pp. of *mouēre*, to move. Cf. mod. F. *émeute*. See **Move**.

Mutter, to murmur. (E.) M. E. *mut-tren*, *moteren*. A frequentative verb, from a base *mut-*, to express inarticulate mumb-ling, as in E. Fries. *motjen*, to mutter; Swed. dial. *mullo*, *muttra*, Norw. *mulra*. So also L. *muttire*, *mūtire*, to mutter, prov. G. *mustern*, to whisper.

Mutton. (F. - C.?) M. E. *motoun*. - O. F. *moton* (F. *mouton*), a sheep; Low L. *multo*, a sheep. Cf. Ital. *montone* (for **moltone*), a sheep. Prob. of Celtic origin, from Celt. type **moltos*, a sheep; whence Irish and Manx *moll*, Gael. *mult*, W. *mollt*, Corn. *mols*, Bret. *maout*, a wether sheep. ¶ Diez cites Prov. *mout*, Como *mol*, Grisons *mutt*, castrated, and derives all from L. *mutilus*, maimed; but this is not now accepted.

Mutual. (F. - L.) O. F. *mutuēl*. Extended from L. *mūtū-us*, mutual, reciprocal, orig. 'exchanged'. - L. *mutāre*, to change. See **Mutable**.

Muzzle, snout. (F. - L.) M. E. *mosel*. - O. F. *musel* (Burguy), *musel* (A. D. 1521, Godefroy); later *museau*, 'muzzle'; Cot.; Norm. dial. *musel* (Du Bois). Diez shews that the orig. F. form was *morsel* (still preserved in Bret. *morseel* or *musel*, a muzzle, forms borrowed from O. F.). This O. F. *morsel* is a dimin. from Late L. *morsus*, a morsel, also a snout, beak. - L. *morsus*, a bite; from *morsus*, pp. of *mordere*, to bite. See **Mordacity**. Cf. Ital. *muso*, snout, *morso*, a snaffle (Florio). ¶ Disputed.

My. (E.) M. E. *mi*, *my*; short for *mine*, mine, by loss of final *n*. See **Mine**. Der. *my-self*, M. E. *mi-self*, formerly *me-self*.

Myriad. (Gk.) Gk. *μυριάς*, stem of *μυριάς*, the number of 10,000. - Gk. *μυρίος*, numberless.

Myrmidon. (L. - Gk.) Gen. in pl. *Myrmidons*. - L. *Myrmidones*, pl. - Gk. *Μυρμιδόνες*, pl., a warlike people of Thes-saly, formerly in Ægina (Homer).

Myrrh. (F. - L. - Gk. - Arab.) M. E. *mirre*. - O. F. *mirre* (11th cent.); F. *myrrhe*. - L. *myrrha*. - Gk. *μύρρα*. - Arab.

MYRTLE

murr, (1) bitter, (2) myrrh, named from its bitterness. + Heb. *môr*, myrrh.

Myrtle (F.-L.-Gk.-Pers.) O. F. *myrtle*, dimin. of *myrte*, *meurte*, the myrtle-tree. = L. *murtus*, *myrtus*. = Gk. *μύρτος*. = Pers. *mûrd*, the myrtle.

Mystery (1), a secret rite. (L.-Gk.) M. E. *mysterie*. = L. *mysterium*. = Gk. *μυστήριον* (Rom. xvi. 25). = Gk. *μύστης*, one who is initiated. = Gk. *μυεῖν*, to initiate.

Mystery (2), **Mistry**, a trade, handicraft; see **Mistry**.

Mystic, secret, allegorical. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *mystique*. = L. *mysticus*. = Gk. *μυστικός*, mystic. = Gk. *μύστης*, fem. *μύστις*, one who is initiated; see **Mystery** (1).

mystify. (F.-Gk. and L.) F. *mystifier*, a modern and ill-coined word; coined from Gk. *μυστι-κός*, mystic, and F. *-fier*, from L. *-facere*, for *facere*, to make.

Myth, a fable. (Gk.) Gk. *μῦθος*, a fable.

mythology. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *mythologie*. = L. *mythologia*. = Gk. *μυθολογία*, legendary lore. = Gk. *μῦθο-s*, a fable; *λόγ-os*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to tell.

N.

Nab, to seize. (Scand.) Prov. E. *nap* (North). From Swed. and Norw. *nappa*, Dan. *nappe*, to catch, snatch at, nab. Der. *kidnap*.

Nabob, an Indian prince. (Hind.-Arab.) Hind. *nawāb* or *nawwāb*, orig. a pl. sb., but used in the sing. as a title of honour. Pl. of Arab. *nāib*, a vice-gerent, deputy, viceroy. Cf. Arab. *nawb*, supplying the place of another.

Nadir, the point of the sky opposite the zenith. (F.-Span.-Arab.) F. *nadir*. = Span. *nadir*. = Arab. *nasir*, short for *nasiru's 'samt*, the nadir; lit. 'corresponding to the zenith.' = Arab. *nasir*, alike, corresponding to; *as'samt*, the azimuth, also the zenith. See **Asimuth**, **Zenith**. (The *s* is here the 17th letter of the Arab. alphabet.)

Nag (1), a horse. (M. Du.) M. E. *nagge*. = M. Du. *negge*, *negge*, Du. *negge*, *neg*, a small horse; Du. dial. *knagge* (Molema). Cf. Low G. *nikkel*, a nag. Origin unknown.

Nag (2), to worry, tease. (Scand.) Norw. Swed. *nagga*, to nibble, peck; cf. Dan. *nage*, Icel. *gnaga*, to gnaw; Low G.

NAP

nagen, *naggen*, to gnaw, vex, nag; *gnagen*, to nag (Berghaus). See **Gnaw**.

Naiad, a water-nymph. (L.-Gk.) L. *naiad-*, stem of *naias*. = Gk. *ναΐας*, a water-nymph. = Gk. *νάειν*, to flow. Cf. O. Irish *snáim*, I swim. (✓SNĀ.)

Nail. (E.) M. E. *nayl*. A. S. *nagel*. + Du. *nagel*, Dan. *nagle*, Swed. *nagel*, G. *nagel*; Icel. *nagl*, the human nail, *nagli*, a nail or spike; and cf. Goth. *ganagljan*, to nail. β. The Teut. type is **naglos*, masc. Allied to Lithuan. *nagas*, a claw, Russ. *nogote*, a nail, Pers. *nākhun*, Skt. *nakha-*, nail of the finger or toe; and further, to Gk. *ὄνυξ*, L. *unguis*, O. Irish *inga*, W. *ewin*, a nail, with a different gradation.

Naive, artless. (F.-L.) F. *naïve*, fem. of *naïf*, native, natural. = L. *nātiuus*, native. = L. *nātus*, born; see **Natal**.

Naked. (E.) A. S. *nacod*. + Du. *nacakt*, G. *nackt*, Goth. *nakwaths*, Icel. *nökviðr*; cf. Dan. *nögen*, Swed. *naken*, mod. Icel. *nakinn*. All these are pp. forms; cf. *nake*, to strip, in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. iv. m. 7; which is a back-formation. Teut. type **nakwathor* > **nakwados*; Idg. type **nog(w)otós*. Allied to Skt. *nagna-*, Russ. *nagot*, L. *nūdus*, Irish *nochd*, W. *noeth*, stripped, bare. Brugm. i. § 165. See **Nude**.

Naker, a kettle-drum. (Arab.) In Chaucer. Arab. *naggārah*, a kettle-drum; see Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 659.

Name. (E.) A. S. *nama*. + Du. *naam*; Icel. *nafn*, *namn*, Dan. *navn*, Swed. *namn*; Goth. *namo*, G. *name*. Further allied to L. *nōmen*, a name; Gk. *ὄνομα*, Pers. *nām*, Skt. *nāman*; and to Ir. *ainm*, W. *enw*, name. ¶ Not allied to **Know**; see **Prellwitz**. Brugm. i. §§ 399, 425.

Nankeen, **Nankin**, a kind of cotton cloth. (China.) So called from *Nankin*, in China. = Chin. *nan-king*, south court; cf. *pe-king*, north court (Yule).

Nap (1), a short sleep. (E.) M. E. *nappen*, verb, to doze. A. S. *hnappian*, verb, to doze. Cf. O. H. G. *hnaffen*, to nap.

Nap (2), the roughish surface of cloth. (M. Du.) M. E. *noppe*, nap (Prompt. Parv.). Prob. introduced by Du. cloth-workers. [A. S. **hnoppa* is unauthorised.] = M. Du. *noppe*, 'the haire or nap of wooll or cloath'; Hexham. Du. *nop*. Cf. M. Du. *noppen*, 'to sheare off[f] the nap'; Hexham. + Norw. *napp*, nap; *nappa*, to

NAPE

give a nap to; Dan. *noppe*, nap; *noppe*, to friz; Low G. *nobbe*, *nubbe*, nap. Allied to Norw. *nuppa*, to pluck off with the fingers; A.S. *hnoppian*, to pluck, Voc. 480. 23; Goth. *dis-hnupman*, to be torn to pieces, *dis-hniupan*, to tear to pieces. Teut. root **hneup*.

Nape, the joint of the neck behind. (E.) M. E. *nape*; also *naupe* (Palsgrave). The same as O. Fries. *hals-knap*, nape of the neck; which links it with A. S. *cnæp*, the top of a hill; and with Knop.

Napery, linen for the table. (F.—L.) O. F. *naperie*. — Late L. *nāpāria*, *map-pāria*, the office in a household for supplying table-linen. — Late L. *nāpa*, a cloth, for L. *mappa*, a cloth. See Map, Napkin.

Naphtha. (L.—Gk.—Arab.) L. *naphtha*. — Gk. *νάφθα*. — Arab. *naft*, *nift*, naphtha, bitumen.

Napkin, a small cloth. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.) M. E. *napkin*, also *napet*, both dimin. forms of O. F. *nape*, a cloth, from Late L. *nāpa*; see Napery.

Narcissus, a flower. (L.—Gk.) L. *narcissus*. — Gk. *νάρκισσος*; named from its narcotic properties. See below.

narcotic, producing stupor. (F.—Gk.) F. *narcotique*. — Gk. *ναρκωτικός*, benumbing. — Gk. *ναρ୍କω*, I benumb; *ναρ୍କω*, I grow numb. — Gk. *νάρκη*, numbness, orig. contraction; for **ναρόκη*, i. e. contraction. Allied to Snare (Prelwitz).

Nard, an unguent. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) F. *nard*. — L. *nardus*. — Gk. *νάρδος*, Mk. xiv. 3. — Pers. *nard* (whence Skt. *nalada*), spikenard. † Skt. *naḍa*, a reed, Horn, § 1060. Der. *spike-nard*.

Nargileh, **Nargile**, **Nargile**, a pipe or smoking-apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water. (Pers.) — Pers. *nārgil*, a coco-nut, because these pipes were originally made with a coco-nut, which held the water. Cf. Skt. *nārikera*, *nārikela*, a coco-nut. (Devic, Yule.)

Narration. (F.—L.) F. *narration*. — L. acc. *narrātiōnem*, a tale. — L. *narrātus*, pp. of *narrāre*, to relate, lit. to make known. — L. *nārus*, *gnārus*, knowing, acquainted with. — √GEN, to know; see Know. Brugm. i. § 457 (2).

Narrow. (E.) M. E. *narowe*, *narowe*, *narwe*. A. S. *nearu*, narrow, closely drawn. † O. Sax. *naro*; Du. *naar*, dismal, sad. Perhaps allied to Nerve (Frank).

Narwhal, sea-unicorn. (Scand.) Dan.

NAUSEOUS

Swed. *narhval*; Icel. *nāhvalr*, a narwhal. The lit. sense is 'corpse-whale'; the fish being (often) of a pallid colour; perhaps a 'popular etymology.' — Icel. *nā-r*, corpse; *hvalr*, whale.

Nasal. (F.—L.) F. *nasal*. — Late L. *nāsālis*, belonging to the nose. — L. *nāsus*, nose. See Nose.

Nascent, springing up. (L.) L. *nascent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be born, arise, spring up, inceptive verb with pp. *nātus*. See Natal.

Nasturtium, a flower. (L.) Lit. 'nose-wring'; from the sharp smell. — L. *nasturtium*, cress; better spelt *nasturtium*. — L. *nās-us*, nose; *torquere*, to twist, torment; see Torment.

Nasty. (Scand.) Formerly also *nasky*; see *Mau-lav* in Cot. Cf. Swed. dial. *naskug*, nasty, dirty, also spelt *snaskig*; Swed. *snuskig*, nasty. — Swed. dial. *snaska*, to eat like a pig, be slovenly; Dan. *snaske*, to eat like a pig. † Low G. *nask*, nasty; Norw. *nask*, greedy, *naska*, to champ; E. Fries. *masken*, G. *naschen*, O. H. G. *nascōn*, to eat dainties.

Natal, belonging to one's birth. (F.—L.) F. *natal* (O. F. *noël*). — L. *nātālis*. — L. *nātus* (for *gnātus*), born (cf. Gk. *γενέσθαι*, a blood relation); pp. of *nasci*, to be born. — √GEN, to beget. See genus, Kin. Brugm. i. § 452.

Natation, swimming. (L.) From the acc. of L. *natatio*, a swimming. — L. *natātus*, pp. of *natāre*, to swim, frequent. of *nāre*, to swim. Cf. Gk. *νῆξεν*, to swim, O. Irish *snā-im*, I swim. See Naiad.

Nation. (F.—L.) F. *nation*. — L. *nātiōnem*, acc. of *natio*, a nation. — L. *nātus*, born. See Natal.

native. (F.—L.) F. *natif*, 'native'; Cot. — L. *nātiuus*, natural. — L. *nātus*, born. Doublet, *naive*.

nature. (F.—L.) F. *nature*. — L. *nātūra*, nature. — L. *nātus*, born.

Natron, native carbonate of soda. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Gk.—Heb.) A doublet of *nitre*; see Nitre.

Naught, **Nought**. (E.) M. E. *naught*. A. S. *nāwihht*, also *nāht*. — A. S. *nā*, not; *wiht*, a whit; see No and Whit. Der. *naught-y* (lit. naught-like, worthless). Doublet, *not*.

Nauseous. (L.—Gk.) L. *nauseōsus*, adj.; from *nausea*, sea-sickness. — Gk. *vauōia*, sea-sickness. — Gk. *vaūs*, a ship. See Nave (2).

NAUTCH

Nautch, a kind of ballet-dance by women. (Hind. — Prakrit. — Skt.) Hind. (and Mahratti) *nāch*, a dance; Prakrit *nachcha*. — Skt. *nṛtya*, dancing, acting; orig. fut. pass. part. of *nṛt*, to dance, to act. Der. *nautch-girl*, a dancing-girl (Yule).

Nautical. (L. — Gk.) From L. *nautic-us*, nautical. — Gk. *navrúos*, pertaining to ships. — Gk. *navṛns*, a sailor; from *nav-s*, a ship. See **Nave** (2).

nautilus, a shell-fish. (L. — Gk.) L. *nautilus*. — Gk. *navrílos*, a sea-man; also the nautilus (from its sailing). — Gk. *navṛns*, a sailor; from *nav-s*, a ship.

Naval. (F. — L.) F. *naval*. — L. *nāuālis*, belonging to ships. — L. *nāuis*, a ship. Cf. Gk. *navs*. See **Nave** (2).

Nave (1), the hub of a wheel. (E.) M. E. *naue* (*u = v*). A. S. *nafu*, *nabu*. + Du. *naaf*, Icel. *nóf*, Dan. *nav*, Swed. *naf*, G. *nabe*, O. H. G. *naba*. Teut. type **nabā*, fem. Cf. Skt. *nābhi*-, the nave of a wheel, navel, centre, boss. See **Navel**. Der. *auger*.

Nave (2), the body of a church. (F. — L.) From O. F. *nave* (F. *nef*), a ship, also the body of a church; said to be named from its lengthy shape. — L. *nāuem*, acc. of *nāuis*, a ship. + Gk. *navs*, a ship, O. Irish *nau*, Skt. *nau*-. Brugm. i. § 184.

Navel. (E.) M. E. *nauel* (*u = v*); A. S. *nafela*, *nabula*, navel. + Du. *navel*, Icel. *nafti*, Dan. *navle*, Swed. *nafta*, G. *nabel*. Teut. type **nablon*-.; from the form seen in Lettish *naba*, navel; see **Nave** (1). Cf. also Pers. *nāf*, navel; Skt. *nābhi*-, (1) nave, (2) navel; related with a difference of gradation to Gk. *ομφαλός*, navel, Lat. *umbilicus*, O. Irish *imbiúis*. Similarly, *nave* (1) is allied to L. *umbō*, boss (of a shield). Brugm. ii. § 76.

Navigable, that can be traversed by ships. (F. — L.) F. *navigable*. — L. *nāuigābilis*. — L. *nāuigāre*, to navigate. — L. *nāu*-, for *nāuis*, a ship; -*igāre*, for *agere*, to drive.

navigation. (F. — L.) F. *navigation*, sailing. — L. acc. *nāuigatiōnem*; from pp. of L. *nāuigāre* (above).

navvy, a labourer employed on railways, &c. (L.) Short for *navigator*, formerly used to mean a labourer employed on canals for *navigation*; first used, according to Haydn, about 1830.

navy, a fleet. (F. — L.) M. E. *navie*. — O. F. *navie*, orig. a single ship. — L. *nāuia*, a vessel. — L. *nāui-s*, a ship.

NECK

Nay. (Scand.) M. E. *nay*. — Icel. *nei*, Dan. *nei*, Swed. *nej*, *nay*. Negative of *Aye*, q. v.

Nazarite, a Jew who made vows of abstinence, &c. (Heb.; with Gk. suffix.) Heb. *nāsar*, to separate oneself, vow, abstain; with suffix -*ite* (= L. -*īla*, Gk. -*ites*).

Neap, scanty, very low; said of a tide. (E.) M. E. *neep*; A. S. *nēp* (or *neþ*).

Near, nigh. (E.) Now used as a positive, but orig. the comparative of *nigh*. [The form *nearer* is a double comparative.] M. E. *nerre*, adj., *ner*, adv., nigher; A. S. *nēar*, comparative adv. from *nēah*, nigh. + Icel. *nær*, adv., both positive and comparative; orig. the latter. See **Nigh**.

Neat (1), black cattle, an ox. (E.) M. E. *neet*, both sing. and pl. A. S. *nēat*, pl. *nēat*, cattle. + Icel. *naut*, pl. *naut*, cattle; Swed. *nöt*; Dan. *nöd*; M. H. G. *nōz*, cattle. Teut. type **nautom*, neut. β. Usually explained as 'domestic' or 'useful'; from the 2nd grade (*naut*) of Teut. **neut-an*, to employ; seen in A. S. *nēotan*, to use, employ, Icel. *njōta*, G. *geniessen*, Goth. *niutan*, to enjoy, get benefit from. Cf. Lithuan. *naudā*, usefulness. (✓ Brugm.) Brugm. i. § 221. Der. *neat-herd*.

Neat (2), tidy. (F. — L.) F. *net*, masc., *netto*, fem., neat, pure. — L. *nitidus*, shining, neat. — L. *nitēre*, to shine.

Neb, beak, nose. (E.) M. E. *neb*, face. A. S. *nebb*, face. + Du. *neb*, bill, nib, mouth; Icel. *nef*, nose; Dan. *nab*; Swed. *näbb*. β. Further allied to Du. *sneb*, bill, beak, *snavel*, bill; G. *schabel*, bill, M. H. G. *snabel*, allied to M. H. G. *snaben*, to snap. And cf. Lith. *snapas* bill.

Nebula, a misty patch of light. (L.) L. *nebula*, mist. + Gk. *νεφέλη*, cloud; Du. *nevel*, Icel. *nífl*, G. *nebel*, mist. Allied to Gk. *νέφος*, cloud, W. *nef*, O. Ir. *nam*, heaven, Russ. *nebo*, heaven; also Skt. *nabhas*, sky, æther. Brugm. i. § 554.

Necessary. (F. — L.) O. F. *necessaire*. — L. *necessārius*, needful. — L. *necesse*, neut. adj., necessary.

Neck. (E.) M. E. *nekke*. A. S. *hnecca*, neck, orig. nape of the neck. + Du. *nek*, G. *genick*; Teut. type **hnekkon*-. Cf. also Icel. *hnakki*, Dan. *nakke*, Swed. *nacke*, G. *nacken*, O. H. G. (*h*)*nach*, nape of the neck, back of the head; from Teut. type **hnekkon*-. β. Orig. sense 'projection'; further allied to Irish *cnoc*, hill.

NECROMANCY

Necromancy, divination by communion with the dead. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *nigromancie* (since altered). = O. F. *nigromance*, 'nigromancy, conjuring, the black art'; Cot.—Late L. *nigromantia*, corrupt form of L. *necromantia*. = Gk. νεκρομαντεία, necromancy. = Gk. νεκρός, a corpse; μαντεία, prophetic power. β. Gk. νεκρός, is allied to νέκρως, a corpse; cf. L. *necare*, to kill. (✓NEK.) Gk. μαντεία is from μάντις, a seer. ¶ *Necromancy* was called 'the black art' owing to a popular etymology from L. *niger*, black; cf. the Late L. *nigromantia*.

Nectar. (L.—Gk.) L. *nectar*. = Gk. νέκταρ, the drink of the gods.

Need. (E.) M.E. *need*. A.S. *nīed* (*nȳd*), also *nēad*; O. Merc. *nēd*, necessity. + Icel. *nauf*, necessity, *nauf*, distress; Du. *nood*, Dan. Swed. *nöd*, G. *noth*, *not*, Goth. *nauths*. Teut. stem *naud-*. In late A.S. texts this word is confused in form with *nēod*, *nīed* (*nȳd*), desire; which is related to O. Sax. *niud*, O. H. G. *niot*, desire; Teut. base **neud-*. Brugm. i. § 427 b.

Needle. (E.) Also *neeld*; M.E. *nedle*, also *nelde*. A.S. *nādel*; earlier form *nāðl*. + Du. *naald* (for **naadl*); Icel. *nāl*; Dan. *naal*; Swed. *nål*; G. *nadel*; Goth. *nāthla*. β. All from a Teut. type **nā-thlā*, from root **nē*, to sew, as in G. *nähen*, to sew, L. *nēre*, Gk. νήειν, *vēiv*, to spin. Cf. ✓SNE, as in O. Irish *snim*, a spinning; cf. Irish *snathad*, a needle, *snathaim*, I string together, *snaidhe*, thread. See Brugm. i. § 136, ii. § 62.

Neese, Neese, to sneeze, puff. (E.) M.E. *nesen*; not in A.S. + Du. *niesen*, G. *niesen*, O. H. G. *nisan*, Icel. *hnjósa*, Swed. *nysa*, Dan. *nyse*. Teut. type **hneusan-*. See **Sneese**.

Nefarious. (L.) L. *nefāri-us*, impious; with suffix *-ous*. = L. *nefās*, that which is unlawful. = L. *ne-*, for *nē*, not; *fās*, law, allied to *fāri*, to speak, declare. Cf. Skt. *bhāsh*, to speak.

Negation, denial. (F.—L.) M. F. *negation*. = L. acc. *negātiōnem*, denial. = L. *negātus*, pp. of *negāre*, to deny. Prob. from a particle (*neg-*) of negation; cf. Lith. *negi*, also not. Brugm. ii. § 774.

Neglect. (L.) L. *neglectus*, pp. of *negligere*, to neglect. = L. *neg-*, not (see **Negation**); and *legere*, to gather, select.

negligence. (F.—L.) M. F. *negligence*. = L. *negligentia*, carelessness. = L.

NEPHEW

negligent-, stem of pres. part. of *negligere*, to neglect (above).

Negotiate, to do business. (L.) From pp. of L. *negotiāre*, to do business. = L. *negōtium*, business; compounded of *neg-*, not (see **Negation**), and *ōtium*, leisure.

Negro. (Span.—L.) Span. *negro*. = L. *nigrum*, acc. of *niger*, black.

Negus. (E.) A beverage invented by Colonel *Negus* (one of a Norfolk family) in the time of Queen Anne.

Neif, Neaf, the fist. (Scand.) M.E. *neue* (*u=v*), dat. case. = Icel. *hnefi*, fist; Swed. *näfve*, Dan. *naven*.

Neigh. (E.) M.E. *nejen*. A.S. *hnāgan*, to neigh. + Low G. *neigen* (Lübben), M. Du. *neyen*, to neigh. Cf. Icel. *gnægja*, *hnægja*, Swed. *gnägga*, Dan. *gnegge*, Norw. *kneggja*.

Neighbour. (E.) M.E. *neighebour*; A.S. *neahgebūr* or *neahbūr*. = A.S. *neah*, nigh; *būr*, or *gebūr*, a husbandman, the same word as Du. *boer*, a boor. See **Boor**. + G. *nachbar*, M.H.G. *nächbūr*; from *näch*, nigh, *būr*, a husbandman.

Neither. (E.) M.E. *neither*; for *ne* (negative particle), not, and *either*. See **Either**. With A.S. *ne*, not, cf. O. Sax. *ne*, *ni*; Goth. and O. H. G. *ni*, not.

Nemesis. (L.—Gk.) L. *nemesis*. = Gk. *νέμεσις*, allotment, retribution, vengeance. = Gk. *vēmev*, to distribute. (✓NEM.)

Nenuphar, a kind of water-lily. (Pers. —Skt.) Pers. *minūfar*, for *nilūfar*, *nilūpar*, *nilūpal*, a water-lily (Devic). = Skt. *nilōtpala*, a blue lotus. = Skt. *nilā*, blue; *utpala*, a lotus.

Neology, the introduction of new phrases. (Gk.) Gk. *néo-s*, new; -λογία, from λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak; see **New**.

neophyte, a novice. (L.—Gk.) L. *neophytus*. = Gk. *νεόφυτος*, lit. new planted, hence, a novice. = Gk. *néo-s*, new; *φυτ-ós*, a plant, *φυτ-ós*, grown, from *φύειν*, to grow, cause to grow, allied to **Be**.

neoteric, novel. (L.—Gk.) L. *neōtericus*. = Gk. *νεωτερικός*, novel. = Gk. *νέωτερος*, comparative of *néos*, new; see **New**.

Nepenthe, Nepenthes, a drug which lulled sorrow. (Gk.) Gk. *νηπενθέης*, an epithet of a soothing drug (in Homer); neut. of *νηπενθήης*, free from sorrow. = Gk. *νη-*, neg. prefix; *πένθος*, grief, allied to *πάθος*. See **No** (1) and **Pathos**.

Nephew. (F.—L.) M.E. *neveu* (= *neveu*). = F. *neveu*, 'a nephew'; Cot. =

NEREID

L. *nepōtem*, acc. of *nepōs*, a grandson, also a nephew. + Skt. *napāt*, a grandson; Pers. *naṭāda*, a grandson; A.S. *nefa*, a nephew; G. *neffe*, nephew; Du. *neef*. Idg. type **nefōd*; whence orig. Teut. type **nefōd*, later **nefon*-. The fem. type is Idg. **nepti*- (Skt. *napitī*, L. *neptis*), Teut. **nefti*- > **nifti*- (A.S. *nift*, Du. *nicht*). Der. *nepotism*, favouritism to relations, from L. *nepōt*-, stem of *nepōs*. Brugm. i. § 149.

Nereid, a sea-nymph. (L.—Gk.) L. *Nēreid*-, stem of *Nēreis*.—Gk. *Nṛpeis*, a daughter of *Nēreus* (Gk. *Nṛpeús*), an ancient sea-god.—Gk. *νῆρως*, wet; cf. Gk. *váuev*, to flow (Prellwitz). (✓SNA.)

Nerve. (F.—L.) F. *nerf*; Cot.—L. *neruum*, acc. of *neruus*, a sinew. Perhaps allied to Gk. *νῆρῶν*, a sinew, string; Skt. *snāva*-, a tendon. See Prellwitz.

Nescient, ignorant. (L.) From L. *nescient*-, stem of *nesciens*, pres. pt. of *nescire*, not to know.—L. *ne*-, not; *scire*, to know. See *Sciences*, *Nice*.

Nesh, tender, soft. (E.) M.E. *nesh*. A.S. *hnesce*, soft. + Goth. *hnaskwus*, soft, tender.

Ness, a promontory. (E.) Seen in *Sheer-ness*, &c. A.S. *nass*, headland. + Icel. *nes*, Dan. *nes*, Swed. *näs*. Teut. types **nasos* or **nasos*, masc., **nasjom*, neut. Perhaps allied to *Nose*.

Nest. (E.) M.E. and A.S. *nest*. + Du. *nest*, O.H.G. and G. *nest*; Bret. *neis*, Irish and Gael. *nead*, O. Irish, *net*; W. *nyth*, L. *nīdus* (for **nīdus*), Skt. *nīḍa*-, a nest, a den. β. Orig. 'a place to sit in.' Explained as short for **ni-sā-os*, a place in which to sit down; cf. Skt. *ni-sad*, to sit down. Here *-sā* is the weak grade of ✓SED, to sit. See *Sit*. Der. *nest-le*, from A.S. *nestlian*, to make a nest; *nestling*. Brugm. i. § 81.

Net (1), an implement for catching fish. (E.) A.S. *net*, *nett*. + Du. *net*, Icel. *Dan. net*, Swed. *nät*, Goth. *nati*, G. *netz*. Teut. type **natjom*, neut. Cf. L. *nassa*, a wicker creel, Icel. *nöt*, a net.

Net (2), clear of all charges. (F.—L.) F. *net*, pure; hence, free; see *Neat* (2).

Nether, lower. (E.) M.E. *nethere*. A.S. *neðera*, *niðerra*, nether; a comp. adj. due to *niðer*, adv., downward, also a compar. form. To be divided as *ni-ðer*, the suffix *-ðer* being comparative, as in *o-ther*, *nei-ther* (cf. Gk. *-repos*, Skt. *-tara*). We find Skt. *ni-tarām*, adv., excessively, continually, grammatically a comp. form

NEWEL

from *ni*, downward, into. + Icel. *neðri*, adj., *neðarr*, adv.; Dan. *neder* (in comp.), whence *ned*, downward; Swed. *nedre*, G. *nieder*, nether; Du. *neder*, adv., down. Cf. Russ. *nije* (j as in F.) adv., lower. Der. *nethermost*, corruption of A.S. *nīðemest*, extended (by the usual superlative suffix *-est*) from an earlier **nī-ðem-a*, where *-ðe-m-* = Idg. *-to-mo* (as in L. *op-ti-mus*).

Nettle. (E.) M.E. *nelle*. A.S. *nete*, *nelle*. + Du. *netel*, Dan. *nelde* (for **nedle*), Swed. *nässla* (for **nätla*), G. *nessel*. Teut. type **natilōn*-, fem. An older form appears in O.H.G. *nassa*, fem., a nettle. Cf. O. Irish *nenaid*, nettles.

Neuralgia, pain in the nerves. (Gk.) From Gk. *νῆρῶν*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain; with suffix *-ia*. The Gk. *νῆρῶν* may be allied to L. *neruus*; see *Nerve*.

Neuter. (L.) L. *neuter*, neither; hence, sex-less.—L. *ne*, not; *uter*, whether; see *Whether*. Der. *neutr-al*, &c.

Never. (E.) M.E. *neuer* (*u* = *v*). A.S. *nāfre*.—A.S. *ne*, not; *āfre*, ever; see *Ever*.

New. (E.) M.E. *newe*; A.S. *nīwe*, *nēowe*. + Du. *nieuw*, Icel. *nýr*, Dan. Swed. *ny*, Goth. *nīujis*, G. *neu*, L. *novus*, W. *newydd*, Irish and Gael. *nuadh*, Lithuan. *naujas*, Russ. *novuii*, Gk. *νῆος* (= *vēfos*), Pers. *nau*, Skt. *nava*(s), *navya*(s), new. Idg. types **newios*, *newos*; Brugm. i. §§ 120, 318; ii. § 63. Allied to Skt. *nu*, now; hence new = 'that which is now,' recent. See *Now*.

newfangled, fond of novelty. (E.) The *d* has been added. M.E. *newefangel*, i. e. fond of what is new. Compounded of *newe*, new, and *fangel*, ready to catch, from the base *fang*, as in A.S. *fangen*, pp. of *fōn*, to catch. The suffix *-el* is the same as in A.S. *sprec-el*, fond of speaking, talkative, &c. See *Fang*.

news, tidings. (E.) Formerly *newes*, sb. pl., lit. new things; see the *Kingis Quair*, st. 179. It is a translation of F. *nouvelles*, news, pl. of O.F. *novel*, new. Cf. Du. *nieuws* (Sewel).

Newel, the upright column round which a circular staircase winds. (F.—L.) Formerly *nuell*.—O.F. *nuel*, *noiel*, later *nouau*, 'the stone of a plumme, the nuell or spindle of a winding staire;' Cot.—L. *nucāle*, neut. of *nucālis*, lit. belonging to a nut; hence a kernel or stone of a plum.—L. *nuc*-, stem of *nux*, a nut. ¶ Named

NEWFANGLED

from its *central* position. Cf. F. *nucil*, a nut (dial. of La Meuse).

Newfangled, News; see **New**.

Newt, a kind of lizard. (E.) The initial *n* is unoriginal; a *newt* stands for *an ewt*. M. E. *newte*; also *ewte*, which is a shortened form of M. E. *ewete*. — A. S. *efeta*, a lizard. See **Eft**.

Next, highest. (E.) M. E. *next*; also *nehest*, superl. of *neh*, nigh; A. S. *nēhst*, superl. of *nēh*, *nēah*, nigh. See **Nigh**.

Nias, a young hawk, a ninny. (F.—L.) M. F. *niais*, 'a nestling, ninny'; Cot. — Late L. acc. type **nidiācem* (Ital. *nidiace*). — L. *nīdus*, a nest. See **Nest**.

Nib, point of a pen. (E.) Another form of *neb*; see **Neb**. Cf. E. Fries. *nibbe*, *nib*, Low G. *nibbe*, a neb.

Nibble. (E.) Lit. 'to nip often'; the frequent. of *nip*, to pinch off the end of grass, &c. — Low G. *nibbeln*, *knibbeln*, to nibble, to gnaw slightly. (Cf. *dibble* from *dip*.) ¶ Or we may regard it as an attenuated form of Du. *knabbelen*, to nibble.

Nice, fastidious, delicious. (F.—L.) M. E. *nice*, foolish, simple, later fastidious, and lastly delicious. — O. F. *nice*, lazy, simple; orig. ignorant; Romanic **nescium* (cf. Span. *ocio*). — L. *nescium*, acc. of *nescius*, ignorant. — L. *ne*, not; *sci-re*, to know. See **No** (1) and **Science**.

Niche, a recess in a wall for a statue. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *niche*. — Ital. *nicchia*, a niche, a shell-like recess in a wall. — Ital. *nicchio*, a shell, also a nitch (Florio). — L. *mitulum*, *mytilum*, acc. of *mitulus*, *mytilus*, a sea-muscle. 'Derived in the same way as Ital. *secchia* from *siutula*, a bucket, and *vecchio* from *uetulus*, old; as to the change of initial, cf. Ital. *nespola* with L. *mespilum*, a medlar; Diez. [The same change occurs in F. *natte*, a mat, and in *napkins*.] We also find L. *mitulus*, a sea-muscle; cf. L. *musculus*, a sea-muscle; see **Musole** (1). Cf. Gk. *mytilos* (Liddell).

Nick (1), a small notch. (O. Low G.) *Nick* is an attenuated form of *noch*, a notch; see **Nook**. So also *tip* from *top*.

Nick (2), the devil. (F.—L.—Gk.) Short for *Nicolas*. [Not from A. S. *nicor*, a water-sprite, hobgoblin; Icel. *nykr*, Dan. *nök*, *nisse*, Swed. *näck*, G. *nix*, a water-goblin. See Kluge, s. v. *Nix*.]

Nickel, a grayish white metal. (G.—Swed.) G. *nickel*, nickel: *kupfernickel*, nickel of copper. — Swed. *nickel*. So named

NIGHTMARE

by Cronstedt (a Swed. mineralogist) in 1754 (Cent. Dict.).

Knicknaok; see **Kniocknaok**.

Nickname. (E.) M. E. *nekename*, also *ekename*; (a *nekename* = an *ekename*). See Prompt. Parv.; cf. Du. *toenaam*, G. *surname*. From *eke* and *name*. — Icel. *aufnefni*, Swed. *öknamn*, Dan. *ögenavn*, an eke-name, nickname.

Nicotian, belonging to tobacco. (F.) M. F. *Nicotiane*, 'Nicotian, tobacco, first sent into France by Nicot in 1560'; Cot. *Nicot* is a personal name.

Niece. (F.—L.) M. E. *necce*, *neyce*. — M. F. *niece* (F. *nièce*). — Late L. *neptia*, a niece. — L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, niece; used as fem. of L. *nepōs*, nephew. See **Nephew**.

Niggard, a miser. (Scand.) M. E. *nigard*; where the suffix *-ard* is of F. origin (= O. H. G. *hart*, hard). We also find M. E. *nigun*, a niggard, and *niggish*, adj., stingy; and even *nig*. — Icel. *knoggr*, niggardly, Swed. *nygg*, niggardly, scanty; cf. Mid. Dan. *nygger*, Swed. dial. *nugger*, stingy. — A. S. *hneaw*, niggardly (Noreen). Cf. M. Du. *nugger*, 'nimble, carefull, or diligent', Hexham.

Nigh. (E.) M. E. *neh*, *neih*, *ney*. A. S. *nēah*, *nēh*, nigh; adv. and prep. — Du. *na*, adv., Icel. *nā* (as in *nā-búi*, a neighbour); Goth. *nēhwa*, adv. and prep.; G. *nah*, *nahe*, adj., *nach*, prep., nigh. Teut. type **nēhwo*. Root unknown.

Night. (E.) M. E. *night*, *niht*. A. S. *niht*, *neht*; O. Merc. *neht*. — Du. G. *nacht*, Icel. *nátt*, *nött*, Dan. *nat*, Swed. *natt*, Goth. *nahts*. Teut. type **naht*-. Idg. type **noht*-. — W. nos, Irish *nochd*, Lithuan. *naktis*, Russ. *noche*, L. *nox* (stem *noct*-), Gk. *νύξ* (stem *nyx*-), Skt. *nakta*. ¶ For the old system of reckoning by *nights*, cf. *sennight*, *fortnight*.

nightingale. (E.) M. E. *nightingale*, earlier *nightegale* (the *n* having been inserted); A. S. *nihtegale*. — A. S. *nihte*, for *niht*, night; *gale*, a singer, from *galan*, to sing. Lit. 'singer by night.' A. S. *gal-an* is from *gal*-, 2nd stem of *giellan*, to yell. See **Yell**. So also Du. *nachtegal*, Dan. *nattergal*, Swed. *näktergal*, G. *nachtigall*, O. H. G. *nahtagala*.

nightmare, an incubus. (E.) M. E. *nightmare*. From A. S. *niht*, night; *mare*, a nightmare, incubus; allied to a Teut. verb **marjan*-, to crush, Icel. *merja* (pt. t. *marðs*), to crush. [*Mara* is

NIGHTSHADE

quite distinct from A. S. *mere*, a mare, but the two have been confused in Du. *nachtmerrie*, a nightmare.] + Icel. *mara*, Swed. *mara*, Dan. *mare*, Low G. *moor*, O. H. G. *mara*, *mar*; all with the sense of incubus or crushing weight on the breast. Cf. F. *cauche-mar*, nightmare; where *cauche* is from L. *calcāre*, to tread on, press upon. Also N. Fries. *naagtmare*, G. *nachtmahr*, nightmare.

nightshade, a plant. (E.) A. S. *nihtscada*. Cf. Du. *nachtschade*, M. Du. *nachtschaede*, G. *nachtschatten*. Also Swed. dial. *natt-skate-gräs*, as if from *natt-skata*, a bat, and *gräs*, grass (Rietz).

Nigrescent, growing black. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *nigrescere*, to grow black, inceptive of *nigrēre*, to be black. — L. *nigr-*, for *niger*, black.

Nihilist, a member of a revolutionary secret society, esp. in Russia. (L.) Etymologically, one who denies real existence. — L. *nihil*, nothing.

Nilgau; see *Nylghau*.

Nimble, active. (E.) M. E. *nimel*; the *b* is excrement. Lit. 'ready to catch'; from A. S. *nim-an*, to catch, take, seize; with suffix *-ol*, as in *sprek-ol*, talkative. We actually find A. S. *numol* or *numul*, taking, seizing, or able to receive; from the weak grade (*num-*) of the same verb. Cf. Icel. *nema*, Goth. *niman*, G. *nehmen*, to take. Perhaps related to Gk. *νέμω*, to occupy, *νέμειν*, to distribute. (✓NEM.)

Nincompoop, a simpleton. (L.) Thought to be a corruption of L. *non compos (mentis)*, not sound in mind.

Nine. (E.) M. E. *nine*, where the final *-e* is a pl. suffix, and *nin-* is for *nizen*, nine (Layamon). A. S. *nigon*, *nigen*, nine. + Du. *negen*, Icel. *níu*, Dan. *ní*, Sw. *nio*, G. *neun*, Goth. *níun*; cf. also W. *naw*, Ir. *naoi*, L. *nouem*, Gk. *ἐννέα*, Zend *nava*, Pers. *nuh*, Skt. *nava*, nine. Idg. type **newn*. Brugm. ii. § 173.

Ninny, a simpleton. (Ital.) Ital. *ninno*, a child (Diez). Cf. Span. *niño*, a child, one of little experience. — Ital. *ninna*, a lullaby, nurse's song to lull children to sleep, also *nanna*. Of imitative origin.

Nip. (E.) M. E. *nippen*, for *knippen*; see G. Douglas, Prol. to Æn. xii. l. 94. Not in A. S. From the weak grade (*knip-*) of a Teut. verb **kneipan-*, to pinch, as seen in Du. *knijpen*, to pinch, Dan. *knibe*, Sw. *knipa*; G. *kneifen*, *kneipen*, to pinch (from Low G.). Allied

NOCK

to Lith. *gnyb-ti*, to pinch; or to Lith. *knėb-ti*, to pinch.

Nipple, a teat. (E.) Formerly *nible* (Nares); *neble* (Palsgrave); dimin. of *nib* or *neb*; see *Neb*. Cf. O. F. *nifle*, *niffle*, a nose, Ital. *niffolo*, *niffa*, a snout, from the Teutonic (Low G. *nibbe*, a beak). Der. *nipple-wort*.

Nit, egg of a louse; a louse. (E.) M. E. *nite*, a nit, also a louse; A. S. *hnitu*, a louse's egg. + Du. *neet*; Icel. *nitir*, pl., Dan. *gnid*, Swed. *gnet*; G. *niss*; Gk. *kovis* (stem *kovid-*); W. *nedd*, pl., nits; cf. also Russ. *gnida*, a nit.

Nitre. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) F. *nitre*. — L. *nitrum*. — Gk. *νίτρον*. — Heb. *netzer*, nitre. ¶ *Nitre* and *natron* are doublets, but applied to different substances. *Natron* is from F. *natron*. — Span. *natron*. — Arab. *natrūn*, *nitrūn*. — Gk. *νίτρον*. — Heb. *netzer*. Der. *nitro-gen*, that which produces nitre, from *γεν-*, base of *γίγναι*, to produce.

Nizam, the title of a ruler in the Deccan, in Hindustan. (Hind. — Pers. — Arab.) From the Arab. *niẓām*, government, which the Persians pronounce as *nizām*. Though the proper sense is 'government,' in the phrase *nizām-i-mulk* it is used as a title, meaning 'governor of the empire'; first used by Asaf Jāh in 1713 (Yule). — Arab. root *naẓama*, he arranged or ordered. (Devic, Richardson.)

No (1), a word of refusal or denial. (E.) M. E. *no*; A. S. *nā*, *no*, adv., never, no. — A. S. *ne*, not; *ā*, ever (whence M. E. *oo*, *ō*, ever, now obsolete). See *Aye*. β. With A. S. *ne*, not, cf. Goth. *nī*, Russ. *ne*, Irish, Gael. W. *ní*, L. *ne* (in *non-ne*), Skt. *na*, not.

no (2), none. (E.) Short for *none*, q.v. Der. *no-body*, i.e. none body; it took the place of M. E. *no man*. So also *no-thing*.

Noble. (F. — L.) F. *noble*. — L. *nōbīlem*, acc. of *nōbīlis*, well known. For O. L. *gnōbīlis*. — L. *gnō-*, base of *gnōscere* (i.e. *gnōscere*), to know; allied to E. **Know**. Der. *nobil-i-ty*, O. F. *nōbilitet*, L. acc. *nōbilitatem*. Also *i-gnoble*.

Nobody; from *no* and *body*; see *No* (1). **Nock**, an indentation, notch; *obs*. (M. Du.) M. E. *nokke*. — M. Du. *nocke* (Kilian), a notch in the head of an arrow; M. Swed. *nocka*, a notch; Swed. dial. *nokke*, *nokk*. The M. Swed. *nocka* also denotes the same as Icel. *hnokki*, i. e.

NOCTURN

the small metal hooks holding the thread in a distaff. ¶ The M. Ital. *noccia*, a nock, is of Teut. origin. Distinct from *notch*.

Nocturn, a service of the church. (F.—L.) F. *nocturne*, a nocturn; orig. nocturnal. — Late L. *nocturna*, a nocturn; fem. of L. *nocturnus*, nocturnal. From *not-*, stem of *nox*, night. See **Night**.

Nod. (E.) M. E. *nodden*. Not in A. S.; but the orig. form began with *hn*. The orig. sense was to push, beat, shake. Cf. Icel. *hnyðja*, a rammer for beating turf; O. H. G. *knōtōn* (*knōtōn*?), to shake; Bavar. *notteln*, to move to and fro. Teut. base **hneud*.

Noddl, the head. (E.) M. E. *nōdle*, *nodil*, the noddle, nape, back of the head. 'Occiput, a *nodyle*;' Vocab. 673. Dimin. of **knod*, a word not found in M. E., but the same as M. Du. *knodde*, a knob (Hexham), Du. *knod*, a club; cf. G. *knoten*, a knot, knob. This is a mere variant of *knot* (Frank). Cf. Low G. *knuddel*, a ball of yarn, a hard swelling under the skin (Berghaus).

Node, a knot. (L.) L. *nōdus*, a knot.

Noggin, a wooden cup. (Scand.) Cf. Irish *noigin*, Gael. *noigean*, a noggin; Gael. *cnagan*, a little knob, a peg, an earthen pipkin, *cnagaire*, 'a knocker; a gill, noggin; a quart measure;' all from E. (Macbain). Also Lowl. Sc. *noggin*, *noggie*; spelt *knoggin* by Swift. For **knogg-en*, with *-en* as in *wood-en*, from *knog*, variant of *knag*, a knob, peg, also a keg (Jamieson), *knaggie*, a keg (id.). Of Scand. origin; see **Knag**.

Noise. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *noise*. — F. *noise*, O. F. *noise*, *nose*, a debate, quarrel, noise. Cf. Prov. *noisa*, *nausa*, *meisa*. β. Diez holds that it can only be derived from L. *nausea*, sea-sickness, disgust, hence annoyance, &c.; the L. word being borrowed from Gk. See **Nausea**.

Noisome, annoying, troublesome. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.) Formed from M. E. *noy*, annoyance; with E. suffix *-some*. This M. E. *noy* is short for M. E. *anoy*, *anoi*. — O. F. *anoi*, vexation; see **Annoy**.

Nole, **Noll**, head; see **Noule**.

Nomad, wandering. (Gk.) Gk. *vouab-*, stem of *vouás*, roaming in search of pasture. — Gk. *vouós*, a pasture, allotted abode. — Gk. *vémeiv*, to assign. (✓NEM.)

Nomenclator, one who names things. (L.) L. *nōmenclātor*, lit. 'name-caller.'

NOOSE

— L. *nōmen*, name; *calāre*, to call; see **Calends**.

nominal. (F.—L.) F. *nominal*. — L. *nōminālis*, nominal; belonging to a name. — L. *nōmin-*, for *nōmen*, a name; see **Noun**.

nominate. (L.) From pp. of L. *nōmināre*, to name. — L. *nōmin-*, for *nōmen*; see **Noun**.

Non-, prefix, not. (L.) L. *nōn*, not.

nonage. (L. and F.—L.) I. e. *non-age*, minority. So also *non-conforming*, *non-descript*, *non-entity*, *non-juror*, *non-sense*, *non-suit*.

Nonce; see **One**.

Nonchalant, careless. (E.—L.) F. *nonchalant*, careless; pres. pt. of O. F. *nonchaloir*, to be careless about. — O. F. *non*, not; *chaloir*, to glow, hence to be hot over, take care for. — L. *non*, not; *calāre*, to glow.

None. (E.) M. E. *noon*, *non*. A. S. *nān*. — A. S. *ne*, not; *ān*, one; see **One**. Hence *no*, as in *no-thing*, *no-body*, by loss of final *n*.

Nones, the ninth day before the ides. (L.) From L. *nōna*, ninth (i. e. ninth day), fem. of *nōnus*, ninth; from *nouem*, nine. See **Nine**.

Nonpareil, matchless. (F.—L.) F. *non*, not; *pareil*, equal. — L. *nōn*, not; Late L. *pariculus*, equal, double dimin. from *par*, equal. Cf. **Apparel**.

Nonplus. (L.) 'To be at a *nonplus*,' to be in perplexity, not to be able to proceed. — L. *nōn*, not; *plūs*, more, further.

Nook. (E.) M. E. *nōk*, a corner. Lowl. Sc. *neuk*, whence (probably) Irish and Gael. *niuc*, a corner, nook; also Lowl. Sc. *nuk*, *nuk*, a headland. It answers to A. S. **nōc* (not found); cf. Norw. *nakke*, a corner cut off; Dan. dial. *nogg*, a bend in a river.

Noon, mid-day. (L.) Orig. the ninth hour or 3 P. M., but afterwards the time of the church-service called *nones* was shifted to mid-day. We find A. S. *nōn-tīd* (lit. noon-tide), the ninth hour, Mk. xv. 33. — L. *nōna*, i. e. ninth hour, fem. of *nōnus*, ninth. See **Nine**.

Noose, a slip-knot. (F.—L.) In Beaumont and Fletcher. The word was imported from Gascony by sailors. — Gascon *nus*; O. Prov. *nots*; Prov. *nous*, a noose or loop. [Cf. Prov. *nous courrént*, a running noose; pl. *nouses*; *nous de l'araire*, a noose for mooring ships; note Gasc. *nouset*, a knot, *nousera*, to tie a

NOR

knot. — L. *nōdus*, nom., a knot. See **Knot**.

Nor. (E.) M. E. *nor*, short for *nother*, neither. — A. S. *nāwæðer*, contracted form of *nāhwæðer*, neither. — A. S. *nā*, not; *hwæðer*, whether.

Normal, according to rule. (L.) L. *normālis*, adj. — L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, rule, pattern.

Norman, Norse; see **North**.

North. (E.) A. S. *norð*. + Du. *noord*, Icel. *norðr*, Dan. Swed. G. *nord*. Root unknown; some compare Umbrian *nertru*, on the left hand (to one looking eastwards); Gk. *véprepos*, lower.

norman. (F. — Scand.) O. F. *Normand*. — Dan. *Normand*; Icel. *Norðmaðr*, pl. *Norðmenn*. Lit. 'North-man.'

norse. (Scand.) From Norw. and Dan. *norsk*, Norse; Icel. *norskr*, Norse. Short for **North-ish*, i. e. *North-ish*.

northern. (E.) A. S. *norðern*; cognate with Icel. *norran*, O. H. G. *nordrōni*. For the suffix, cf. L. *-āneus*. Der. *north-er-ly*, put for *north-ern-ly*.

Nose. (E.) M. E. *nose*. A. S. *nosu*. + Du. *neus*. Related, apparently by gradation, to A. S. *nasu*, nose, Icel. *nös*, Dan. *næse*, Swed. *näsa*, G. *nase*, Russ. *nos'*, Lithuan. *nosis*, I. *nāsus*, *nāres*, pl., Skt. *nāsā*, dual. Allied to **Ness**. Der. *nose-gay*; cf. prov. E. *gay*, a painted picture in a book, from *gay*, adj.; *nos-tril*; *nozzle*; *nuzzle*.

Nosology, science of disease. (Gk.) Gk. *nosō-s*, disease; -λογία, from λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

Nostril. (E.) *Nostril* = *nose-thrill* or *nose-thirl*. M. E. *nosethirl*; A. S. *nosðyrl*. — A. S. *nos-u*, nose; *ðyrel*, a perforation, orifice; see **Thrill**.

Nostrum, a quack medicine. (L.) L. *nostrum*, lit. 'our own,' i. e. a special drug peculiar to the seller. Neut. of *nostrer*, ours. — L. *nōs*, we. Cf. Skt. *nas*, us.

Not (1), a word expressing denial. (E.) M. E. *not*, short form of *nought*, *naught*; see **Naught**.

Not (2), I know not, or he knows not. (E.) *Obsolete*. M. E. *nōt*, *noot*. A. S. *nāt*. — A. S. *ne*, not; *wāt*, I know, or he knows; see **Wit**.

Notable. (F. — L.) F. *notable*. — L. *notābilis*, remarkable. — L. *notāre*, to mark. — L. *nota*, a mark; see **Note**.

notary. (F. — L.) M. F. *notaire*. — L. acc. *notārium* (from *notārius*), one who

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makes notes, a scrivener. — L. *nota*, a note; see **Note**.

Notch, an incision, a score; also, as vb., to incise, nick. (F.) For **otch*, by association with *nock*, which has a similar meaning. M. E. *ochen*, to cut, cut into, occurs in the *Morte Arthure*, 2565, 3676. *Notch* was often particularly used with reference to the scoring of tallies, and cricket was once scored by counting *notches*. — O. F. *oche* (F. *hoche*), 'a nick, knock, or notch, the cut of a tally;' Cot. Also *ocher*, 'to nick, knock, notch, to cut as a tally;' id. The O. F. *oche*, Gascon *osco*, is of unknown origin. ¶ There is a similar difficulty as to initial *n* in the word *nouch* or *ouch*; see **Ouch**.

Note, a mark. (F. — L.) F. *note*. — L. *nota*, a mark, lit. that by which a thing is known. Perhaps for **gnōta*, and allied to *nōtus*, known, pp. of *noscere*; Bréal. (For the short *o*, cf. L. *cognitus* = **cognōtus*.) Der. *not-a-tion*, from L. *notātio*, from pp. *notātus*; and see *not-able*, *not-ary* above.

Nothing. (E.) Short for *no thing*; see **None**.

Notice. (F. — L.) F. *notice*. — L. *notitia*, a being known, knowledge. — L. *nōtus*, pp. of *noscere*, to know. See **Know**.

notify. (F. — L.) F. *notifier*. — L. *notificāre*, to make known. — L. *nōti*, for *nōtus*, known; -*ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

notion. (F. — L.) F. *notion*. — L. acc. *notiōnem*, an investigation, a notion. — L. *nōtus*, pp. of *noscere*, to know. See **Know**.

notorious. (L.) From L. *notōri-us*, manifest; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *notōr*, a voucher, witness. — L. pp. *nōtus*, known. Der. *notōri-e-ty*, M. F. *notoriell* (Cot.).

Not-pated, close shorn. (E.) See 1 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 78. From A. S. *hnol*, close shorn; and **Pate**.

Notwithstanding. (E.) M. E. *nought withstanding*, Gower. C. A. ii. 181. From *naught* and *withstand*.

Naught, the same as **Naught**.

Noule, Nowl, Mole, Noll, head. (E.) See **Nares**. Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 17. M. E. *nol*. A. S. *hnoll*, the crown of the head. + O. H. G. *hnol*, top.

Noun, a grammatical term. (F. — L.) O. F. *noun*, *non*, *nun* (F. *nom*), a name. — L. *nōmen*, a name. See **Name**.

Nourish. (F. — L.) M. E. *norisen*. — O. F. *nouris*, *norris*, stem of pres. pt. of

NOVEL

nourir (F. *nourrir*), to nourish. — L. *nūtrire*, to nourish, suckle. Cf. Nurse.

Novel. (F. — L.) O. F. *novel* (F. *nouveau*). — L. *novellus*, new, dimin. of *novus*, new. See New. Der. *novel-ty*, from O. F. *noveliteit*, from L. acc. *novellitatem*, newness.

novice, a beginner. (F. — L.) F. *novice*. — L. *novicius*, *novitiuus*, new, fresh, a novice. — L. *novus*, new. Der. *noviti-ate*, from M. F. *novitiat*, 'the estate of a novice', Cot., from Late L. *novitiatus*, sb.

November. (L.) L. *Novembris*, the ninth month of the Roman year. — L. *novem*, nine. See Nine.

Now. (E.) M. E. *now*, *now*, *nu*; A. S. *nū* + Du. *nu*, Icel. *nū*, Dan. Swed. O. H. G. Goth. *nu*, Skt. *nu*, *nū*. Cf. Gk. *vū-v*, L. *nu-nc*. Der. *new*. Brugm. i. § 1042.

Noway, Nowadays. (E.) The older form is *noways*. — A. S. *nānes weges*, by no way, the gen. case used adverbially. See None and Way.

nowhere. (E.) A. S. *nāhwær*. — A. S. *nā*, not; *hwær*, where. See No (1) and Where.

nowise. (E.) Short for *in no wise*, M. E. *on none wise*; where *none* is dat. of M. E. *noon*, none, and *wise* is dat. of *wise*, a way, from A. S. *wise*, a way. See None, and Wise, sb.

Noxious. (L.) L. *noxius*, hurtful. — L. *noxa*, hurt. — L. *nocēre*, to hurt; cf. *nex*, destruction. + Skt. *nāṣa(s)*, destruction. (✓NEK.) Brugm. ii. § 794.

Nosle, a snout. (E.) Formerly *nosle*; dimin of *nose*.

Nucleus, core. (L.) L. *nucleus*, small nut, kernel. — L. *nuc*, stem of *nux*, a nut.

Nude, naked. (L.) L. *nūdus*, bare; for **nogvedos*. Allied to Naked.

Nudge, a slight push. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *nodge*, to push, strike, strike with the knuckles; North. E. *nog*, to jog. Perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. Norw. *nugga*, to rub, push, allied to *nyggja* (pt. t. *nogg*), to push; Swed. dial. *nogga*, to move slightly.

Nugatory, trifling, vain. (L.) L. *nūgātorius*, adj. from *nūgātor*, a trifle. — L. *nūgātus*, pp. of *nūgāri*, to trifle. — L. pl. *nūge*, trifles.

Nugget, a lump of metal. (E.) Formerly *niggot*; see Trench, Eng. Past and Present. Cf. prov. E. *nug*, a block of wood; *nigg*, a small piece (Essex); *nog*, *knog*, a block of wood, knob, peg; allied to *Knag*. See Noggin.

NUNCIO

Nuisance. (F. — L.) F. *nuisance*, a hurt. — F. *nuisant*, hurtful; pres. pt. of *nuire*, to hurt. — L. *nocēre*, to hurt.

Null, invalid. (F. — L.) F. *nul*. — L. *nullus*, none. — L. *ne*, not; *ullus*, any, short for **ūnullus*, dimin. of *ūnus*, one.

Mullah, a water-course, bed of a torrent. (Hind.) Hind. *nāla*, a water-course (Yule).

Numb. (E.) M. E. *nome*, *nomen*, pp. seized, taken, caught with, overpowered, deprived of sensation. Pp. of M. E. *nimen* (A. S. *niman*), to take; see Nimble. + Icel. *numinn*, bereft, pp. of *nema*, to take.

Number. (F. — L.) F. *nombre*. — L. *numerus*, acc. of *numerus*, a number. Cf. Gk. *vōμ-os*, law, *vēpeiv*, to distribute. (✓NEM.) Der. *out-number*.

numeral. (L.) From L. *numeralis*, belonging to number. — L. *numerus* (above).

numeration. (F. — L.) F. *numération*. — L. acc. *numerationem*, a numbering. — L. *numeralis*, pp. of *numere*, to number. — L. *numerus*, a number.

numerous. (F. — L.) M. F. *numereux* (Cot.). — L. *numerosus*, adj.; from *numerus*, sb., a number.

Numismatic, relating to coins. (L. — Gk.) Coined from L. *numisma*, stem of *numisma*, current coin. — Gk. *vōμισμα*, a custom, also current coin. — Gk. *vōμίσαι*, to adopt, use as coin. — Gk. *vōμ-os*, usage. — Gk. *vēpeiv*, to distribute. (✓NEM.)

Nun. (L.) M. E. and A. S. *nunne*. — Late L. *nunna*, *nonna*, a nun; orig. a title of respect; oldest sense, 'mother.' It answers to L. *nonnus*, father, also a monk (Ducange). + Gk. *vāvνη*, aunt; Skt. *nanā*, mother, a familiar word used by children. Formed like *ma-ma*, *da-da* (daddy), and the like. Der. *nunn-er-y*, from O. F. *nonnerie*, which is from O. F. *nonne*, Late L. *nonna*.

Nuncheon, a luncheon. (Hybrid; L. and E.) The ending is confused with that of *luncheon*. M. E. *noncheuche* (for *non-schenche*), Riley, Memorials of London, p. 265; lit. a 'noon-drink,' to accompany the *nonemete* or 'noon-meat.' — M. E. *none*, noon; *schenche*, a pouring out of drink. — A. S. *nōn*, noon (of L. origin; see Noon); *scencan*, to pour out drink. β. The A. S. *scencan* is lit. 'to pour out through a pipe;' derived from A. S. *scanc*, a shank, hollow bone, pipe; see Shank.

Nuncio, a messenger. (Ital. — L.) Ital.

NUNCUPATIVE

nuncio.—L. *nuntium*, acc. of *nuntius*, a bringer of tidings. Prob. for **nouentius*, a bringer of news, from *nousus*, new.

Nuncupative, declared by word of mouth. (F.—L.) F. *nuncupatif* (Cot.).—Late L. *nuncupātiuus*, nominal.—L. *nuncupātus*, pp. of *nuncupāre*, to call by name. For **nōmi-cupāre*; from L. *nōmen*, name, *capere*, to take. Brugm. ii. § 34.

Nuphar, a kind of water-lily. (Pers.—Skt.) Pers. *nūfar*, short for *nīlūfar*; see *Nenuphar*.

Nuptial (F.—L.) F. *nuptial*.—L. *nuptiālis*, belonging to a marriage.—L. *nuptia*, s. pl., a wedding.—L. *nupta*, a bride; fem. of pp. of *nūbere*, to marry, lit. 'to veil.' Cf. *nubes*, a cloud.

Nurse (F.—L.) Contracted from M.E. *norice*, *nurice*.—O.F. *norrice* (F. *nourrice*).—L. *nūtricia*, a nurse.—L. *nūtrix*, stem of *nūtrire*, a nurse.—L. *nūtrire*, to nourish.

nurture (F.—L.) M.E. *norture*.—O.F. *noriture* (F. *nouriture*).—L. *nūtritura*, nourishment; from *nūtritus*, pp. of *nūtrire*, to nourish.

Nut (E.) M.E. *note*, *nute*; A.S. *hnutu*.+Du. *noot*, Icel. *hnót*, Swed. *nöt*, Dan. *nöd*, G. *nuss*. Cf. Irish *cnu*, Gael. *cno*, W. *cneuen*, a nut. Der. *nut-hatch*, i. e. nut-hacker; see *Hatch* (3).

nutmeg, the musk-nut. (E.; and F.—L.—Pers.—Skt.) M.E. *notemuge*, later *nutmegge*. Here *-muge* is from O.F. *mugue*, musk.—L. *muscum*, acc. of *muscus*, musk; see *Musk*. Cf. O.F. *mugnette*, a nutmeg, also called *noix muscade*, Span. *nues moscada*, Ital. *noce moscada*, Late L. *muscula*, nutmeg.

Nutation, a nodding. (L.) From L. *nūtatio*, a nodding.—L. *nūtāre*, to nod, frequent. of *nuerē*, to nod.+Gk. *veueiv*, to nod. (✓NEU.)

Nutrimēt, food. (L.) L. *nūtrimentum*, food.—L. *nūtrire*, to nourish, suckle, feed.

nutritious (L.) L. *nūtriti-us*, for *nūtricius*, adj., nourishing; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *nūtrix*, stem of *nūtrix*, a nurse.—L. *nūtrire* (above).

nutritive (F.—L.) F. *nutritif*. Formed with F. suffix *-if* (L. *-ivus*), from *nūtrit-us*, pp. of *nūtrire* (above).

Nuzzle, to thrust the nose in. (E.) Formerly *nousle*, *nosyll*; a frequent. verb; from *nose*, sb. Cf. Swed. *nosa*, to smell; also Bavar. *museln*, *nöseln*, to seek about for, also, to speak through the nose;

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E. Fries. *nüsseln*, Swed. dial. *nösle*, to nuzzle.

Nylghau, a kind of antelope. (Pers.) Pers. *nīlgāw*, a nylghau, lit. 'blue cow.'—Pers. *nīl*, blue (see *Lilao*); and *gāw*, a cow, allied to E. Cow.

Nymph (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *nymphē*.—L. *nymphā*.—Gk. *νύμφη*, a bride.

O.

O (1), **Oh**, interjection. (E.) M.E. *o*; not in A.S.+Du. Dan. Swed. G. Goth. L. *ō*; Gk. *ὦ*, *ὦ*. There was no distinction, formerly, between *o* and *oh*.

O (2), a circle. (E.) So called because the letter *o* is of a circular shape.

Oaf, a simpleton. (Scand.) Prov. E. *auf*, an elf.—Icel. *álfr*, an elf. Chaucer uses *elvisk* in the sense of 'simple.' A variant of *elf*; see *Elf*.

Oak (E.) M.E. *oak*; A.S. *āc*.+Du. Icel. *eik*; Dan. *eeg*, *eg*, Swed. *ek*, G. *eiche*; Teut. base **aik*.

Oakum, tow from old ropes. (E.) A.S. *ācumba*, tow. (For the sound-change, cf. E. *oak*<A.S. *āc*.) Lit. 'that which is combed out.'—A.S. *ā-*, prefix; *cemban*, to comb, from *camb*, a comb; see A. (4) and Comb. Cf. O. H. G. *āchambi*, tow; of like origin.

Oar (E.) M.E. *ore*; A.S. *ār*.+Icel. *ār*, Dan. *aare*, Swed. *ära*. Teut. type **airā*, fem.; whence Finnish *airo* (Noreen, § 57). ¶ A connexion with Gk. *ἑρ-ἔρης*, oarsman, cannot be established.

Oasis (L.—Gk.—Egypt.) L. *ōsis*.—Gk. *oasis*, *oasis*, a fertile islet in the Libyan desert. Of Egypt. origin; cf. Coptic *ouake*, an oasis, a dwelling-place, *ouih*, to dwell (Peyron).

Oast, **Oast-house**, a kiln for drying hops. (E.) M.E. *oost*, *ost*. A.S. *āst*, a kiln, drying-house.+Du. *oast*, M. Du. *ast* (the same). Allied to L. *æstus*, Gk. *aiōos*, a burning heat. (✓AIDH.) See *Wither*.

Oath (E.) M.E. *ooth*, *oth*. A.S. *ād*.+Du. *eed*, Icel. *eidr*, Dan. Swed. *ed*, Goth. *aiths*, G. *eid*, O. H. G. *eid*. Teut. type **aithos*; Idg. type **oitos*, as in O. Irish *oeth*, an oath.

Oats (E.) M.E. *otes*, pl. A.S. *āte*, sing.; pl. *ātan*. Perhaps allied to Icel. *eitill*, a nodule in stone, Norw. *eitel*, a gland, knot, nodule, Russ. *iadro*, a kernel,

ball, Gk. *oidos*, a swelling. From the swollen shape. (✓EID.)

Ob-, prefix. (L.) It changes to *oc-* before *c*, *of-* before *f*, *op-* before *p*. L. *ob*, with very variable senses; as, towards, at, before, upon, over, about, near. Cf. Oscan *op*, near, Gk. *ἐν*, upon; Brugm. i. § 557.

Obdurate. (L.) L. *obdūrātus*, pp. of *obdūrāre*, to harden.—L. *ob*; and *dūrus*, hard. See Dure.

Obedient. (F.—L.) O. F. *obedient*.—L. *obēdient*, stem of pres. pt. of *obēdire* (O. L. *oboedire*), to obey.—L. *ob*, near; and *audire*, to hear. See Audience. Brugm. i. § 250. Der. *dis-obedient*.

Obeisance. (F.—L.) M. E. *obeisance*.—O. F. *obeissance*, later F. *obéissance*, service, a salute.—O. F. *obeissant*, pres. pt. of *obeir*, to obey.—L. *obēdire* (above).

Obelisk. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *obelisque*.—L. *obeliscus*, acc. of *obeliscus*.—Gk. *ὀβελίσκος*, a pointed spit; hence a thin pointed pillar; dimin. of *ὀβελός*, a spit.

Obese, fat. (L.) L. *obesus*, (1) eaten away, wasted; (2) fat, lit. 'that which has devoured'.—L. *obesus*, pp. of *obedere*, to eat away.—L. *ob*, near; *edere*, to eat. See Edible. Der. *obes-i-ty*.

Obey. (F.—L.) M. E. *obeyen*.—O. F. *obeir*.—L. *obēdire*, to obey; see Obedient. Der. *dis-obey*.

Obfuscate, to darken. (L.) From pp. of L. *ob-fuscāre*, to obscure.—L. *ob*, near; and *fuscus*, brown. See Fuscous.

Obit, a funeral rite. (F.—L.) O. F. *obit*.—L. acc. *obitum*, a going to or down, downfall, death.—L. *obitum*, supine of *ob-ire*, to go near.—L. *ob*, near; *ire*, to go.

Object, vb. (F.—L.) F. *objecter*.—L. *obiectāre*, to throw against, oppose; frequent. of *ob-icere* (*obiicere*), to cast towards.—L. *ob*, towards; *iacere*, to cast. See Jet (1).

Objurgation. (F.—L.) F. *objurgation*.—L. acc. *obiurgātiōnem*, a chiding.—L. *obiurgātus*, pp. of *obiurgāre*, to chide.—L. *ob*, against; *iurgāre*, to sue, chide, which stands for **iūrigare*; from *iūr*, stem of *iūs*, law, and *-igāre*, for *agere*, to drive, pursue. Cf. Navigate.

Oblate, widened at the sides. (L.) L. *oblātus*, spread out (at the sides).—L. *ob*, towards; *lātus*, borne, carried out, pp. of *tolle*, to bear. See Tolerate.

oblation, an offering. (F.—L.) F.

oblation, an offering; Cot.—L. acc. *oblātiōnem*, acc. of *oblātiō*, an offering.—L. *oblātus*, used as pp. of *offerre*, to offer (but from a different root); see Tolerate.

Oblige, to constrain. (F.—L.) F. *obliger*.—L. *obligāre*, to bind together, oblige.—L. *ob*, near; *ligāre*, to bind. See Ligament.

Oblique, slanting, perverse. (F.—L.) F. *oblique*.—L. *obliquus*, *oblicus*, slanting, sideways, awry.—L. *ob*; **liquus*, oblique (not in use).

Obliterate. (L.) From pp. of L. *oblitterare*, to efface.—L. *ob*, over; *littera*, a letter. See Letter. ¶ It seems to have been associated with L. *oblīnere*, to smear over; though there is no etymological connexion.

Oblivion. (F.—L.) F. *oblivion*.—L. acc. *oblitiōnem*, forgetfulness.—L. *oblīvisci*, to forget. Origin uncertain.

Oblong, long from side to side. (F.—L.) F. *oblong*.—L. *oblongus*, long across.—L. *ob*, over; *longus*, long; see Long.

Obloquy, calumny. (L.) L. *obloquium*, contradiction.—L. *obloqui*, to speak against.—L. *ob*, against; *loqui*, to speak. See Loquacious.

Obnoxious, offensive. (L.) Formerly in the sense of 'liable to'.—L. *obnoxius*, liable to; also, hurtful; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *ob*, against; *noxius*, hurtful. See Noxious.

Oboe. (Ital.—F.—L.) Ital. *oboe*.—F. *hautbois*; see Hautbois.

Obolus, a small Gk. coin. (L.—Gk.) L. *obolus*.—Gk. *ὀβολός*, a small coin, perhaps orig. in the shape of a spike or nail; allied to Gk. *ὀβελός*, a spit.

Obscene. (L.) L. *obscenus*, *obscænus*, *obscœnus*, repulsive, foul. Etym. unknown.

Obscure, dimin. (F.—L.) F. *obscur*.—L. *obscurus*, dark, lit. 'covered over'.—L. *ob*; and *-scurus*, i. e. covered; cf. Skt. *skru*, to cover. (✓SKEU.) Brugm. i. § 109; ii. § 74. See Sky.

Obsequies. (F.—L.) M. F. *obseques*, 'obsequies'; Cot.—L. *obsequiās*, acc. of *obsequia*, funeral rites, lit. followings.—L. *obsequi*, to follow near, comply with.—L. *ob*, near; *sequi*, to follow. See Sequence.

obsequious. (F.—L.) M. F. *obsequieux*; Cot.—L. *obsequiōsus*, full of compliance.—L. *obsequium*, compliance.—L. *obsequi*, to comply with (above).

Observe. (F.—L.) O. F. *observer*.—

OBSIDIAN

L. observāre, to take notice of, mark. — *L. ob, near*; *servāre*, to keep, heed.

Obsidian, a vitreous stone. (*L.*) From *L. Obsidiānus lapis* (false reading for *Obsidiānus lapis*), a stone found by one *Obsidius* (false reading for *Obsius*) in Æthiopia (Pliny, lib. xxxvi. c. 26, lib. xxxvii. c. 10).

Obsolescent, going out of use. (*L.*) From pres. pt. of *L. obsolescere*, to grow old, inceptive form of *obolēre*, to decay. Origin doubtful; perhaps from *L. ob, against*; *solēre*, to be wont.

Obsolete. (*L.*) *L. obsoletus*, pp. of *obolēre* (above).

Obstacle. (*F. — L.*) *F. obstacle*. — *L. obstaculum*, a hindrance. — *L. ob, against*; *-staculum*, double dimin. from *stā-re*, to stand.

obstetric, pertaining to midwifery. (*L.*) *L. obstetricius*, adj., from *obstetric*, stem of *obstetrix*, a midwife; lit. an assistant, stander near. — *L. obstāre*, to stand near; with fem. suffix *-trix* (of the agent). — *L. ob, near*; *stāre*, to stand. See **State**.

obstinate. (*L.*) *L. obstinātus*, resolute; pp. of *obstināre*, to set about, be resolved on; lit. 'to put oneself near.' — *L. ob, near*; and **stanāre*, to place oneself; cf. Russ. *stanovite*, to set; from *√STĀ*. See **Destine**.

Obstreperous, clamorous. (*L.*) *L. obstreper-us*, clamorous; with suffix *-ous*. — *L. ob, against, near*; *strepere*, to rattle.

Obstruction, obligation. (*L.*) Coined from *L. obstrictus*, pp. of *obstringere*, to bind, fasten. — *L. ob, over*; *stringere*, to draw tight. See **Stringent**.

Obstruct. (*L.*) From *L. obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*, to build in the way of anything, lit. build against. — *L. ob, against*; *struere*, to build. See **Structure**.

Obtain. (*F. — L.*) *F. obtenir*. — *L. obtinēre*, to hold, obtain. — *L. ob, near*; *tenēre*, to hold. See **Tenable**.

Obtrude. (*L.*) *L. obtrudere*, to thrust against. — *L. ob, against*; *trudere*, to thrust. See **Thrust**.

Obtuse, blunt. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. obtus*, 'dull'; Cot. — *L. obtusus*, blunted, pp. of *obtundere*, to beat against. — *L. ob, against*; *tundere*, to beat.

Obverse, lit. turned towards one, used of the face of a coin. (*L.*) *L. obversus*, pp. of *obvertere*, to turn towards. — *L. ob, towards*; *vertere*, to turn. See **Verse**.

Obviate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. obviāre*,

to meet in the way, prevent. — *L. ob, against*; *via*, way. See **Viaduct**.

obvious. (*L.*) *L. obui-us*, lying in the way, evident; with suffix *-ous*. — *L. ob, over against*; *via*, the way.

Oca, the name of a certain edible root. (Peruvian.) Peruv. *occa*, the same.

Occasion. (*F. — L.*) *F. occasion*. — *L. acc. occasiōnem*. — *L. oc- (for ob)*, at; and *cās-us*, pp. of *cadere*, to fall. See **Cadenos**.

occident, west. (*F. — L.*) *O. F. occident*, west. — *L. occident-*, stem of pres. pt. of *occidere*, to fall, set (as the sun). — *L. oc- (for ob)*, at; *cadere*, to fall.

Occiput. (*L.*) *L. occiput*, back of the head. — *L. oc- (for ob)*, over against; *caput*, the head. See **Capital**.

Occult. (*F. — L.*) *F. occulte*. — *L. occultus*, pp. of *occulere*, to cover over, conceal. — *L. oc- (for ob)*; and oba. *L. *celere*, to hide, allied to *cēlare*, to hide. Cf. *O. Irish cel-im*, I hide, A. S. *hel-an*, to hide.

Occupy. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. occupien*. — *F. occuper*. — *L. occupāre*, to lay hold of. — *L. oc- (for ob)*, near; *capere*, to seize. Der. *pre-occupy*.

Occur. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. occurrer*. — *L. occurrere*, to run to meet, occur. — *L. oc- (for ob)*, against; *currere*, to run. See **Current**.

Ocean. (*F. — L. — Gk.*) *O. F. ocean*. — *L. oceanum*, acc. of *oceanus*. — *Gk. Ὠκεανός*, the great stream supposed to encompass the earth.

Ocelot, a quadruped. (Mexican.) Mexican *ocelotl*, a tiger; applied by Buffon to the ocelot.

Ochre, a fine clay, commonly yellow. (*F. — L. — Gk.*) *F. ocre*, 'oker'; Cot. — *L. ochra*. — *Gk. ὄχρα*, yellow ochre; from its pale colour. — *Gk. ὀψός*, pale, wan.

Octagon, a plane 8-sided figure. (*Gk.*) From *Gk. ὀκτα-*, for *ὀκτώ*, eight; *-γωνία*, an angle, connected by gradation with *γωνία*, knee; see **Knee**.

octahedron, a solid 8-sided figure. (*Gk.*) From *ὀκτα-*, for *ὀκτώ*, eight; *ἕδρα*, a base, from the base *ἰδ-*, to sit; see **Sit**.

octangular, having eight angles. (*L.*) From *L. oct-8*, eight; *angulus*, angle.

octant, the aspect of two planets when distant by the eighth part of a circle. (*L.*) *L. octant-*, stem of *octans*, an instrument for measuring the eighth of a circle. — *L. oct-8*, eight.

OCTAVE

octave. (F.-L.) Lit. 'eighth;' hence, eight days after a festival, eight notes in music. = F. *octave*, an octave (Cot.). = L. *octāva*, fem. of *octāvus*, eighth. = L. *octō*, eight. + Gk. *ὀκτώ*, eight; cognate with E. **Eight**. Doublet, *utaz*.

October. (L.) L. *Octōber*, the eighth month of the Roman year. = L. *octō*, eight.

octogenarian, one who is eighty years old. (L.) From L. *octogēnārius*, belonging to eighty. = L. *octogēni*, eighty each, distributive form of *octoginta*, eighty. = L. *octō*, eight; -*ginta*, probably allied to *decem*, ten. Brugm. ii. § 164.

octooroon, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. (L.) One who is, in an eighth part, a black. Coined from L. *octō*, eight; in imitation of *quadroon*.

octosyllabic. (L.-Gk.) L. *octōsyllabicus*, having eight syllables. = Gk. *ὀκτώσῳ*, a syllable; see **Syllable**.

Octroi, a toll. (F.-L.) F. *octroi*, O. F. *otroi*, orig. a grant; verbal sb. from O. F. *otroier*, to authorise, grant. = Late L. *auctoritāre*, by-form of *auctorisāre*, to authorise. = L. *auctor*; see **Author**.

Ocular. (L.) L. *oculāris*, belonging to the eye. = L. *oculus*, eye; cognate with Gk. *ὀμμα*, eye. See **Optic**.

Odalisque, a female slave in a Turkish harem. (F.-Turk.) F. *odalisque*; better *odalique* (Devic). = Turk. *odalik*, a chambermaid. = Turk. *oda*, a chamber.

Odd, not even, strange. (Scand.) M. E. *odde*. = Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point of land; metaphorically (from the triangle), an odd number (orig. *three*); hence also the phr. *standask i odda*, to stand (or be) at odds, to quarrel; *oddamadr*, the odd man, third man who gives a casting vote, *oddatala*, an odd number. Allied to *oddr*, a point of a weapon (for **odr*). + A. S. *ord*, a point of a sword, point; Dan. *od*, a point, Swed. *udda*, odd, *udde*, a point; G. *ort*, a place, M. H. G. *ort*, extreme point. Teut. type **uzdoz*.

Ode, a song. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *ode*. = L. *ōda*, *ōde*. = Gk. *ὕδῃ*, a song; for *δοῦν*, a song. = Gk. *δεῖν*, to sing. Allied to O. Irish *faed*, W. *gwaeedd*, a cry, shout. (✓WEID.) Der. *ep-ode*, *palin-ode*.

Odium, hatred. (L.) L. *odium*, sb. = L. *ōdi*, I hate; an old perfect tense. Cf. Armen. *at-cam*, I hate. Brugm. i. § 160.

Odour. (F.-L.) M. E. *odour*. = F. *odeur*. = L. *odōrem*, acc. of *odor*, scent.

OGEE

Cf. Gk. *ὀσέω* (= **ōs-yew*), to smell. (✓OD.) Der. *odorous*, from L. *odōr-us*, with suffix -*ous*; the accent has been thrown back.

Of, from, &c. (E.) M. E. *of*; A. S. *of*. + Du. Icel. Swed. Dan. Goth. *af*; G. *ab*, O. H. G. *aba*; L. *ab*, Gk. *ἀπό*, Skt. *apa*, away. Brugm. i. § 560.

off, away from. (E.) An emphatic form of *of*. M. E. *of*; as in 'Smiteth of my hed' = smite *off* my head; Ch. C. T. 782 (Harleian MS.).

Offal, waste meat. (E.) M. E. *offal*, falling remnants, chips of wood, &c. From *off* and *fall*. + Du. *afval*, windfall, offal; Dan. *affald*, a fall off, offal; Swed. *affall*; G. *abfall*; all similarly compounded.

Offence. (F.-L.) O. F. *offence*, *offense*. = L. *offensa*, an offence; orig. fem. of pp. of *offendere*, to dash against (below).

offend. (F.-L.) M. E. *offenden*. = F. *offendre*. = L. *offendere*, to dash or strike against, injure. = L. *of-* (for *ob*), against; **fendere*, to strike. See **Defend**.

Offer. (L.) A. S. *offrian*. = L. *offerre*, to offer. = L. *of-* (for *ob*), near; *ferre* to bring, cognate with E. *bear*. Der. *offer-i-or-y*, from F. *offerioire*, L. *offeritorium*, a place to which offerings were brought.

Office, duty. (F.-L.) F. *office*. = L. *officium*, duty; lit. 'service.' Perhaps from *of-* (for *ob*), towards; and *facere*, to do (Bréal). Der. *offic-er*, F. *officier*, Late L. *officiārius*; *offic-i-ous*, F. *officieux*, L. *officiōsus*.

Officinal, pertaining to or used in a shop or laboratory. (F.-L.) F. *officinal*. = L. *officina*, a workshop, office; contracted form of *opificina* (Plautus). = L. *opi-*, for *opus*, work; -*fic-*, for *facere*, to do.

Offing, the part of the visible sea remote from the shore. (E.) Merely formed from *off*, with the noun-suffix -*ing*. See **off**.

Offscouring. (E.) From *off* and *scour*. So also *off-set*, *off-shoot*, *off-spring*.

Ofte, **Often**, frequently. (E.) A. S. *oft*; whence M. E. *ofte*, with added -*e*, and lastly *ofte-n* with added -*n*. + Icel. *oft*, Dan. *ofte*, Swed. *ofta*, G. *oft*, Goth. *ufta*. Origin unknown.

Ogee, **Ogive**, a double curve. (F.-Span.-Arab.) 'An *ogive* (*ogive*) or *ogee*, a wreath, circlet, or round band in architecture,' Minshew. An *ogee* arch is a pointed arch, with doubly-curved sides. = M. F. *angive*, F. *ogive*, an ogive or ogee

(Cot.). = Span. *auge*, highest point, also meridian, apogee (cf. Port. *auge*, top); from the pointed top of Moorish arches, which have doubly-curved sides. = Arab. *āwaj*, summit. ¶ Perhaps not a true Arab. word, but der. from Gk. ἀνώγων, the apogee (in which sense *āwaj* is sometimes used). Der. *ogiv-al*, adj. (also written *ogee-fall* l.).

Ogle, to glance at. (Du.) A frequent. form of Du. *oogen*, 'to cast sheep's eyes upon one'; Hexham. (Cf. Low G. *oegeln*, to ogle, from *oegen*, to look at.) = Du. *ooge*, eye; cognate with E. *Eye*.

Ogre, a monster. (F. - L.) F. *ogre*. Cf. Span. *ogro* (Diez; but not given in most Dict., and probably from F.). Of unknown origin. The deriv. from L. acc. *augurem*, soothsayer, hence, a wizard (Körting) is not convincing. Der. *ogr-ess*, F. *ogresse*.

Oh; see **O** (1).

Oil. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *oile*. = A. F. *oile* (F. *huile*). = L. *oleum*; from *olea*, an olive-tree. = Gk. *ἐλαία*, an olive-tree. See **Olive**.

Ointment. (F. - L.) The former *t* is due to confusion with *anoint*; the M. E. form is *oinement*. = O. F. *oignement*, an anointing, also an unguent. = O. F. *oigne-r*, the same as *oindre*, to anoint; with suffix *-ment*. = L. *ungere*, to anoint. See **Un-
guent**.

Old. (E.) M. E. *old*. O. Merc. *ald*, later *ald*; (A. S. *eald*). + Du. *oud* (for **old*), G. *alt*; cf. Goth. *altheis*. Teut. type **aldōs*; Idg. type **al-tōs*, formed with pp. suffix *-tōs* from √*AL*, as seen in L. *al-ere*, Icel. *al-a*, to nourish, bring up; so that the sense was orig. 'brought up.' β. L. *altus*, high, is prob. the same word, with a newer sense.

Oleaginous. (L. - Gk.) L. *oleāgin-us*, oily, with suffix *-ous*; adj., from *olea*, an olive-tree. See **Oil**.

Oleander, the rose-bay-tree. (F. - Late L.) M. F. *oleandre*, rose-bay-tree (Cot.). The same as Ital. *oleandro*, Span. *elcandro* (Minshew), Port. *elcandro*, *loandro*; all variously corrupted from Late L. *lorandrum* (taken for *l'orandrum*). It seems to have been confused with *oleaster*. 2. Isidore gives the name as 'arodandarum, vulgo *lorandrum*.' This shews that the name was a corruption of *rhododendron*, due to confusion with L. *laurus*, laurel.

Oleaster, wild olive. (L. - Gk.) L.

oleaster, Rom. xi. 17; formed from *olea*, an olive-tree. = Gk. *ἐλαία*, an olive-tree.

Olfactory, relating to smell. (L.) L. *olfactorius*, adj., from L. *olfactor*, one who smells, *olfactus*, a smelling. = L. *olfactus*, pp. of *olfacere*, *olefacere*, to scent. = L. *olē-re* (also *olēre*), to smell; *facere*, to make, cause. This L. *olere* stands for **odere*; cf. *od-or*, scent; and cf. L. *lacruma* for *dacruma*. Allied to Gk. ὀδ-μή, scent.

Oligarchy. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *oligarchie*. = Late L. *oligarchia*. = Gk. ὀλιγαρχία, government by a few men. = Gk. ὀλιγ-, for ὀλιγος, few, little; and -αρχία, from ἀρχειν, to rule.

Olio, a mixture, medley. (Span. - L.) A mistaken form for *olía*, intended to represent Span. *olla* (pronounced *olya*), a round earthen pot, also an olio, esp. in phrase *olla podrida*, a hodge-podge. = L. *olla*, O. Lat. *aula*, a pot.

Olive. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *olive*. = L. *olīva*. = Gk. *ἐλαία* (for **ἐλαίφα*), an olive-tree. Brugm. i. § 121 (2).

Omadaun, Omadhawn, a simpleton. (C.) Anglo-Irish; from Irish *amadán*, a simpleton. = Irish *amad* (the same). = Irish *am-*, for *an-*, neg. prefix (cf. Gk. ἀν-); -*mad*, O. Irish -*mat*, mind, cognate with L. *mens* and E. *mind*. Cf. L. *āmens*, *mad*.

Ombre, a game at cards. (Span. - L.) From Span. *juego del hombre*, lit. 'game of the man' (whence F. *hombre*). = L. *hominem*, acc. of *homo*, a man. See **Human**.

Omega, the end. (Gk.) Gk. *ω*, called *ō méga*, i. e. great *o*, long *o*; which is the last letter of the Gk. alphabet, as opposed to *alpha*, the first letter. *Méga* is neut. of *μέγας*, great, allied to E. *Mickle*.

Omelet, a pan-cake, chiefly of eggs. (F. - L.) F. *omelette*, *aumelette* (Cot.). These are from O. F. *amelette*, but this again was preceded by the form *alemelle*, which is, through change of suffix, from *alemelle* (Scheler). The sense of *alemelle* was 'a thin plate,' still preserved in F. *alumelle*, sheathing of a ship. Godefroy gives O. F. *alemele*, blade of a knife; thus the *omelet* was named from its shape, that of a 'thin plate' of metal. 2. Lastly *l'alemelle* is a corruption of *la lemelle*, the correct O. F. form. = L. *lāmella*, a thin plate, properly of metal; dimin. of *lāmīna*, a thin plate; see **Lamina**. ¶ See this clearly traced by Scheler and Littré.

OMEN

Omen, a sign of a future event. (L. *L. ōmen*; O. Lat. *osmen*. Der. *ominous*.)

Omit, to neglect. (L.) *L. omittere*, (pp. *omissus*, lit. 'to let go.' For **omittere* < **ob-mittere*; from *ob*, by, *mittere*, to send. See *Missile*. Der. *omission*, from F. *omission*, 'an omission,' from L. acc. *omissionem*; from the pp.

Omni, prefix. (L.) *L. omnis*, all. Der. *omni-potent*, all-powerful; *omni-present*, everywhere present; *omni-scient*, all-knowing; *omni-vorous*, all-devouring; see *Potent*, *Present*, *Science*, *Voracious*.

omnibus, a public vehicle. (L.) So called because intended for the use of all. — *L. omnibus*, for all; dat. pl. of *omnis*. ¶ Commonly shortened to *bus*.

Omrak, a prince, lord. (Arab.) 'Aigrettes by *omraks* worn;' Scott, *Vis. of Don. Roderick*, st. 31. *Omrak* is properly a plural, like *Nabob*, q. v. — Arab. *umarā*, pl. of *amir*, a prince, emir; see *Emir*. Cf. the Arab. title *amirū'l-umarā*, prince of princes (Yule).

On, (E.) M. E. *on*; A. S. *on*. + Du. *aan*, Icel. *á*, Swed. *á*, G. *an* (whence Dan. *an*), Goth. *ana*, Gk. *aná*, Russ. *na*. Idg. type **ana*.

Once; see *One*.

Once, sometimes for *Ounce* (2).

One (1), single, sole. (E.) M. E. *oon*. Already written *won* in M. E. See Guy of Warwick, ed. Zupitza, note to l. 7927. A. S. *án*, one. + Du. *een*, Icel. *einn*, Dan. *een*, Swed. *en*, G. *ein*, Goth. *ains*, W. *un*, Irish and Gael. *aon*, L. *únus*, O. L. *oinos*, Gk. **olvos*, one (fem. *olvn*, an ace on a die). Teut. type **ainos*; Idg. type **oinos*. Cf. Lith. *vėnas*; Brugm. ii. § 165. Der. *an*, *a*, *on-ly*, *at-one*, *at-one*.

once. (E.) M. E. *ones*; A. S. *ānes*, adv., once. Orig. gen. case (masc. and neut.) of *án*, one; the gen. case was used adverbially, as in *need-s*, *twi-ce*, *thri-ce*.

one (2), a person, spoken of indefinitely. (E.) In the phrase 'one says,' one means 'a single person.' Merely a peculiar use of the ordinary word *one*. ¶ Not F. *on*.

Onerous, burdensome. (F.—L.) M. F. *onerēux*. — L. *onerōsus*, adj. = L. *oner-*, for **ones-*, stem of *onus*, a burden.

Onion, a plant. (F.—L.) F. *oignon*. — L. *ūnionem*, acc. of *ūnio*, a large onion; see *Union* (2).

Only. (E.) M. E. *oonli*, adj. and adv.;

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A. S. *ānlic*, adj., unique, lit. 'one-like.' — A. S. *ān*, one; *lic*, like.

Onomatopoeia, name-making, the formation of a word with a resemblance in sound to the thing signified. (Gk.) Gk. *ōnōmatopoiā*, the making of a name. — Gk. *ōnōmato-*, combining form of *ōnoma*, a name; and *poieō*, to make; see *Name* and *Poem*. Brugm. ii. § 117.

Onset, an assault. (E.) Due to the phr. *set on*! i. e. attack! From *on* and *set*.

Onslaught, an attack. (E.) From *on* and M. E. *slakt*, A. S. *slækt*, a stroke, blow, formed from *slēan*, to strike; see *Slay*. And cf. *slaughter*.

Onward, **Onwards**. (E.) From *on* and *-ward*, *-wards*; see *Toward*.

Onyx, a kind of agate. (L.—Gk.) *L. onyx*. — Gk. *ōnux*, a nail; a veined gem, onyx, from its resemblance to the fingernail. See *Nail*.

Oolite, a kind of limestone. (F.—Gk.) F. *oolithe* (with *th* sounded as *t*). — Gk. *ōō-lithos*, egg; *lithos*, stone. Lit. 'egg-stone.' See *Oval*.

Ooze, moisture, soft mud. (E.) Formerly *wose*; M. E. *wose*. A. S. *wōs*, moisture, juice. + Icel. *vās*, wetness. Perhaps confused with A. S. *wāse*, soft mud; which is cognate with Icel. *veisa*, a stagnant pool. Der. *ooze*, vb.

Opacity; see *Opaque*.

Opal, a gem. (F.—L.) F. *opale*. — L. *opalus*, an opal. Cf. Gk. *ōpállios*, an opal; Skt. *upala-*, a stone, gem.

Opaque. (F.—L.) F. *opaque*. — L. *opācum*, acc. of *opācus*, dark, obscure. Der. *opac-i-ty*, from F. *opacité*, L. acc. *opāc-i-tatem*.

Open, unclosed. (E.) The verb is from the adj. *open*, which is sometimes shortened to *ope* (Coriol. i. 4. 43). A. S. *open*, adj., open, with the form of an old pp. + Du. *open*, adj.; Icel. *opinn*; Swed. *öppen*; G. *offen*. Teut. types **upenoz*, **upanos*. Perhaps connected with the idea of the lifting of a tent-door; cf. A. S. *āp*, up. See *Up*. Der. *open*, vb., A. S. *openian*, to make open.

Opera. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *opera*, a work, a musical play. — L. *opera*, work; see below.

operate. (L.) From pp. of L. *operāri*, to work. — L. *opera*, work; from *oper-* (for **opes-*), stem of L. *opus*, work, toil. + Skt. *apas*, work.

Ophidian, relating to serpents. (Gk.)

Formed with suffix *-an* (L. *-ānus*), from Gk. ὀφίδιον, ὀφείδιον, dimin. of ὄφις, a serpent. Cf. the dimin. form ζῳ-διον (see *Zodiao*). + Skt. *ahi-*, L. *anguis*, a snake.

Ophicleide, a musical instrument. (F.—Gk.) Lit. a 'key-serpent'; because made by adding *keys* to an old musical instrument called a *serpent* (from its twisted shape). — Gk. ὄφης, a serpent; κλειδ-, stem of κλείς, a key.

Ophthalmia, inflammation of the eye. (Gk.) Gk. ὀφθαλμία. — Gk. ὀφθαλμός, the eye, Boeotian ὀκταλλος, for *ὀκταν-λος (cf. Skt. *akṣha-*, eye); Doric ὀπρίλος, the eye. From Idg. base **og-*, eye; cf. Rnss. *oko*, eye, Skt. *akṣha-*, *akṣhi*, Lith. *akis*, L. *ocul-us*. See *Prellwitz*. And see *Ocular*.

Opinion. (F.—L.) F. *opinion*. — L. *opiniōnem*, acc. of *opiniō*, a supposition. — L. *opināri*, to suppose, opine. — L. *opinus*, thinking, expecting; only in *nec-opinus*, not expecting, unexpected, *in-opinus*, unexpected. Der. *opine*, F. *opiner*, L. *opināri* (above).

Opium. (L.—Gk.) L. *opium*. — Gk. ὀπιον, poppy-juice. — Gk. ὀπός, sap.

Opossum, a quadruped. (W. Indian.) — W. Indian *opassom*; in the language of the Indians of Virginia; Capt. Smith, p. 59.

Oppidan. (L.) L. *oppidānus*, belonging to a town. — L. *oppidūm*, a town; O. L. *oppedum*. Apparently from L. *op* (ob), near; **pedum* (Gk. πῆδον), a field, plain; Brugm. i. § 65. (Explained as 'protecting the plain'; the derivation is clearer than the sense.)

Oppilation, a stopping up. (F.—L.) M. F. *oppilation*, 'an obstruction'; Cot. = L. acc. *oppilatiōnem*. — L. *oppilātus*, pp. of *oppilāre*, to stop up. — L. *op* (for ob), against; *pilāre*, to ram, from *pilum*, a pestle. And L. *pilum* is for **pins-lom*, from *pinsere*, to pound.

Opponent. (L.) L. *oppōnent*, stem of pres. part. of *oppōnere*, to oppose. — L. *ob*, against; *pōnere*, to place. See *Position*.

Opportune, timely. (F.—L.) F. *opportun*. — L. *opportūnus*, convenient, seasonable, lit. 'near the harbour,' or 'easy of access.' — L. *op* (ob), near; *portun*, access, harbour. See *Port* (2).

Oppose. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *opposer*, to withstand. — L. *op* (for ob), against; F. *poser*, to place, from Late L. *pānsāre*, used to translate L. *pōnere*, to place. See *Pose*.

Opposite. (F.—L.) F. *opposite*. — L.

oppositus, pp. of *oppōnere*, to set against. — L. *op* (ob), against; *pōnere*, to set. See *Position*.

Oppress. (F.—L.) F. *oppresser*. — Late L. *oppressāre*, frequent of L. *opprimere*, to oppress. — L. *op* (ob), near; *premere* (pp. *pressus*), to press. See *Press*.

Opprobrious. (L.) From L. *opprobriōsus*, full of reproach. — L. *opprobrium*, reproach. — L. *op* (for ob), on, upon; *probrum*, disgrace.

Oppugn, to resist. (F.—L.) F. *op-pugner*. — L. *oppugnāre*. — L. *op* (ob), against; *pugnāre*, to fight, from *pugnus*, a fist. See *Fugilium*.

Optative, wishing. (F.—L.) Chiefly as the name of a mood. — F. *optatif*. — L. *optātivus*, expressive of a wish. — L. *optālus*, pp. of *optāre*, to wish. Cf. Skt. *āp*, to attain.

Optic, relating to the sight. (F.—Gk.) F. *optique*. — Gk. ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight; cf. ὀπτήρ, a spy. From the base *opt-* (for *ok-*) seen in Ionic ὀπ-ω-α, I have seen, ὀψ-ομαι, I shall see; cf. L. *oculus*, the eye. See *Ocular*.

Optimism, the doctrine that all is for the best. (L.) From L. *optim-us*, O. Lat. *optilumus* (Brugm. ii. § 73), best; with suffix *-ism* (Gk. *-ισμος*). L. *op-ti-mus* is a superl. form from a base *op-* (i.e. choice, select); cf. *optāre*, to wish.

Option, choice. (F.—L.) F. *option*. — L. *optiōnem*, acc. of *optiō*, choice. Allied to L. *optāre*, to wish; see *Optative*.

Opulent, wealthy. (F.—L.) F. *opulent*. — L. *opulentus*, wealthy. — L. *op*, base of *opes*, wealth. Cf. Skt. *apnas*, wealth.

Or (1), conj., offering an alternative. (E.) Short for *other*, *outher*, *auther*, the M. E. forms, which answer to A. S. *āhwæper*, *āwper*. — A. S. *ā*, ever; *hwæper*, whether. Cf. *Either*.

Or (2), ere. (E.) M. E. *or*, unemphatic form of *er*, ere. A. S. *ær*, ere; see *Ere*. (In the phrases *or ere*, or *ever*.)

Or (3), gold. (F.—L.) In heraldry. F. *or*. — L. *aurum*, gold.

Orach, a pot-herb. (F.—L.—Gk.) Also *arrache*. — F. *arroche*, 'orache, orage,' Cot. A Picard-form corresponding to F. **arrouce* (Hatzfeld). [Cf. Walloon *arip*, orach (Remacle); Ital. *atrepice*.] — L. *atriplicem*, acc. of *atriplex*, orach. — Gk. ἀτρίφασις, ἀτρίφατος, orach.

Oracle. (F.—L.) F. *oracle*. — L. *oraculum*, a divine announcement; formed

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from *ōrā-re*, to pray, from *ōr-* (for *ōs*), the mouth (below).

oral, spoken. (L.) Coined from L. *ōr-* (for *ōs*), the mouth. + Skt. *āśya*, mouth; Icel. *ōss*, mouth of a river.

Orang-outang, a large ape. (Malay.) Malay *ōrang-ūtan*, lit. 'wild man.' — Malay *ōrang*, a man; *ūtan*, *hūtan*, woods, wilds of a country, wild.

Orange. (F. — Ital. — Arab. — Pers.) O. F. *orange* (F. *orange*). For **nareng*, but the initial *n* was lost (in Italian), and then *areng* became *orange* by a popular etymology from *or*, gold. Cf. Span. *naranja*, an orange. — Ital. *arancia*, an orange; Low Lat. *arangia*. — Arab. *māranj*, *nā-rinj*. — Pers. *nārang*, an orange. Allied to Pers. *nār*, a pomegranate.

Oration. (F. — L.) F. *oration*. — L. acc. *ōrātiōnem*. — L. *ōrātus*, pp. of *ōrāre*, to pray. — L. *ōr-* (for *ōs*), the mouth. See **Oral**. Doublet, *orison*.

orator. (F. — L.) Formerly *oralour*. — F. *orateur*. — L. *ōrātōrem*, acc. of *ōrātor*, a speaker. — L. *ōrātus*, pp. of *ōrāre*, to pray, to speak (above).

Orb. (F. — L.) F. *orbe*. — L. *orbem*, acc. of *orbis*, a circle, sphere.

orbit. (L.) L. *orbita*, a track, circuit; formed with suffix *-ta* from *orbi*, decl. stem of *orbis*, an orb, circle.

Ore, Ork, a large marine animal; a narwhal, or grampus. (L.) See **Nares**. — L. *orca*, perhaps the narwhal (Pliny).

Orchard. (L. and E.) M. E. *orchard*. A. S. *orçearð*, older form *ortgearð*. Cognate with Goth. *aurtigards*, a garden (Gk. *κῆπος*). The latter element, A. S. *gearð*, is the mod. E. *yard*; see **Yard**. The former element is merely borrowed from L. *hortus*, a garden, both in E. and Gothic; see **Horticulture**. As the L. *hortus* is cognate with E. *yard*, the form *ort-gearð* merely repeats the idea of 'yard.' ¶ So in Brugm. i. § 767; but some consider A. S. *ort-gearð* as wholly Teutonic, and connect it with A. S. *uyrt-gearð*, Dan. *urt-gaard*, Swed. *örtegård*, a kitchen-garden, from A. S. *uyrt*, Dan. *urt*, Swed. *ört*, a wort. (See **Wort** in Franck.) See **Wort**.

Orchestra. (L. — Gk.) L. *orchēstra*. — Gk. *ὀρχήστρα*, an orchestra; which, in the Attic theatre, was a space on which the chorus danced. — Gk. *ὀρχέομαι*, I dance.

Orchis, a plant. (L. — Gk.) L. *orchis*. — Gk. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, a plant with roots

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of testicular shape. Der. *orchid*, where the suffix *-id* was suggested by the Gk. *είδος*, shape; cf. *cyclo-id*, *cono-id*.

Ordain, to set in order. (F. — L.) M. E. *ordeinen*. — O. F. *ordener* (later *ordonner*). — L. *ordināre*, to set in order. — L. *ordin-*, declensional stem of *ordo*, order. Der. *pre-ordain*.

Ordeal, a severe test, judgment by fire. &c. (E.) M. E. *ordal*. A. S. *ordēl*, *ordāl*, a dealing out, judgment, decision. O. Friesic *ordēl*. — A. S. *or-*, prefix, out; *dāl*, *dāl*, a dealing; see **Deal**, **Dole**. The prefix *or-* = Du. *oor-*, G. *ur-*, Goth. *us-*, out (hence, thorough). + Du. *oordeel*, O. Sax. *urdēli*, G. *urtheil*, judgment; similarly compounded.

Order. (F. — L.) F. *ordre*, O. F. *ordine*. — L. *ordinem*, acc. of *ordo*, order. Allied to L. *ordiri*, to begin, *oriri*, to arise. Brugm. ii. § 128. Der. *dis-order*.

ordinal, shewing the order. (L.) L. *ordinālis*, adj., in order. — L. *ordin-*, declensional stem of *ordo*, order.

ordinance. (F. — L.) O. F. *ordinance*. — Late L. *ordinantia*, a command. — L. *ordinant-*, pres. pt. of *ordināre*, to ordain. See **Ordain**.

ordinary. (F. — L.) F. *ordinaire*. — L. *ordinārius*, regular (as sb., an overseer). — L. *ordin-*, decl. stem of *ordo*, order. Der. *ordinary*, sb.

ordination. (L.) From L. *ordinatio*, an ordinance, also ordination. — L. *ordinātus*, pp. of *ordināre*, to ordain. See **Ordain**.

ordnance, artillery. (F. — L.) Formerly, *ordnance*; it had reference to the *bore* or *size* of the cannon, and was thence transferred to the cannon itself (Cot.; s. v. *ordonnance*); see **ordnance**.

Ordure, excrement. (F. — L.) F. *ordure*. — O. F. *ord* (fem. *orde*), filthy, foul, ugly, frightful. — L. *horridus*, rough, frightful. See **Horrid**. (So Körtling.)

Ore. (E.) M. E. *or*, *oor*. A. S. *ōra*, ore of metal, allied to *ōre*, a mine. E. Fries. *ūr*, ore. + Du. *oor*, ore. ¶ Distinct from A. S. *ār*, brass, which is cognate with Goth. *ais*, L. *aes*, brass. But the words may have been confused.

Oread, a mountain-nymph. (Gk.) From Gk. *ὄρεϊδᾶς*, stem of *ὄρεϊδᾶς*, an oread. — Gk. *ὄρος*, a mountain.

Organ. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *organe*. — L. *organum*, an implement. — Gk. *ὄργανον*, an

implement; allied to *ἔργον*, work; see **Work**.

orgies, sacred rites, revelry. (F.—L.—Gk.) *F. orgies*. — *L. orgia*, sb. pl., a festival in honour of Bacchus, orgies. — Gk. *ὄργια*, sb. pl., orgies, rites, from sing. **ὄργιον*, a sacred act; allied to *ἔργον*, work.

Orgulous, proud. (F.—O.H.G.) Also *orgillous*; M. E. *orgeilus*; Anglo-F. *orguillus*. — O. F. *orgoillos*, *orguillus*, later *orgueilleux*, proud. — O. F. *orgoile*, *orguil*, *F. orgueil*, pride. From an O. H. G. sb. **urguoli*, from O. H. G. *urguoli*, remarkable, notable (Graff).

Oriel, a recess (with a window) in a room. (F.—L.) M. E. *oriel*, *oryall*, a small room, portico, esp. a room for a lady, boudoir. — O. F. *oriel*, a porch, gallery, corridor. — Late L. *oriolum*, a small room, recess, portico; prob. for *aureolum* (?), that which is ornamented with gold. — *L. aurum*, gold. ¶ See Pliny, lib. xxxiii. c. 3, for the custom of gilding apartments. Cf. **Oriole**.

Orient, eastern. (F.—L.) *F. orient*. — *L. orient*, stem of *oriens*, rising, the east; orig. pres. pt. of *oriri*, to rise, begin. + Skt. *r*, to rise.

Orifice. (F.—L.) *F. orifice*, a small opening. — *L. orificium*, an opening, lit. 'making of a mouth.' — *L. ori-*, decl. stem of *os*, mouth; *facere*, to make.

Oriflamme, the old standard of France. (F.—L.) *F. oriflamme*, the sacred standard of France. — Late L. *auriflamma*, lit. 'golden flame,' because the banner was cut into flame-like strips at the outer edge, and carried on a gilt pole. — *L. auri-* (for *aurum*), gold; *flamma*, flame.

Origan, wild marjoram. (F.—L.—Gk.) *F. origan*. — *L. origanum*. — Gk. *ὀρίγανον*, lit. 'mountain-pride.' — Gk. *ὄρι* = *ὄρει*, related to *ὄρος*, a mountain; **γάμος*, beauty, ornament.

Origin. (F.—L.) *F. origine*. — Lat. *originem*, acc. of *origo*, a beginning. — *L. oriri*, to rise.

Oriole, the golden thrush. (F.—L.) O. F. *oriol* (*F. loriot* = *l'oriol*). — *L. aureolus*, golden. — *L. aurum*, gold.

Orison, a prayer. (F.—L.) O. F. *orison*, *oraison* (*F. oraison*). — *L. orationem*, acc. of *oratio*, a prayer; see **Oration**.

Orle, a kind of fillet, in heraldry, &c. (F.—L.) *F. orle*, m., M. F. *orle*, f., a hem, narrow border; cf. Late L. *orla*, a border, edge. — *L. type* **trula*, dimin.

of L. *ōra*, border, edge. Cf. *L. os*, mouth.

Orlop, a deck of a ship. (Du.) Formerly *orloope* (Phillips). Contracted from Du. *overloop*, a running over, a deck of a ship, an orloope (Sewel). So called because it traverses the ship. — Du. *over*, over; *loopen*, to run; see **Elope**, **Leap**.

Ormolu, a kind of brass. (F.—L.) *F. or moulu*, lit. 'pounded gold.' — *F. or*, from *L. aurum*, gold; and *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, to grind, O. F. *moldre*, from *L. molere*, to grind.

Ornament. (F.—L.) M. E. *ornement*. — *F. ornement*. — *L. ornāmentum*, an adornment. — *L. ornāre*, to adorn.

ornate. (L.) From pp. of *L. ornāre*, to adorn.

Ornithology, the science of birds. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀρνιθο-*, for *ὄρνις*, a bird; *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak. Allied to A. S. *earn*, G. *aar*, W. *eryr*, an eagle, named from its soaring; cf. Gk. *ὄρνυμι*, I stir up, rouse.

ornithorhynchus, an Australian animal. (Gk.) Named from the resemblance of its snout to a duck's bill. — Gk. *ὀρνιθο-* (for *ὄρνις*), bird; *ῥίγχος*, a snout.

Orphan. (L.—Gk.) *L. orphanus*. — Gk. *ὀρφανός*, destitute; John xiv. 18. Allied to *L. orbis*, destitute.

Orpiment, yellow sulphuret of arsenic. (F.—L.) Lit. 'gold paint.' *F. orpiment*. — *L. auripigmentum*, gold paint. — *L. auri-* (for *aurum*), gold; and *pigmentum*, a pigment, paint, from *pingere*, to paint.

orpine, **orpin**, a kind of stone-crop. (F.—L.) Named from its colour. M. E. *orpin*. — *F. orpin*, 'orpin, or live-long; also orpiment;' Cot. A docked form of *orpiment* above.

Orrery, an apparatus for illustrating the motion of the planets. (Ireland.) Constructed at the expense of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715. *Orrery* is a barony in co. Cork, Ireland.

Orris, a plant. (Ital.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *orice*, *oris*. These are E. corruptions of M. Ital. *irios* (Ital. *ireos*). — M. Ital. *irios*, 'oris-roote,' Florio; with reference to the *Iris florentina*. Modified from *L. iris*, a rainbow, an iris.

Ort; see **Orts**.

Orthodox, of the right faith. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *orthodoxus*. — Gk. *ὀρθόδοξος*, of the right opinion. — Gk. *ὀρθός*-, upright,

right; *δόξα*, an opinion, from *δοκεῖν*, to seem. Cf. *Arduous*. Brugm. ii. § 143.

orthoepy, correct pronunciation. (Gk.) From Gk. *ὀρθοέπεια*, orthoepy. = Gk. *ὀρθός*, right; *ἔπος*, a word; see *Epico*.

orthography, correct writing. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *ortographie*. = M. F. *orthographie*. = L. *orthographia*. = Gk. *ὀρθογραφία*. = Gk. *ὀρθός*, right; *γράφειν*, to write.

orthopterous, lit. straight-winged. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀρθός*, straight; *πτερόν*, a wing.

Ortolan, a bird. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. *hortolan*. = M. Ital. *hortolano*, a gardener, also an *ortolan*, lit. 'haunter of gardens'. = L. *hortulānus*, a gardener. = L. *hortulus*, dimin. of *hortus*, a garden; allied to *Yard*.

Orts, remnants, leavings. (E.) M. E. *ortes*. From A. S. *or*, out (what is left); *etan*, to eat. Proved by M. Du. *orele*, *ooracle*, a piece left after eating, Swed. dial. *oråte*, *uråte*, refuse fodder. The same prefix *or-* occurs in *ordeal*. Cf. also Low G. *ort*, an ort; Dan. dial. *ored*, *orret*, an ort; N. Fries. *örte*, to leave remnants after eating.

Oscillate, to swing. (L.) From pp. of L. *oscillare*, to swing. = L. *oscillum*, a swing.

Osculate, to kiss. (L.) From pp. of L. *osculari*, to kiss. = L. *osculum*, a little mouth, pretty mouth; double dimin. of *os*, the mouth.

Osier. (F.) F. *osier*, 'the ozier, red withy, water-willow tree'; Cot. The proposed connexion with Gk. *οἶσος*, an osier, lacks evidence.

Osmium, a metal. (Gk.) The oxide has a disagreeable smell. = Gk. *ὀσμὴ*, *ὀσμή*, a smell. = Gk. *ὀσέειν* (for **ὀδ-yein*), to smell; cf. *δῶμή*, scent. See *Odour*.

Osprey, the fish-hawk. (L.) A corruption of *ossifrage*, the older name for the bird. = L. *ossifragus*, *ossifraga*, an osprey. = L. *ossifragus*, bone-breaking; (from its strength) = L. *ossi*, decl. stem of *os*, bone; *frag-*, base of *frangere*, to break.

osseous, bony. (L.) L. *osse-us*, bony; with suffix *-ous*. = L. *oss-*, stem of *os*, a bone. Cf. Gk. *ὀστέον*, Skt. *asthi*, a bone. Brugm. i. § 703.

ossifrage. (L.) In Levit. xi. 13; see *Osprey*.

ossify, to turn to bone. (F. — L.)

From L. *ossi-*, decl. stem of *os*, bone; F. *-fier*, for L. *-ficare*, to make, from *facere*, to make. Der. *Ossificat-ion*.

Ostensible. (L.) Coined from *ostensi-* (for *ostensus*), pp. of *ostendere*, to shew; with suffix *-ibilis*. See below.

ostentation. (F. — L.) F. *ostentation*. = L. *ostentationem*, acc. of *ostentatio*, display. = L. *ostentātus*, pp. of *ostentāre*, intensive form of *ostendere*, to shew, lit. stretch before. = L. *os-* (for **op-s-*, related to *ob*), near, before; *tendere*, to stretch. See *Tend* (1). For **ops-*, see Brugm. i. § 143.

Osteology, science of the bones. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀστέον*, a bone; *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak. See *osseous*.

Ostler; see *Hostler*.

Ostracise, to banish by a vote written on a potsherd. (Gk.) Gk. *ὀστρακίζειν*, to ostracise. = Gk. *ὀστρακον*, a potsherd, tile, voting-tablet, orig. a shell; allied to Gk. *ὀστρεον*, an oyster, orig. a shell. See *Oyster*.

Ostrich, a bird. (F. — L. and Gk.) M. E. *ostrice*, *ostryche*. = O. F. *ostruce*; mod. F. *autruche*. [Cf. Span. *avestruz*, Port. *abestruz*, an ostrich.] = L. *avis struthio*, lit. ostrich-bird. Here *struthio* is from Gk. *στρουθιον*, an ostrich; extended from *στρουθός*, a bird.

Other, second, different. (E.) M. E. *other*; A. S. *ðter*, other, second. + Du. *ander*, Icel. *annarr* (for **anhar-*), Dan. *anden*, Swed. *annan*, G. *ander*, Goth. *anhar*; Lithuan. *antras*, Skt. *antara-*, other. In Skt. *an-tara-*, the suffix is the same as the usual comparative suffix (as in Gk. *σοφώ-τερος*, wiser). Cf. Skt. *an-ya-*, other, different.

Otter. (E.) M. E. *oter*, A. S. *otor*. + Du. *otter*, Icel. *otr*, Dan. *odder*, Swed. *utiter*, G. *otter*; Russ. *vidra*, Lith. *ūdra*; also Gk. *ὕδρα*, a hydra, water-snake. Teut. type **otros*, m.; Idg. types **udros*, m., **udrā*, f. Allied to *water*; compare Gk. *ὕδρα*, hydra, with *ὕδωρ*, water. The sense is 'dweller in the water.' Doublet, *hydra*, q. v.

Otto, the same as *Attar*.

Ottoman, a low stuffed seat. (F. — Turk.) F. *ottomane*, an ottoman, sofa. = F. *Ottoman*, Turkish. So named from *Othman* or *Osman*, founder of the Turkish empire.

Ouch, Nouch, the socket of a precious

OUGHT

stone, ornament. (F.—O. H. G.) Usually *ouch*; yet *nouch* is the true form. M. E. *nouche*. = O. F. *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche*, a buckle, clasp, bracelet (Burguy); Low L. *nusca*. = M. H. G. *nuske*, O. H. G. *nusca*, a buckle, clasp, brooch. ¶ Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Irish *nasc*, a tie, chain, ring, *nasguim*, I bind (Schade, Stokes).

Ought (1), pt. t. of *Owe*, q. v.

Ought (2), anything; see *Aught*.

Ounce (1), twelfth part of a pound. (F.—L.) M. E. *unce*. = O. F. *unce* (F. *once*). = L. *uncia*, (1) an ounce, (2) an inch. Allied to Gk. *ὄγκος*, mass, weight. See *Inch*.

Ounce (2), **Once**, a kind of lynx. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *once*; M. F. *lonce*, Cot. Cf. Port. *onça*, Span. *onza*, Ital. *lonza*, an ounce; also Ital. *onsa*, an ounce (Florio, 1598), obtained by treating *lonza* as if = *lonsa*. = Late L. type **lyncea*, lynx-like, fem. = L. *lynx*, stem of *lynx*, a lynx. = Gk. *λύγξ*, a lynx; see *Lynx*. For F. *o* < Gk. *v*, cf. *grotto*, *tomb*, *torso*.

Ouphe, an elf, fairy. (Scand.) Mer. Wives, iv. 4. 49. A variant of *oaf* = *elf*. See *Oaf* and *Elf*.

Our. (E.) A. S. *ūre*, of us; gen. of *us*, we. The possessive pronoun was also *ūre*, which was regularly declined. The form *ūre* stands for **ūs-er-*; cf. Goth. *unsara*, gen. pl. of Goth. *weis*, we.

Ourang-outang; see *Orang-outang*.

Ousel, a kind of thrush. (E.) M. E. *osel*. A. S. *ōsle*. For **omsal-*, which is for older **amsal-*. + G. *amsel*, O. H. G. *amsala*, an ousel. The L. *merula* (whence E. *merle*) can stand for **mesula*, and may be connected with G. *ansel* by gradation. See *Merle*.

Oust, to eject. (F.—L.) A. F. *ouster* (Bozon), M. F. *oster*, 'to remove'; Cot. (F. *ster*). Of disputed origin; some derive it from *ostāre*, to thwart, which gives the right form, but does not suit the sense; Diez suggests L. **haustāre*, a derivative of *haurire* (pp. *haustus*), to draw water. Cf. E. *ex-haust*; and L. *exhaurire*, in the sense 'to remove'.

Out, without, abroad. (E.) M. E. *oute*, *ute*, adv., A. S. *ūte*, *ūtan*, adv., out, without; formed (with adv. suffix *-s* or *-an*) from A. S. *ūt*, adv., out, from. + Du. *uit*, Icel. *út*, Dan. *ud*, Swed. *ut*, G. *aus*, Goth. *ūt* (= A. S. *ūt*), *ūta* (= A. S. *ūte*), *ūtana* (= A. S. *ūtan*); Skt. *ud*, up, out. ¶ Hence numerous compounds, such as

OVER

out-balance, *out-bid*, *out-break*, presenting no difficulty.

outer, comp. form; see *Utter*.

Outlaw. (Scand.) M. E. *outlawe*. = Icel. *úllagi*, an outlaw, lit. out of (beyond) the law. = Icel. *út*, out; *lög*, law; see *Out* and *Law*. Cf. L. *exlex*, lawless.

Outlet. (E.) M. E. *utlete*, lit. 'a letting out.' = A. S. *ūt*, out; *létan*, to let.

Outmost; see *Utmost*.

Outrage. (F.—L.) F. *outrage*, earlier form *oltrage*, excessive violence. (Cf. Ital. *oltraggio*). = O. F. *oltre*, F. *oltre*, beyond; with suffix *-age* (< L. *-aticum*). = L. *ultra*, beyond. See *Ultra*.

Outrigger. (E. and Scand.) A projecting spar for extending sails, a projecting rowlock for an oar, a boat with projecting rowlocks. From *Out* and *Big*.

Outward. (E.) A. S. *ūtegyard*, outward. = A. S. *ūte*, out; *weard*, ward; see *Toward*.

Oval, egg-shaped. (F.—L.) F. *oval*. Formed with suffix *-al* (< L. *-ālis*) from L. *ovum*, an egg. + Gk. *ὄν*, *ὄν*, an egg. The Gk. *ὄν* is for **ōvion*, related by gradation to L. *avis*, a bird (like *φά*, a sheep-skin, from *δus*, a sheep); see *Aviary*. Perhaps cognate with *Egg*. Der. *ov-ar-y*, Late L. *ovāria*, the part of the body in which eggs are formed in birds; *ovi-form*, egg-shaped; *ovi-parous*, from L. *ovī-parus*, egg-producing (see *Parent*).

Ovation, a lesser Roman triumph. (F.—L.) F. *ovation*. = L. acc. *ovatiōnem*, from *ovātio*, a shouting, exultation. = L. *ovātus*, pp. of *ovāre*, to shout. + Gk. *εὐάειν*, to shout, from *εβαί*, *εβοί*, interjections of rejoicing, esp. in honour of Bacchus.

Oven. (E.) M. E. *oven* (= *oven*). A. S. *ofen*, *ofn*. + Du. *oven* Icel. *ofn*, *omn* (also *ogn*), Swed. *ugn*, G. *ofen*, Goth. *auhns*. Teut. types **uhno-*, *ufno-*; Idg. type **ugnos*. Allied to Skt. *ukhā*, a pot (cf. Gk. *livos*, an oven); this older sense is remarkably preserved in A. S. *ofnel*, a pot, vessel.

Over, above, across. (E.) M. E. *ouer* (= *over*). A. S. *ofer*. + Du. *over*, Icel. *yfir*, *ofr*, Dan. *over*, Swed. *öfver*, G. *über*, Goth. *ufar*; Gk. *ὐπέρ*, L. *sUPER*; Skt. *upari*, above. The Idg. form is **uper*, closely related to **uperos*, upper (Skt. *upara-*, L. *superus*, A. S. *yfera*). This is a comparative form from Idg. **upo-* (Skt. *upa*, near, on, under; Gk. *ὑπό*, L. *sUB*, Goth.

octave. (F.—L.) Lit. 'eighth;' hence, eight days after a festival, eight notes in music.—F. *octave*, an octave (Cot.).—L. *octāua*, fem. of *octāvus*, eighth.—L. *octō*, eight.—Gk. *ὀκτώ*, eight; cognate with E. **Eight**. Doublet, *uias*.

October. (L.) L. *Octōber*, the eighth month of the Roman year.—L. *octō*, eight.

octogenarian, one who is eighty years old. (L.) From L. *octōgēnārius*, belonging to eighty.—L. *octōgēni*, eighty each, distributive form of *octōginta*, eighty.—L. *octō*, eight; *-ginta*, probably allied to *decem*, ten. Brugm. ii. § 164.

octroon, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. (L.) One who is, in an eighth part, a black. Coined from L. *octō*, eight; in imitation of *quadroon*.

octosyllabic. (L.—Gk.) L. *octōsyllabicus*, having eight syllables.—Gk. *ὀκτώ*, eight; *σλλαβή*, a syllable; see **Syllable**.

Octroi, a toll. (F.—L.) F. *octroi*, O. F. *otroi*, orig. a grant; verbal sb. from O. F. *otroier*, to authorise, grant.—Late L. *autōritāre*, by-form of *autōrizāre*, to authorise.—L. *actor*; see **Author**.

Ocular. (L.) L. *oculāris*, belonging to the eye.—L. *oculus*, eye; cognate with Gk. *ὀμμα*, eye. See **Optic**.

Odalisque, a female slave in a Turkish harem. (F.—Turk.) F. *odalisque*; better *odalique* (Devic).—Turk. *odalıq*, a chambermaid.—Turk. *oda*, a chamber.

Odd, not even, strange. (Scand.) M. E. *odde*.—Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point of land; metaphorically (from the triangle), an odd number (orig. *three*); hence also the phr. *standask i odda*, to stand (or be) at odds, to quarrel; *oddamaðr*, the odd man, third man who gives a casting vote, *oddatala*, an odd number. Allied to *oddr*, a point of a weapon (for **odr*).—A. S. *ord*, a point of a sword, point; Dan. *od*, a point, Swed. *udda*, odd, *udde*, a point; G. *ort*, a place, M. H. G. *ort*, extreme point. Teut. type **usdos*.

Ode, a song. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *ode*.—L. *ōda*, *ōdē*.—Gk. *ὕδῃ*, a song; for *ἀοδή*, a song.—Gk. *δεῖδεν*, to sing. Allied to O. Irish *faed*, W. *gwaedd*, a cry, shout. (✓WEID.) Der. *ep-ode*, *palin-ode*.

Odium, hatred. (L.) L. *odium*, sb.—L. *ōdi*, I hate; an old perfect tense. Cf. Armen. *at-eam*, I hate. Brugm. i. § 160.

Odour. (F.—L.) M. E. *odour*.—F. *odeur*.—L. *odōrem*, acc. of *odor*, scent.

Cf. Gk. *ὀζειν* (= **ōd-yein*), to smell. (✓OD.) Der. *odorous*, from L. *oddr-us*, with suffix *-ous*; the accent has been thrown back.

Of, from, &c. (E.) M. E. *of*; A. S. *of*.—Du. Icel. Swed. Dan. Goth. *af*; G. *ab*, O. H. G. *aba*; L. *ab*, Gk. *ἀπό*, Skt. *apa*, away. Brugm. i. § 560.

off, away from. (E.) An emphatic form of *of*. M. E. *of*; as in 'Smith of my hed'—smite *off* my head; Ch. C. T. 782 (Harleian MS.).

Offal, waste meat. (E.) M. E. *offal*, falling remnants, chips of wood, &c. From *off* and *fall*.—Du. *afval*, windfall, offal; Dan. *affald*, a fall off, offal; Swed. *affall*; G. *abfall*; all similarly compounded.

Offence. (F.—L.) O. F. *offence*, *offense*.—L. *offensa*, an offence; orig. fem. of pp. of *offendere*, to dash against (below).

offend. (F.—L.) M. E. *offenden*.—F. *offendre*.—L. *offendere*, to dash or strike against, injure.—L. *of-* (for *ob*), against; **fendere*, to strike. See **Defend**.

Offer. (L.) A. S. *offrian*.—L. *offerre*, to offer.—L. *of-* (for *ob*), near; *ferre* to bring, cognate with E. *bear*. Der. *offer-i-ory*, from F. *offertoire*, L. *offeritorium*, a place to which offerings were brought.

Office, duty. (F.—L.) F. *office*.—L. *officium*, duty; lit. 'service.' Perhaps from *of-* (for *ob*), towards; and *facere*, to do (Bréal). Der. *offic-er*, F. *officier*, Late L. *officiārius*; *offic-i-ous*, F. *officieux*, L. *officiōsus*.

Officinal, pertaining to or used in a shop or laboratory. (F.—L.) F. *officinal*.—L. *officina*, a workshop, office; contracted form of *opificina* (Plautus).—L. *opi-*, for *opus*, work; *-fic-*, for *facere*, to do.

Offing, the part of the visible sea remote from the shore. (E.) Merely formed from *off*, with the noun-suffix *-ing*. See **off**.

Offscouring. (E.) From *off* and *scour*. So also *off-set*, *off-shoot*, *off-spring*.

Of, **Often**, frequently. (E.) A. S. *oft*; whence M. E. *ofte*, with added *-e*, and lastly *ofte-n* with added *-n*.—Icel. *oft*, Dan. *ofte*, Swed. *ofta*, G. *oft*, Goth. *ufta*. Origin unknown.

Ogee, **Ogive**, a double curve. (F.—Span.—Arab.) 'An *ogive* (*ogive*) or *ogee*, a wreath, cirelet, or round band in architecture,' Minshew. An *ogee* arch is a pointed arch, with doubly-curved sides.—M. F. *augive*, F. *ogive*, an ogive or ogee

(Cot.). = Span. *auge*, highest point, also meridian, apogee (cf. Port. *auge*, top); from the pointed top of Moorish arches, which have doubly-curved sides. = Arab. *awj*, summit. ¶ Perhaps not a true Arab. word, but der. from Gk. ἀπόγων, the apogee (in which sense *awj* is sometimes used). Der. *ogiv-al*, adj. (also written *ogee-fall* l).

Ogle, to glance at. (Du.) A frequent. form of Du. *oegen*, 'to cast sheepes eyes upon one'; Hexham. (Cf. Low G. *oegeln*, to ogle, from *oegen*, to look at.) = Du. *ooge*, eye; cognate with E. *eye*.

Ogre, a monster. (F. - L.) F. *ogre*. Cf. Span. *ogro* (Diez; but not given in most Dict., and probably from F.). Of unknown origin. The deriv. from L. acc. *augurem*, soothsayer, hence, a wizard (Körting) is not convincing. Der. *ogr-ess*, F. *ogresse*.

Oh; see **O** (1).

Oil. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *oile*. = A. F. *oile* (F. *huile*). = L. *oleum*; from *olea*, an olive-tree. = Gk. ἐλαία, an olive-tree. See **Olive**.

Ointment. (F. - L.) The former *t* is due to confusion with *ainoin*; the M. E. form is *oinement*. = O. F. *oignement*, an anointing, also an unguent. = O. F. *oigne-r*, the same as *oindre*, to anoint; with suffix *-ment*. = L. *ungere*, to anoint. See **Unguent**.

Old. (E.) M. E. *old*. O. Merc. *ald*, later *ald*; (A. S. *cald*). + Du. *oud* (for **old*), G. *alt*; cf. Goth. *althais*. Teut. type **aldas*; Idg. type **al-tós*, formed with pp. suffix *-tós* from √*AL*, as seen in L. *al-ere*, Icel. *al-a*, to nourish, bring up; so that the sense was orig. 'brought up.' β. L. *altus*, high, is prob. the same word, with a newer sense.

Oleaginous. (L. - Gk.) L. *oleāgin-us*, oily, with suffix *-ous*; adj., from *olea*, an olive-tree. See **Oil**.

Oleander, the rose-bay-tree. (F. - Late L.) M. F. *oleandre*, rose-bay-tree (Cot.). The same as Ital. *oleandro*, Span. *eloeandro* (Minsheu), Port. *eloendro*, *loendro*; all variously corrupted from Late L. *lorandrum* (taken for *l'orandrum*). It seems to have been confused with *oleaster*. 2. Isidore gives the name as 'arodandarum, vulgo *lorandrum*.' This shews that the name was a corruption of *rhododendron*, due to confusion with L. *laurus*, laurel.

Oleaster, wild olive. (L. - Gk.) L.

oleaster, Rom. xi. 17; formed from *olea*, an olive-tree. = Gk. ἐλαία, an olive-tree.

Olfactory, relating to smell. (L.) L. *olfactorius*, adj., from L. *olfactor*, one who smells, *olfactus*, a smelling. = L. *olfactus*, pp. of *olfacere*, *olefacere*, to scent. = L. *olē-re* (also *olēre*), to smell; *facere*, to make, cause. This L. *olere* stands for **odere*; cf. *od-or*, scent; and cf. L. *lacruma* for *dacruma*. Allied to Gk. ὀδμή, scent.

Oligarchy. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *oligarchie*. = Late L. *oligarchia*. = Gk. ὀλιγαρχία, government by a few men. = Gk. ὀλιγ-, for ὀλίγος, few, little; and -αρχία, from ἀρχειν, to rule.

Olio, a mixture, medley. (Span. - L.) A mistaken form for *olía*, intended to represent Span. *olla* (pronounced *olya*), a round earthen pot, also an olio, esp. in phrase *olla podrida*, a hodge-podge. = L. *olla*, O. Lat. *aula*, a pot.

Olive. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *olive*. = L. *oliva*. = Gk. ἐλαία (for *ἐλαίφα), an olive-tree. Brugm. i. § 121 (2).

Omadaun, **Omadhawn**, a simpleton. (C.) Anglo-Irish; from Irish *amadán*, a simpleton. = Irish *amad* (the same). = Irish *am-*, for *an-*, neg. prefix (cf. Gk. ἀν-); -*mad*, O. Irish -*met*, mind, cognate with L. *mens* and E. *mind*. Cf. L. *amens*, mad.

Ombre, a game at cards. (Span. - L.) From Span. *juego del hombre*, lit. 'game of the man' (whence F. *hombre*). = L. *hominem*, acc. of *homo*, a man. See **Human**.

Omega, the end. (Gk.) Gk. ω, called ω μέγα, i. e. great ω, long ω; which is the last letter of the Gk. alphabet, as opposed to *alpha*, the first letter. Μέγα is neut. of μέγας, great, allied to E. *Mickle*.

Omelet, a pan-cake, chiefly of eggs. (F. - L.) F. *omelette*, *aumelette* (Cot.). These are from O. F. *amelette*, but this again was preceded by the form *alemette*, which is, through change of suffix, from *alemelle* (Scheler). The sense of *alemelle* was 'a thin plate,' still preserved in F. *alumelle*, sheathing of a ship. Godefroy gives O. F. *alemele*, blade of a knife; thus the *omelet* was named from its shape, that of a 'thin plate' of metal. 2. Lastly *Falemelle* is a corruption of *la lemelle*, the correct O. F. form. = L. *lāmella*, a thin plate, properly of metal; dimin. of *lāmīna*, a thin plate; see **Lamina**. ¶ See this clearly traced by Scheler and Littré.

PAGEANT

leaf. Orig. a leaf; and named from the fastening together of strips of papyrus to form a leaf. — L. *pag-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten (pp. *pac-tus* < *pag-tus*).

pageant, an exhibition, spectacle. (Late L. — L.) Orig. the moveable scaffold on which the old 'mysteries' were acted. M. E. *pagent* (Prompt. Parv.), also *pagen*, *pagyn*; formed, with excrement *t* after *n*, from Late L. *página*, a scaffold, stage for shows, made of wooden planks. — L. *página*, a page of a book; in Late L. a plank of wood. Named from being fastened together; see **Page** (2). Der. *page-ant-r-y*.

Pagoda, an Indian idol's temple. (Port. — Pers.) From Port. *pagoda*, *pagode*, a pagoda. — Pers. *but-kadah*, an idol-temple. — Pers. *but*, idol, image; *kadah*, habitation. (The initial Pers. sound is sometimes rendered by *p*, as in Devic's Supp. to Littré.) Perhaps confused with Skt. *bhagavati*, f., venerable, as the name of a goddess (Yule).

Pail. (E.) M. E. *paile*. A. S. *pagel*, a pail (Bosworth-Toller). See **Anglia**, viii. 450. Cf. Dan. *pagel*, half-a-pint; M. Du. *pegel*, the contents or capacity of a pot. The orig. *pail* was prob. a liquid-measure, with pegs to mark the depth. See **Peg**.

Pain. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *peine*. — F. *peine*, a pain, a penalty. — L. *pena*, punishment, penalty, pain. — Gk. *πῶνῃ*, penalty. Idg. type **goiṇā*; cf. O. Ir. *cin*, a fault (Ir. *cion*), Zend *kaēnā*, punishment, Pers. *kīn*, revenge, Russ. *tsiena*, a price, Gk. *rivein*, to pay a price. Brugm. i. § 202. Cf. **Pine** (2).

Painim; see **Paynim**.

Paint. (F. — L.) M. E. *peinten*, vb. — F. *peint*, pp. of *peindre*, to paint. — L. *pingere*, to paint. See **Picture**.

Painter, a rope for mooring a boat. (F. — L. — Gk.) Assimilated to *painter*, one who paints; orig. M. E. *panter*, a noose, esp. for catching birds. — M. F. *pantiere*, a snare for birds, a large net for catching many at once; Cot. — L. *panthēr*, a hunting-net for catching wild beasts. — Gk. *πᾶνθηρος*, adj., catching all sorts. — Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, every; *θηρᾶν*, to hunt, from *θηρ*, a wild beast. See **Pan-**. (And see *panther*.)

Pair, two equal or like things. (F. — L.) M. E. *peire*. — F. *paire*, 'a pair'; Cot. — F. *pair*, 'like, equal'; id. — L. *parem*, acc. of *pār*, equal. See **Par**.

PALEOLOGY

Pajamas, Pyjamas, loose drawers. (Hind. — Pers.) Hind. *pāejāmā*, *pājāmā*, drawers, lit. 'leg-clothing'. — Hind. *pāe*, leg; *jāma*, garment. — Pers. *pāi*, cognate with E. *foot*; *jāmāh*, a garment (Horn, § 412).

Palace. (F. — L.) M. E. *palais*. — F. *palais*. — L. *palātium*, orig. a building on the *Palatine* hill at Rome; esp. a palace of Augustus on this hill. The *Palatine* hill is supposed to have been named from *Pales*, a pastoral divinity.

paladin. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *paladin*, a knight of the round table. — Ital. *paladino*, a warrior; orig. a knight of the *palace* or royal household. — L. *palātīnus*; see **Palatine**.

Paleo-; see **Paleo-**.

Palanquin, Palankeen, a light litter in which travellers are borne on men's shoulders. (Port. — Hind. — Skt.) Cf. F. *palanquin*. From Port. *palanquin*, a palankeen. All from Hindustani *palang*, a bed, bedstead (Forbes); otherwise *pālki*, and (in the Carnatic) *pallakki* (Wilson); Pali *pallanko*, a palankeen (Yule). — Skt. *paryāṅka* (Prakrit *pallāṅka*), a couch-bed, bed. Apparently named from the support afforded to the body. — Skt. *pari* (= Gk. *περί*), round, about; *āṅka*, a hook, also the flank.

Palate. (F. — L.) O. F. *palat*. — L. *palātum*, the palate, roof of the mouth.

Palatine. (F. — L.) In phr. 'count *palatine*'; the proper sense is 'pertaining to the palace or royal household'. — F. *palatin*. — L. *palātīnus*, (1) the name of a hill at Rome, (2) belonging to a palace; see **Palace**.

Palaver. (Port. — L. — Gk.) A parley. — Port. *palavra*, a word, parole. — L. *parabola*. — Gk. *παράβολῃ*; see **Parable**.

Pale (1), a stake, limit. (F. — L.) M. E. *paal*. — F. *pal*, 'a pale, stake'; Cot. — L. *pālum*, acc. of *pālus*, a stake. For **pac-slus*, from *pac-*, to fasten, as in *pac-isci*, to stipulate. Brugm. ii. § 76. ¶ The heraldic *pale* is the same word; so is *pole* (1).

Pale (2), wan. (F. — L.) O. F. *pale*, later *pasle* (F. *pâle*). — L. *pallidum*, acc. of *pallidus*, pale. Allied to **Fallow**.

Paleography, the study of ancient modes of writing. (Gk.) — Gk. *παλαιός*, old, from *παλαι*, adv., long ago; *γράφειν*, to write.

paleology, archæology. (Gk.) From

Gk. *παλαιός*, old; -λογία, discourse, from λόγος, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

paleontology, the science of fossils, &c. (Gk.) From Gk. *παλαιός*, old; *ὄντο*, decl. stem of *ὄν*, existing; -λογία, discourse, from λόγος, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

Palestra, a wrestling-school. (L. - Gk.) L. *palaestra*. = Gk. *παιλαίστρα*, a wrestling-school. = Gk. *παλαίειν*, to wrestle. = Gk. *πάλη*, wrestling.

Paletot, a loose garment. (F.) Mod. F. *paletot*, formerly spelt *palletot*, *palletoc*, a sort of coat; whence M. E. *paletok*, used of a dress worn by soldiers, knights, and kings, and usually made of silk or velvet. Explained by Diez as *palle-toque*, a cloak with a hood; from L. *palla*, a mantle, and W. *toc*, Bret. *tōk*, a cap. Littré derives O. F. *palletoc* from M. Du. *palltrok*, a mantle, but Franck says that this M. Du. word is taken (with alteration) from the O. F. word. Cf. Bret. *palltōk*, a peasant's robe; from *pallen*, a covering (L. *palla*); and *tōk*, a cap. Whence also Span. *pale-toque*.

Palette, a small slab on which painters mix colours. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *palette*, orig. a flat blade, spatula, and lastly, a palette. = Ital. *paletta*, a flat blade, spatula; dimin. of *pala*, a spade. = L. *pāla*, a spade, shovel, flat-bladed 'peel' for putting bread into an oven. See Peel (3).

Palfrey. (F. - Low L. - C.) M. E. *palefrei*, *palfrei*. = O. F. *palefrei* (F. *pale-froi*). = Low L. *paraverēdus*, lit. 'an extra post-horse' (White). = Low L. *para-* (Gk. *παρά*), beside, hence, extra; *uerēdus*, a post-horse, courier's horse. β. Here *uerēdus* stands for **vo-rēdus*, from a Celtic type **vo-reido-*, a carriage-horse. = Celtic **vo* (Ir. *fo-*, W. *go-*), under, in; and Celtic **reida*, Gaulish L. *rēda*, *rēda*, a carriage. The Celt. **vo-reido-* appears in W. *goruydd*, a horse. The Celt. **reidā* is from the verb seen in O. Irish *riad-aim*, I travel, ride, cognate with E. *ride* (Stokes). ¶ Cf. Du. *paard*, G. *pferd*, O. H. G. *pfer-frit*, a horse, also from *paraverēdus*.

Palimpsest, a MS. which has been twice written on, the first writing being partly erased. (Gk.) Gk. *παλινψηστον*, a palimpsest, neut. of *παλινψηστος*, scraped again (to renew the surface). = Gk. *πάλιμ* (for *πάλιν*), again; *ψηστός*, scraped, from *ψάειν*, to rub.

Palindrome, a word or sentence that

is the same whether read forwards or backwards. (Gk.) Such a word is *madam*. = Gk. *παλινδρομος*, running back again. = Gk. *πάλιν*, again; *δρόμος*, a running, from *δραμείν*, to run; see Dromedary.

Palinode, a recantation, in song. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *palinodie* (Cot.). = L. *palinodia*. = Gk. *παλινωδία*, a recantation, esp. of an ode. = Gk. *πάλιν*, back, again; *ὄδῃ*, an ode. See Ode.

Palisade. (F. - L.) F. *palissade*, a row of pales. = F. *paliss-er*, to enclose with pales. = F. *palis*, a pale, extended from *pal*, a pale; see Pale (1).

Pall (1), a cloak, mantle, shroud. (L.) A. S. *pall*. = L. *pallium*, a coverlet, cloak; Sievers, § 80.

Pall (2), to become vapid. (F. - L.) *Pall* is a shortened form of *appal*, formerly used in the same sense. Palsgrave has *palle* and *appalle*, both in the sense of losing colour by standing as drink does; also 'I *palle*, I fade.' See Appal.

Palladium, a safeguard of liberty. (L. - Gk.) L. *Palladium*; Virg. *Æn.* ii. 166, 183. = Gk. *Παλλάδιον*, the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy depended. = Gk. *Παλλάς* (stem *Παλλαδ-*), Pallas, an epithet of Athens.

Pallet (1), a kind of mattress, properly one of straw. (F. - L.) M. E. *paillet*. = F. *paillet*, a heap of straw, given by Littré as a provincial word. Cf. *paillat*, a paliasse, in patois of Lyons (Puitspelu). = F. *paille*, straw. = L. *palea*, straw, chaff. + Gk. *πάλη*, fine meal; Skt. *palāla*, straw; Russ. *polosa*, chaff; Lith. *pelai*, pl., chaff.

Pallet (2), an instrument used by potters, also by gilders; also a palette. (F. - Ital. - L.) It is a flat-bladed instrument for spreading plasters, gilding, &c.; and is a doublet of Palette.

Palliasse, a straw mattress. (F. - L.) F. *paillasse* (with *ll* mouillés), a straw-bed; spelt *paillace* in Cotgrave. = F. *paille*, straw; with suffix *-ace* (< L. *-aceus*). = L. *palea*, straw. See Pallet (1).

Palliate, to cloak, excuse. (L.) From L. *pallidus*, covered as with a cloak. = L. *pallium*, a coverlet, cloak. See Pall (1).

Pallid. (L.) L. *pallidus*, pale.

pallor. (L.) L. *pallor*, paleness. = L. *pallere*, to be pale. See Pale (2).

Pall-mall; see Mall (2).

Palm (1), inner part of the hand. (F. - L.) M. E. *pauine*, palm of the hand. = F. *pauine*. = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand. +

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Gk. *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand; A. S. *folm*, the same; O. Irish *lám*, W. *llaw*. Brugm. i. § 529 (2). Der. *palm-ist-r-y*.

Palm (2), a tree. (L.) A. S. *palm*. = L. *palma*, a palm-tree. Der. *palm-er*, M. E. *palmore*, one who bore a palm-branch in memory of having been to the Holy Land; hence a *palmer* or *palmer-worm*, a sort of caterpillar, supposed to be so named from its wandering about. Also *palm-ary*, deserving the palm (of victory).

Palpable, that can be felt. (F. - L.) F. *palpable* (Littré, Palsgrave). = L. *palpabilis*, that may be felt. = L. *palpāre*, *palpāri*, to feel, to handle.

Palpitate, to throb. (L.) From pp. of L. *palpitāre*, to throb.

Palsy. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *palesy*, fuller form *parlesy*. = F. *paralysie*. = L. *paralysin*, acc. of *paralysis*. = Gk. *παράλυσις*; see **Paralysis**.

Palter, to dodge, shuffle, equivocate. (Scand.) Spelt *paulter* in Cotgrave, s. v. *harceler*. The orig. sense is to haggle, to haggle over such worthless stuff as is called *paltrie* in Lowland Scotch. More literally, it is 'to deal in rags, to trifle'; see further below.

paltry, worthless. (Scand.) Lowland Sc. *paltrie* is a sb., meaning trash; so also Norfolk *paltry*, 'rubbish, refuse,' Forby. But both sb. and adj. are from an old sb. *palter*, rags, which is still preserved in Danish and Swedish. = Swed. *paltor*, rags, pl. of *paltia*, a rag, tatter; Dan. *pialter*, rags, pl. of *pialt*, a rag. β. We find the adj. itself in Low G. *paltrig*, ragged, from *palte*, a rag, piece torn off a cloth; and in prov. G. *palterig*, paltry, from *palter* (pl. *paltern*), a rag (Flügel). We find also M. Du. *palt*, a fragment, Friesic *palt*, a rag; E. Fries. *palterig*, *paltrig*, ragged. Possibly of Slavonic origin. Cf. Russ. *polotno*, *platno*, linen, *platiie*, to patch.

Pampas, plains in S. America. (Peruvian.) The final *s* is the Span. pl. suffix. = Peruvian *pampa*, a plain.

Famper, to glut. (O. Low G.) Frequent. from Low G. *pampen*, to cram. = Low G. *pampe*, broth, pap, nasalised form of *pappe*, pap. Cf. Low G. (Altmark) *pampen*, *pappen*, to cram oneself (Danneil). See **Pap** (1).

Pamphlet, a small book. (F. ? - L. ? - Gk. ?) Spelt *pamflet*, Test. of Love, pt. iii. 9. 54. Etym. quite uncertain. We

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find F. *pamphile*, the knave of clubs, from the Gk. name *Pamphilus*; similarly, I should suppose that there was a F. form **pamflet*, or Late L. **pamphiltus*, coined from L. *Pamphila* (of Gk. origin), the name of a female historian of the first century, who wrote numerous *epitomes* of history. G. Paris suggests L. *Pamphilus*, the name of a medieval Lat. comedy. We find Low Lat. *pamfletus* (A. D. 1344).

Pan. (E. ?) M. E. *panne*. A. S. *panne*, a pan, broad shallow vessel; cf. Irish *panna*, W. *pan*, a pan. = Late L. *panna*, a pan (whence also Du. *pan*, G. *pfanne*, O. H. G. *pfanna*). If not of Teut. origin, it may be a corrupted form of L. *patina*, a shallow bowl, pan, bason. Der. *pancake*; *pannikin* (M. Du. *panneken*).

Pan-, prefix, all. (Gk.) Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, all.

Panacea, a universal remedy. (L. - Gk.) L. *panacea*. = Gk. *πανακεία*, a universal remedy; allied to *πανάτης*, all-healing. = Gk. *πᾶν*, all (above); *ἀκούει*, I heal, *ἄκος*, a remedy.

Pancreas, a fleshy gland, commonly called sweet-bread. (L. - Gk.) L. *pancreas*. = Gk. *πᾶνκρεας*, sweet-bread; lit. 'all flesh,' from its softness. = Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *κρέας*, flesh, for **κρέφας*; cf. Skt. *kravya*, raw flesh, L. *crū-dus*, raw. See **Pan-** and **Crude**.

Pandect, a digest. (F. - L. - Gk.) Usually in pl. *pandects*. = M. F. *pandectes*, pl. (Cot.). = L. *pandecta*, the title of a collection of laws made by order of Justinian; also (in sing.) *pandectis*. = Gk. *πανδέκται*, pandects; from Gk. *πανδέκτης*, all-receiving, comprehensive. = Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *δέχομαι*, I receive. See **Pan-**.

Pandemonium. (Gk.) The home of all the demons. = Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *δαίμων*, for *δαίμον*, a demon; see **Pan-** and **Demon**.

Pander, Pandar, a pimp. (L. - Gk.) L. *Pandarus*. = Gk. *πᾶνδαρος*, a personal name; the name of the man who procured for Troilus the favour of Chryseis. The name is from Homer (Il. ii. 827); but the story belongs to medieval romance.

Pane, a patch of cloth, plate of glass. (F. - L.) M. E. *pane*, a portion. = F. *pan*, 'a pane, piece, or pannell;' Cot. = L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, a cloth, rag, patch. Allied to **Vane**.

Panegyric. (L. - Gk.) L. *panēgyricus*, a eulogy; from L. *panēgyricus*, adj.

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—Gk. *πανηγυρικός*, fit for a full assembly, festive, solemn; hence applied to a festival oration. —Gk. *πανηγυρίς*, a full assembly. —Gk. *πᾶν*, all; —*ηγυρίς*, related to *ἀγορά*, a gathering, a crowd.

Panel, Pannel, a board with a surrounding frame, &c. (F.—L.) M. E. *panel*, (1) a piece of cloth, sort of saddle, (2) a schedule containing jurors' names; the general sense being 'little piece.' —O. F. *panel*, M. F. *paneau* (later *panneau*), 'a pannel of wainscot, of a saddle,' &c.; Cot.—Late L. *pannellum*, dimin. of *pannus*, a cloth; see **Pane**. Der. *em-panel*, *im-panel*, to put upon a panel, enroll jurors' names.

Pang, a sharp pain. (E.?) Spelt '*prange* of love'; Court of Love, l. 1150 (ed. 1561); M. E. *pronge*, a throe, a woman's pang (Prompt. Parv.). The sense is 'a sharp stab,' a prick; see **Prong**. For the loss of *r*, cf. *speak* for *spreak*.

Panio, extreme fright. (Gk.) Gk. *τὸ πανικόν*, Panic fear, supposed to be inspired by the god Pan. —Gk. *πανικός*, adj., from Πάν, Pan, the rural god of Arcadia.

Panicle, a form of inflorescence. (L.) L. *panicula*, a tuft; double dimin. of *pānus*, the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle. †Gk. *πῆνος*, the same. Allied to L. *pannus*, cloth; see **Pane**.

Pannage, food of clove in woods. (F.—L.) Anglo-F. *panage*; M. F. *pasnage*, 'pawmage, mastage, monie for feeding of swine with mast'; Cotgrave.—Late L. *pasnaticum*, *pastionaticum*, pannage. —Late L. *pastionare*, to feed on mast, as swine. —L. *pastio*-, stem of *pastio*, grazing, used in Late L. to mean right of pannage. —L. *past-us*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed.

Pannier, a bread-basket. (F.—L.) M. E. *panier*. —F. *panier*. —L. *pāndrium*, a bread-basket. —L. *pānis*, bread. Cf. **Pantry and Company**.

Pannikin, a little pan. (L.; with E. suffix.) Dimin. of Pan. Cf. M. Du. *panneken*, Westphal. *pānnēken*, the same.

Panoply, complete armour. (Gk.) Gk. *πανοπλία*, full armour. —Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *ὅπλ-α*, arms, armour, pl. of *ὄπλον*, an implement, from Gk. *ἐπα*, I am busy about. Brugm. ii. § 657. And see **Pan**.

Panorama, a kind of large picture. (Gk.) Lit. 'a view all round.' —Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *ὄραμα*, a view, from *ὄραω*, I see. See **Pan**- and **Wary**.

PANTRY

Pansy, heart's-ease. (F.—L.) F. *pensée*, 'a thought; also, the flower paunsie'; Cot. (It is the flower of thought or remembrance.) Prop. fem. of pp. of F. *penser*, to think. —L. *pensāre*, to weigh, ponder, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh. See **Pendant**. Cf. Chaucerian Pieces, xxi. 62 (note).

Pant, to breathe hard. (F.—L. ?—Gk. ?) M. E. *panten*, to pant (15th cent.). The O. F. *pantais* (Godefroy) meant 'shortness of breath, in hawks,' and was a term in hawking. So also F. *pantois*, short-winded, F. *panteler*, to pant; Gascon *pantacha*, to pant; A. F. *pantoiser*. The O. F. *pantais* is a verbal sb. from O. F. *pantaisier*, to breathe with difficulty; cf. Prov. *pantaisa*, to pant, dream. Prob. from Late L. **phantasiāre*, by-form of *phantasiārī*, to imagine, dream (Ducange). —Gk. *φαντασία*, a fancy; see **Fanoy**. (G. Paris, in Romania, vi. 628.) ¶ Not from W. *pantu*, which does not mean to press (Diez), but to sink in, indent.

Pantaloon (1), a ridiculous character, buffoon. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *pantalón*. —Ital. *pantalone*, a buffoon; from the personal name *Pantaleone*, common in Venice, St. *Pantaleone* being a well-known saint in Venice. Prob. from Gk. *πανταλίων*, lit. 'all-lion,' a Gk. personal name. —Gk. *παντα-*, all; *λέων*, lion.

pantaloons, a kind of trousers. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) F. *pantalón*, so called because worn by Venetians. —Ital. *pantalone*, a Venetian; see above.

Pantheism, the doctrine that the universe is God. (Gk.) From **Pan**- and **Theism**; see below.

pantheon. (L.—Gk.) L. *panthēon*. —Gk. *πάνθειον*, a temple consecrated to all the gods. —Gk. *πᾶν*, all; *θεός*, divine, from *θεός*, god.

Panther, a quadruped. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *pantere*. —O. F. *panthere*. —L. *panthēra*, *panthēr*. —Gk. *πάνθηρ*, a panther; prob. of Skt. origin. ¶ A supposed derivation from *πᾶν*, all, *θήρ*, a beast, gave rise to numerous fables.

Pantomime, a dumb actor; later, a dumb show. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pantomime*, an actor of many parts in one play. —L. *pantomimus*. —Gk. *παντομίμος*, all-imitating, a pantomimic actor. —Gk. *παντο-*, for *πᾶς*, all; *μίμος*, a mime, imitator; see **Pan**- and **Mímio**.

Pantry. (F.—L.) M. E. *pantrie*. —

PAP

O. F. *panderie*. — Late L. *pānētāria*, *pānītāria*, a place where bread is made or kept. — Late L. *pānēta*, one who makes bread. — L. *pān-is*, bread, food; cf. *pas-cere*, to feed. (✓PA.)

Pap (1), food for infants. (E.) '*Pap-mete* for chylder;' Prompt. Parv. (A. D. 1440). Cf. M. E. *pappe*, only in the sense of 'breast.' Of infantine origin, due to the repetition of *pa*, *pa*, in calling for food; cf. L. *pāpa*, *pappa*, the word by which infants call for food. So also Du. *pap*, E. Fries. and G. *pappe*, *pap*; Dan. *pap*, Swed. *papp*, paste-board. Cf. **pap** (2), **Papa**.

pap (2), a teat, breast. (E.) M. E. *pappe*. Cf. M. Swed. *papp*, the breast; changed, in mod. Swedish, to *patt*. So also Swed. dial. *pappe*, N. Fries. *pap*, *pape*, Lithuan. *pāpas*, the breast. Much the same as **Pap** (1); and due to the infant's call for food.

Papa, father. (F.—L.) Not found in old books; rather, borrowed from F. *papa*. — L. *pāpa*, a father, bishop, pope. Cf. L. *pappas*, a tutor, borrowed from Gk. *pāpnas*, *papa*; Homer, Od. vi. 57. Due to the repetition of *pa*, *pa*; see **Pap** (1), **Pope**.

papal, belonging to the pope. (F.—L.) F. *papal*. — Late L. *pāpālis*, adj., from L. *pāpa*, a bishop, spiritual father. Cf. Gk. *pāpas*, *pāpnas*, *papa*, father (above).

Papaw, a fruit. (Span.—W. Indian.) Span. *papaya* (Pineda). — Carib *ababai*. See Yule.

Paper. (L.—Gk.—Egyptian?) A. S. *paper*; directly from L. *papyrus*; see **Papyrus**.

papier-maché, paper made into pulp, moulded, dried, and japanned. (F.—L.) F. *papier*, paper, from L. acc. *papyrum*; F. *mâché*, lit. chewed, pp. of *mâcher*, L. *maschāre*, to chew. See **Masticate**.

Papilionaceous, having a winged corolla resembling a butterfly. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-aceus*, from L. *papilion-*, stem of *papilio*, a butterfly; see **Pavilion**.

Papillary, belonging to or resembling nipples or teats, warty. (L.) From L. *papilla*, a small pustule, nipple, teat; dimin. of *papula*, a pustule. † Lithuan. *pāpas*, a teat, *pampti*, to swell out. See Prellwitz, s. v. *piemęti*.

Papyrus. (L.—Gk.—Egyptian?) L.

PARADOX

papyrus. — Gk. *pānypos*, an Egyptian rush or flag, of which a writing material was made. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Par, equal value. (L.) L. *pār*, equal. Perhaps allied to **Pare**.

Para-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *παρά*, beside. Allied to Skt. *parā*, away, from, L. *per*, through, and to E. *for-* in *for-give*.

Parable. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *parabole*. — O. F. *parabole*. — L. *parabola*, Mark iv. 2. — Gk. *παράβολή*, a comparison, a parable. — Gk. *παράβάλλειν*, to cast or put beside, to compare. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *βάλλειν*, to cast. Brugm. ii. § 713.

parabola, a certain plane curve. (L.—Gk.) L. *parabola*. — Gk. *παράβολή*, the conic section made by a plane *parallel* to the surface of the cone; see **Parable**.

Parachute, an apparatus for breaking a fall from a balloon. (F.—L.) F. *parachute*, lit. that which parries or guards against a fall. — F. *para-*, as in *para-sol*; and *chute*, a fall. Here *para-* represents Port. or Ital. *parare*, to ward off; and *chute* is equivalent to Ital. *caduta*, a fall, orig. fem. of *caduto*, fallen, from L. *cadere*, to fall. See **Parasol**.

Paraclete, the Comforter. (L.—Gk.) L. *paracletus*. — Gk. *παράκλητος*, called to one's aid, the Comforter (John xiv. 16). — Gk. *παράκαλεῖν*, to call to one's aid. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *καλεῖν*, to call.

Parade, display. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *parade*, a show, also 'a stop on horseback,' Cot. The latter sense was the earlier in French. — Span. *parada*, a stop, halt, from *parar*, vb., to halt, also to get ready. — L. *parāre*, to get ready. See **Pare**. The sense 'display' was due to the F. verb *parer*, to deck, trim, from the same L. *parāre*.

Paradigm, an example, model. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *paradigme*. — L. *paradigma*. — Gk. *παράδειγμα*, a pattern, model, example of declension. — Gk. *παρά*, beside; *δείκνυμι*, I point out, show. See **Diction**.

Paradise. (L.—Gk.—Pers.) L. *paradisus*. — Gk. *παράδεισος*, a park, pleasure-ground; an oriental word of Pers. origin. — Zend *pairidaēza*, an enclosure, place walled in. — Zend *pairi* (= Gk. *περί*), around; *diz* (Skt. *dīh*), to mould, form, shape (hence to form a wall of earth). ✓DHEIGH; see **Dough**.

Paradox. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *paradoxe*. — L. *paradoxum*, neut. of *paradoxus*,

PARAFFINE

adj. = Gk. *παράδοτος*, contrary to received opinion. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *δόξα*, opinion, from *δοκεῖν*, to seem; see **Dogma**.

Paraffine. (F. — L.) Named from its having but small affinity with the alkali. = F. *paraffine*. — L. *par-um*, little; *affinis*, having affinity; see **Affinity**.

Paragoge, the addition of a letter at the end of a word. (L. — Gk.) [Thus, in *tyran-t*, the final letter is *paragogic*.] — L. *paragōgē*. = Gk. *παραγωγή*, a leading by or past, alteration. = Gk. *παράγειν*, to lead past. = Gk. *πὰρ-ά*, beyond; *αἰνέειν*, to lead; see **Agent**.

Paragon. (F. — Span. — Gk.) M. F. *paragon*. = M. Span. *paragon*, a model of excellence. Cf. Ital. *paragone*, 'a paragon, a match, an equal'; Florio; and Ital. *paragonare*, to compare. The latter answers to the Gk. *παράκομειν*, to rub against a whetstone (hence, probably, to try by a touchstone, compare). = Gk. *πὰρ-ά*, beside; *ἀκόνη*, a whetstone, allied to *ἀκίς*, a sharp point. (✓AK.) See Tobler, in Zt. für roman. Philol. iv. 373.

Paragraph, a short passage of a book. (F. — L. — Gk.) Actually corrupted, in the 15th century, into *paragraphe*, *pilcrow*, and *pilcrow*! = F. *paragraphe*. = Late L. *paragrapheum*, acc. of *paragrapheus*. = Gk. *παράγραφος*, a line or stroke in the margin, a paragraph-mark; hence the paragraph itself. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *γράφειν*, to write; see **Graphic**. (N. B. The *pilcrow* or paragraph-mark is now printed ¶.)

Parallax, the difference between the real and apparent places of a star. (Gk.) Gk. *παράλλαξις*, alternation, change; also *parallax* (in modern science). = Gk. *παράλλασσειν*, to make things alternate. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ἀλλάσσειν*, to change, alter, from *ἄλλος*, other; see **Alien**.

Parallel, side by side, similar. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *parallele*, Cot. = L. *parallelus*. = Gk. *παράλληλος*, parallel, beside each other. = Gk. *πὰρ-ά*, beside; *ἄλλος*, one another, only in the gen. dat. and acc. plural. β. The decl. stem *ἄλληλο-* stands for *ἄλλο- ἄλλο-*, a reduplicated form, lit. 'the other the other' or 'one another'; from Gk. *ἄλλος*, other; see **Alien**.

parallelogram. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *paralélograme*, Cot. = L. *parallelogrammum*. = Gk. *παράλληλόγραμμον*, a figure contained by two pairs of parallel

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lines. = Gk. *παράλληλο-ς*, parallel (above); *γράμμα*, a line, from *γράφειν*, to write.

parallelopiped. (L. — Gk.) So written; a mistake for *parallelepiped*. = L. *parallelepipedum*. = Gk. *παράλληλεπίπεδον*, a body formed by parallel surfaces. = Gk. *παράλληλο-ς*, parallel; *ἐπίπεδον*, a plane surface, neut. of *ἐπίπεδος*, on the ground, from *ἐπί*, upon, and *πέδον*, the ground.

Paralogism, a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *paralogisme*. = L. *paralogismus*. = Gk. *παρολογισμός*, a false reckoning or conclusion. = Gk. *παρολογίζομαι*, I misreckon. = Gk. *παρά*, beside, amiss; *λογίζομαι*, I reckon, from *λόγος*, reason; see **Logic**.

Paralysis. (L. — Gk.) L. *paralysis*. = Gk. *παράλυσις*, a loosening aside, disabling of nerves, paralysis or palsy. = Gk. *παράλυειν*, to loosen aside. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *λύειν*, to loosen, allied to *λύω*. Der. *paralyse*, from F. *paralyser*, verb formed from F. sb. *paralyse*, paralysis. Also *paralytic*, from Gk. *παράλυτικός*, afflicted with palsy. Doublet, *palsy*.

Paramatta, a fabric like merino. (New S. Wales.) So named from *Paramatta*, a town near Sydney, New South Wales. Properly spelt *Parramatta*; the lit. sense is 'place of eels'; where *parra* represents eels, and *matta*, place. *Paramatta* is also the name of the river; *Cabramatta*, ten miles off, is not a river.

Paramount, of the highest importance (F. — L.) O. F. *par amont*, at the top, above, lit. 'by that which is upwards'. = L. *per*, by; *ad montem*, to the hill, upwards; where *montem* is acc. of *mons*, a hill. See **Mount**.

Paramour. (F. — L.) M. E. *par amour*, with love; orig. an adverb. phrase. = F. *par amour*, with love; where *par* < L. *per*, and *amour* is from L. *amorem*, acc. of *amor*, love. See **Amatory**.

Parapet, a rampart, breast-high. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *parapet*. = Ital. *parapetto*, a wall breast-high; lit. 'guarding the breast'. = Ital. *parare*, to adorn, also to guard, parry; *petto*, breast. = L. *parāre*, to prepare, adorn; *pectus*, the breast. See **Pare**.

Paraphernalia, ornaments. (L. — Gk.) Properly the property which a bride possesses beyond her dowry. Formed by adding L. neut. pl. suffix *-alia* to Late L. *paraphern-a*, the pro-

PAP

O. F. *pandeterie*. - Late L. *pandeteria*, a place where bread is kept. - Late L. *pandula*, bread. - L. *pān-is*, bread, to feed. (√PA.)

Pap (1), food for infants; *metes* for chylder; 'Proverbia 1440). Cf. M. E. *pappe*, of 'breast.' Of infanting the repetition of *pa*, *pā*, food; cf. L. *pāpa*, *pāpē*, which infants call for food; *pap*, E. Fries. and G. *pap*, Swed. *papp*, paste-

(2), **Papa**, a teat, breast; *pappe*. Cf. M. Swed. *pappe*, changed, in mod. Swed. also Swed. dial. *pappe*, *pape*, Lithuan. *pāpas*, the same as **Pap** (1); infant's call for food.

Papa, father. (F. - L.) old books; rather, borrowed - L. *pāpa*, a father, bishop; L. *pāpas*, a tutor, borrowed; *pāpas*, *pāpa*; Homer, *pāpas*, to the repetition of *pa*, *pā*, Pope.

papal, belonging to (L.) F. *papal*. - Late L. from L. *pāpa*, a bishop. Cf. Gk. *pāpas*, *pāpas*, (above).

Papaw, a fruit. (Span.) Span. *papaya* (Pineda). - See Yule.

Paper. (L. - Gk. - E.) *paper*; directly from L. *Papyrus*.

papier-maché, paper moulded, dried, and Japaned. F. *papier*, paper, from L. F. *mâché*, lit. chewed, *papier*, *masticare*, to chew. See 10.

Papilionaceous, having corolla resembling a butterfly. Coined, with suffix *-aceus*, *lilion*, stem of *papilio*, a Pavillion.

Papillary, belonging to bling nipples or teats, warty. L. *papilla*, a small pustule, dimin. of *papula*, a pustule; *teat*, *pampti*, to swell. s. v. *pémpit*. **Papyrus**. (L. - Gk. - E.)

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— L. *parōchia*, same as *paracia*, a parish;
see **Parish**.

Parodia. — L. — Gk. M. E. and F.
parodia. — Gk. *παρῳδία*, also
παρῳδή, sung beside (i. e. in imita-
tion of) an ode. — Gk. *παρ-ά*, beside; *ᾠδή*,
an ode.

Parole. — L. — Gk. F. *parole*, a
word, promise; the same word as
Prov. *palabra* (= **parabla*), Po-
a. — Late L. *parabola*, a
discourse, a parable. See
Parable.

Paronym. — Allied in origin; alike
in sound. — Gk. *παρόνυμος*, formed
from another by a slight change. —
Gk. *παρ-ά*, beside; *ὄνομα*, a name. Der.
— slight change in a word's
meaning. — *παρονομασία*, better

Paroxysm. — L. — Gk. F. *parox-
ysme*. — Gk. *παροξυσμός*,
disease. — Gk. *παρ-ά*, beside;
ὀξύς, sharp.

Parquet. — Fr. *parquet*, of wood-work
floor, *parqueterie*. —
Fr. *parquet*, wooden floor. —
Fr. *parquet*; orig. a small
park, a park.

Paricide. — Fr. *paricide*, murderer of a
father. (F. — L.;
under E. sense.
— *parricida*,
ii. § 190, a
murderer of a
father, for
a relative,
cadere, to
2. The
L. *parri-
cide*, from

Parrot. — Fr. *Perrot*, of
the color of the
ter, given
Cotgrave.
being from
of *Petrus*,
rock; also
derived from
dimin. of
¶ The
translated

Parlous. (F. — L.)
Parochial. (L. — Gk.)

F. *parloir*,
parlour. —
lour, *parloir*.
lit. a room
to speak; with
so that *parlour*
**parabolatōrium*,
F. *dortoir* < L. *dormitōrium*.

Parlous. (F. — L.)
Parochial. (L. — Gk.)

PARAPHRASE

perty of a bride over and above her dower. = Gk. *παράφερνα*, that which a bride brings beyond her dower. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *φέρνῃ*, a dower, that which is brought, from *φέρειν*, to bring, allied to E. Bear (1).

Paraphrase. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. F. *paraphrase*. = L. *paraphrasin*, acc. of *paraphrasis*. = Gk. *παράφρασις*, a paraphrase, free translation. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *φράσις*, a phrase, from *φράζειν*, to speak; see Phrase.

Paraquito, Parakeet, a little parrot. (Span.) Span. *periquito*, a little parrot, dimin. of *perico*, a parrot. Diez supposes *perico* to be a nickname, meaning 'little Peter,' dimin. of *Pedro*, Peter. See Parrot.

Parasang, a measure of distance. (Gk. - Pers.) Gk. *παράσαγγος*, of Pers. origin. Mod. Pers. *farsang*, *ferseng*, a league. (Horn, § 818.)

Parasite. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *parasite*. = L. *parasitus*. = Gk. *παράσιτος*, eating beside another at his table, a flatterer, toad-eater. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *σίτος*, wheat, food. Orig. in a good sense; see Gk. Lex.

Parasol, a sun-shade. (F.-Port.-L.) F. *parasol*, 'an umbrella'; Cot. = Port. *parasol* (or Ital. *parasole*), an umbrella to keep off the sun's heat. = Port. *para-r* (or Ital. *parare*), to ward off; *sol* (Ital. *sole*), sun. = L. *parāre*, to prepare; *sōlem*, acc. of *sōl*, sun. See Parry and Solar.

Parboil. (F.-L.) It now means 'to boil insufficiently,' by confusion with *pari*. The old sense is 'to boil thoroughly.' = O. F. *parboillir*, to cook thoroughly, also, to boil gently (Godefroy). = Late L. *parbullire*, L. *perbullire*, to boil thoroughly. = L. *per*, through; and *bullire*, to boil; see Boil (1).

Parcel. (F.-L.) M. E. *parcel*. = F. *parcelle*, a small piece or part. = Late L. *particella*, only preserved in Ital. *particella*, a small part. Dimin. of L. *particula*; see Partiole.

Parch, to scorch. (F.-L.) Very difficult. M. E. *parchen*, to parch. Prob. the same as M. E. *perchen*, to pierce, an occasional form of *percen*, to pierce. This is the most likely solution; in fact, a careful examination of M. E. *perchen* fairly proves the point. It was at first used in the sense 'to pierce with cold,' and was afterwards transferred to express the effects

PARHELION

of heat. We still say 'piercing cold.' See Milton, P. L. ii. 594. = Picard and Walloon *percher*, for F. *percer*, to pierce. See Pierce.

Parchment. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *perchemin*. = O. F. *perchemin*. = L. *pergamina*, *pergamēna*, parchment; fem. of L. *Pergamēnus*, belonging to Pergamos (where parchment was first invented). = Gk. *περγαμνή*, parchment, from Πέργαμος, Πέργαμον, Pergamus, in Mysia of Asia Minor.

Pard, a panther, leopard. (L.-Gk.) L. *pardus*. = Gk. *πάρδος*. An Eastern word; cf. Pers. *pārs*, a pard; Skt. *prādku*, a leopard. Der. *leo-pard*, *camelo-pard*.

Pardon, forgiveness. (F.-L.) M. E. *pardoun*. = F. *pardon*, sb. = F. *pardonner*, to forgive. = Late L. *perdonare*, to remit a debt, pardon. = L. *per*, fully; *dōnāre*, to give; see Donation.

Pare, to shave off. (F.-L.) M. E. *paren*. = F. *parer*, to deck, trim, pare. = L. *parāre*; to get ready, prepare.

Paregoric, assuaging pain. (L.-Gk.) L. *parēgoricus*, assuaging. = Gk. *παρηγορικός*, addressing, encouraging, soothing. = Gk. *παρηγορεῖν*, to address. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ἀγορά*, an assembly, whence also *ἀγορεύειν*, to address an assembly.

Parent. (F.-L.) F. *parent*, a kinsman. = L. *parent*, stem of *parens*, a parent, lit. one who produces. = L. *parere*, to produce. Brugm. i. § 515.

Parenthesis. (Gk.) Gk. *παρένθεσις*, an insertion, a putting in beside. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ἐν*, in; *θέσις*, a placing; see Thesis.

Parget, to plaster a wall. (F.-L.) Nearly obsolete; once common. M. E. *pargeten*; as if from O. F. *pargeter*, to spread abroad, cast around, Late L. *perfactare* (not in Ducange, but found in the 14th cent.). Cf. 'Perjacio, Anglice, to perjetie'; Vocab. 602. 7. As if from L. *per*, fully; *iactare*, to cast, frequent, of *iacere*, to throw. See Jet (1). 2. But really substituted for O. F. *porgeter*, to rough-cast a wall (Godefroy). = L. *prōiectāre*, to cast forth; from *prō* and *iactāre*. Cf. Walloon *porget*, to parget (Remacle). ¶ Also spelt *spargetten*, where the *s* of *spargetten* = O. F. *es*, L. *ex* (intensive).

Parhelion, a mock sun. (L.-Gk.) L. *parheliom*. = Gk. *παρήλιον*, neut. of *παρήλιος*, beside the sun. = Gk. *παρά*, beside; *ἥλιος*, sun; see Heliacal.

PARIAH

Pariah, an outcast. (Tamil.) Tamil *paraiyan*, corruptly *pariah*, Malayālim *parayan*, a man of low caste, performing the lowest menial services; one of his duties is to beat the village drum (called *parai* in Tamil), whence, probably, the appellation of the caste. (H. H. Wilson.)

Parian, belonging to Paros. (Gk.) *Paros* is an island in the Ægean sea.

Parietal, forming the walls, applied to two bones in the front of the skull. (L.) *L. parietalis*, belonging to a wall. — *L. pariet-*, stem of *pariēs*, a wall.

Parish. (F.—L.—Gk.) *M. E. parische*. — *F. paroisse*. — *L. paracia*. — *Gk. παρῳκία*, a neighbourhood; hence an ecclesiastical district. — *Gk. παρῳκος*, neighbouring. — *Gk. παρ-ά*, near; *oikos*, house, abode, allied to *Vicinage*. Der. *parishion-er*, formed by adding -*er* (needlessly) to *M. E. parissen* < *O. F. paroisser*, a parishioner.

Paritory; see **Pellitory**.

Parity, equality. (F.—L.) *F. parité*. — *L. paritatem*, acc. of *paritās*, equality. — *L. pār*, equal.

Park, an enclosed ground. (E.?) *Park* = *O. F. parc*, is a *F.* spelling. *M. E. parrok*, an enclosure, *A. S. pearruc*, *pearruc*. Cf. Irish and Gael. *parc*, *W. park* and *parug* (< *E. parrok*). The word is common in Teutonic tongues, as in *Du. perk*, *Swed. Dan. park*, *G. pferch*, and is prob. Teutonic; cf. *M. E. parren*, to enclose. Hence, probably, *Late L. parcus*, *parricus*, an enclosure; whence *F. parc*, *Ital. parco*, *Span. parque*.

Parley. (F.—L.—Gk.) *F. parler*, sb., speech, talk, a parley. — *F. parler*, vb., to speak. — *Late L. parabolāre*, to talk. — *L. parabola*; see **Parable**.

parliament. (F.—L.—Gk.; with *F. suffix*.) *M. E. parlement*. [We also find *Late L. parliamentum*, corresponding to our spelling *parliament*.] — *F. parlement*, 'a speaking, parleying, a supreme court'; *Cot.* — *F. parler*, to speak (as above); with *F. suffix -ment* (*L. -mentum*).

parlour. (F.—L.—Gk.) *M. E. parlour*, *parlur*. — *O. F. parloir*, a parlour, lit. a room for conversation. — *F. parl-er*, to speak; with suffix -*oir* < *L. -ātrium*; so that *parlour* answers to a *Late L. form *parabolātrium*, a place to talk in. (Cf. *F. dortoir* < *L. dormitrium*.) See above.

Parlous. (F.—L.) Short for *perilous*.
Parochial. (L.—Gk.) *L. parochialis*.

PARRY

— *L. parochia*, same as *paracia*, a parish; see **Parish**.

Parody. (F.—L.—Gk.) *M. E.* and *F. parodie*. — *L. parodia*. — *Gk. παρῳδία*, also *παρῳδή*, a song sung beside (i. e. in imitation of) another. — *Gk. παρ-ά*, beside; *ῳδή*, an ode. See **Ode**.

Parole. (F.—L.—Gk.) *F. parole*, a word, esp. a promise; the same word as *Prov. paraula*, *Span. palabra* (= **parabla*), *Port. palavra*. — *Late L. parabola*, a discourse; *L. parabola*, a parable. See **Parable**, **Palaver**.

Paronymous, allied in origin; alike in sound. (Gk.) *Gk. παρῳνυμος*, formed from another word by a slight change. — *Gk. παρ-ά*, beside; *ὄνυμα*, a name. Der. *paronom-as-ia*, a slight change in a word's meaning, from *Gk. παρῳνομασία*, better *παρῳνομασία*.

Paroxysm. (F.—L.—Gk.) *F. paroxysme*. — *L. paroxysmus*. — *Gk. παροξυσμός*, irritation, the fit of a disease. — *Gk. παροξύνειν*, to irritate. — *Gk. παρ-ά*, beside; *δύειν*, to sharpen, from *δύς*, sharp. See **Oxygen**.

Parquetry, a mosaic of wood-work for floors. (F.—Tent.?) *F. parqueterie*. — *F. parqueter*, to inlay a wooden floor. — *F. parquet*, a wooden floor; orig. a small enclosure; dimin. of *F. parc*, a park. See **Park**.

Parricide, (1) the murderer of a father; (2) murder of a father. (F.—L; or L.) The former is the older *E.* sense, and answers to *F. parricide*, *L. parricida*, for older *parricidas* (*Brugm. ii. § 190*), a murderer of a relative. — *L. parri-*, for *parr-*, a relative (cf. *Gk. πρῷς*, a relative, *Prellwitz*, s. v. *πρῳς*); and *cadere*, to kill (whence -*cida*, a slayer). 2. The second sense is directly from *L. parricidium*, the murder of a relative, from the same sb. and vb.

Parrot. (F.—L.—Gk.) *F. Perrot*, of which the lit. sense is 'little Peter,' given to the bird as a nickname; see *Cotgrave*. Also written *Pierrot*, both forms being from *Pierre*, *Peter*. — *L. Petrus*, acc. of *Petrus*, *Peter*. — *Gk. πέτρος*, a stone, rock; also *Peter*. Der. *F. perroquet*, borrowed from *Span. perichito* or *periquito*, dimin. of *Perico*, *Peter*; see **Parquito**. ¶ The *F.* word is prob. imitated or translated from *Span.* or *Portuguese*.

Parry, to ward off. (F.—L.) Formerly *parre*, sb., a warding off. From *F. paré*,

PARSE

fem. pp.; used as equivalent to Ital. *parata*, a defence, guard. — F. *parer*, to prepare, also to guard, ward off. — L. *parare*, to prepare. See **Paré**.

Parse, to tell the parts of speech. (L.) To *parse* is to tell 'quæ pars orationis', i.e. what part of speech a word is. — L. *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

Parsee, an adherent of the old Persian religion, in India. (Pers.) Pers. *pārsī*, a Persian. — Pers. *Pārs*, Persia.

Parsimony, frugality. (F. — L.) M. F. *parsimonie*; Cot. — L. *parsimōnia*, better *parcimōnia*. — L. *parci*, for *parcus*, sparing; with suffix *-mōnia* (Idg. *-mōnyā*). Allied to *parcere*, to spare.

Parsley. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *persely*. — F. *persil*; older form *peresil*. — L. *petroselinum*. — Gk. *πετροέλιον*, rock parsley. — Gk. *πέτρος*, rock, stone; *έλίον*, a kind of parsley; see **Celery**.

Parsnep, **Parsnip**. (F. — L.) Formerly *parsnep*, and still better *pasneppe*, as in Palsgrave; the *r* being intrusive. — O. F. *pasienuque*, a parsnip (by dropping *te*). — L. *pastināca*, a parsnep: perhaps orig. a root dug up. Perhaps from L. *pastināre*, to dig up. — L. *pastinum*, a two-pronged dibble. ¶ The ending *-nep* was assimilated to that of *turnep*.

Parson. (F. — L.) M. E. *persone*, which also means *person*; see **Late L. persōna**, a person of rank, a choir-master, curate, parson (Ducange). See **Person**. ¶ Blackstone gives the right etymology, but the wrong reason; the Late L. *persōna* was applied to 'rank' or dignity, and had nothing to do with a fanciful embodiment of the church in the parson's person! Der. *parson*-age.

Part. (F. — L.) F. *part*. — L. *partem*, acc. of *pars*, a part. Orig. 'a share,' that which is provided; from the same root as *portion*. Brugm. i. § 527. Der. *part*, vb.; *partake*, *partial*, &c.

partake. (F. — L.; and Scand.) For *part-take*, i. e. take part. Wyclif has *part-takyng*, 1 Cor. x. 16 (earlier version). See **Part** and **Take**.

Parterre. (F. — L.) F. *parterre*, an even piece of garden-ground. — F. *par terre*, along the ground. — L. *per terram*, along the ground. See **Terrace**.

Partial. (F. — L.) F. *partial*. — Late L. *partialis*, referring to a part only. — L. *parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

PARTURIENT

participate. (L.) From pp. of L. *participāre*, to take a part. — L. *participh*, stem of *particeps*, sharing in. — L. *parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part; *capere*, to take.

participle. (F. — L.) The *l* is an E. insertion, as in *syllable*. — F. *participle*. — L. *participium*, a participle; supposed to partake of the nature both of an adjectival sb. and a vb. — L. *participh*, stem of *particeps*, sharing in; see above.

particle. (F. — L.) F. *particule* (16th cent.). — L. *particula*, double dimin. from *parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part.

partisan (1), an adherent of a party. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *partisan*. — Ital. *partigiano*, a partner; answering to a Late L. form **partitiānus*. — L. *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, to part, divide. — L. *parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. Others (see **Körting**), give the Late L. form as **partensiānus*, extended from *parti*, stem of *pars*, a part.

Partisan (2), **Partizan**, a halberd. (F. — Ital. — L. ?) M. F. *pertuisane*, 'a partisan, or leading-staff,' Cot.; O. F. *pourtisaine* (15th cent., Littre); *pertesane* (Godefroy, s. v. *pertuisanier*). — Ital. *parlegiana*, 'a partesan, iavelin'; Florio. [The M. F. *pertuisane* is an accommodated spelling, to make it look like M. F. *pertuiser*, to pierce through, due to L. *per-tundere*.] Cf. Late L. *partesāna*, *pertixāna*. β. Apparently connected with the word above, as if the weapon of a partisan (Diez).

Partition. (F. — L.) F. *partition*. — L. acc. *partitionem*, a sharing, partition. — L. *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, to divide. — L. *parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part; see **Part**.

partner. (F. — L.) A curious corruption of M. E. *parcener*, frequently misread and misprinted as *partener*, by the common confusion between *c* and *t* in MSS., and through the influence of *part*. — O. F. *parcener*, M. F. *parsonnier*, 'a partner, or coparcener;' Cot. — Late L. **partitiōnarius*, of which the shorter form *partitiōnarius* occurs. — L. *partitiōnem*, acc. of *partitio*, a sharing, share; see **Partition**.

Partridge, a bird. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *pertriche*. — F. *perdrix*, where the second *r* is intrusive. — L. *perdicem*, acc. of *perdix*. — Gk. *πέδικς*, a partridge.

Parturient, about to produce young. (L.) L. *parturiens*, stem of pres. pt. of *parturire*, to be ready to produce young. From *part*, as in *part-us*, pp. of *parere*,

to produce. Brugm. ii. § 778. Der. *par-tur-it-ion*, F. *parturition*.

Party. (F.—L.) M. E. *partie*, usually 'a part.—O. F. *partie*, a part, a party; Cot.—L. *partita*, fem. of *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, to divide. See *Partition*.

Parvenu, an upstart. (F.—L.) F. *parvenu*, lit. one who has arrived, hence, one who has thriven. Pp. of *parvenir*, to arrive, thrive.—L. *per-uenire*, to arrive, come through.—L. *per*, through: *uenire*, to come; see *Venture*.

Parvis, a porch, room over a porch. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) O. F. *parvis*, a porch, outer court before a house or church; variant of *parevis*, *pareis*, *parais*, paradise (Low L. *paravisus*).—L. *paradisus*, a church-porch, outer court, paradise. See *Paradise*. The *v* was inserted in *pare-is*, to avoid hiatus.

Pasch, the Passover. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) A. S. *pascha*.—L. *pascha*.—Gk. *πάσχα*.—Heb. *pésakh*, a passing over; the passover; Exod. xii. 11.—Heb. *pásakh*, he passed over.

Fash, to dash. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *paska*, to dabble in water, Norweg. *baska*, to dabble in water, tumble, work hard; the same as Dan. *baske*, to slap, *baxes*, to box, Norw. *baksa*, to box; Swed. dial. *baska*, *basta*, to beat; from *bas-a*, to beat. Cp. prov. E. *bash*, of which it is a mere variant. And see *Plash*, *Baste* (1).

Pasha, Pacha. (Pers.) Also *bashaw*. Pers. *bāshā*, *bādshāh*, a governor of a province, great lord; the same as *pādshāh*, a prince, great lord; lit. 'protecting the king.'—Pers. *pād*, protecting; *shāh*, king. See *Besoar* and *Shah*.

Pasquin, Pasquinade, a lampoon. (F.—Ital.) (Formerly also *pasquil*; M. F. *pasquille*.)—F. *pasquin* (whence *pasquinade*), a pasquin, lampoon.—Ital. *Pasquino*, 'a statue in Rome on whom all libels are fathered;' Florio. From the name of a cobbler at Rome, whose stall was frequented by gossips; his name was transferred to a statue found near his stall at his death, on which the wits of the time secretly affixed lampoons; see Haydn.

Pass, to move onward. (F.—L.) M. E. *passen*.—F. *passer*.—Late L. *passāre*, to pass.—L. *passus*, a step; see *Pace*. β. Diez takes Late L. *passāre* to be the frequent. form of *pandere*, to stretch; it makes but little difference.

passage. (F.—L.) F. *passage*.—Late

L. *passaticum*, a right of passage.—Late L. *passāre*; see above. Der. *passenger*, for M. E. *passager*.

Passion. (F.—L.) F. *passion*.—L. *passionem*, acc. of *passio*, (properly) suffering.—L. *passus*, pp. of *pati*, to suffer. See *Patient*.

passive. (F.—L.) F. *passif*.—L. *passivus*, suffering.—L. *passus* (above).

Passport. (F.—L.) F. *passeport*, written permission to pass through a gate, &c.—F. *passer*, to pass; *porte*, gate, from L. *porta*; see *Pass* and *Port* (3).

Paste. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *paste*; F. *pâte*.—Late L. *pasta*, paste.—Gk. *παρῆ*, a mess of food; orig. fem. of *παρῆς*, besprinkled, salted; from *παρῆναι*, to sprinkle. The orig. sense was 'a salted mess of food.'

Der. *past-y*, M. E. *pastee*, O. F. *pasté* (F. *pâté*), a pasty; *past-r-y*, orig. a room in which pasties were kept (cf. *pantry*, *buttery*). And see *Patty*.

Pastel, a coloured crayon. (F.—Ital.—L.) An artist's term.—F. *pastel*, 'a pastel, crayon;' Hamilton.—Ital. *pastello*, a pastel.—L. *pastillum*, acc. of *pastillus*, a little loaf or roll; the pastel being named from being shaped like a roll. Dimin. of *pastus*, food.—L. *pastus*, pp. of *pasce*, to feed. ¶ Not allied to *paste*; see *pastille* below.

pastern. (F.—L.) Formerly *pastron*; Palsgrave.—M. F. *pasturon*, 'the pastern of a horse;' Cot. (F. *pâturon*.) So called because a horse at *pasture* was tethered by the *pastern*; the tether itself was called *pasture* in O. French.—O. F. *pasture*, pasture. See *pasture*.

pastille, a small cone of aromatic substances, to be burnt in a room. (F.—L.) F. *pastille*, a little lump or loaf; see Cotgrave.—L. *pastillum*, acc. of *pastillus*, a little loaf; dimin. of *pastus*, food; see *Pastel*.

Pastime. (F.—L.; and E.) From *pass* and *time*; imitating F. *passé-temps*.

Pastor, a shepherd. (F.—L.) Formerly *pastour*.—O. F. *pastour*.—L. *pastōrem*, acc. of *pastor*, a shepherd, lit. 'feeder.'—L. *pastus*, pp. of *pasce*, to feed, an inceptive verb; pp. *pā-ui*. (√PA.) Der. *pastor-al*, F. *pastoral*, L. *pastoralis*, adj.

pasture. (F.—L.) O. F. *pasture*, a feeding.—L. *pastūra*, a feeding.—L. *pastus*, pp. of *pasce*, to feed.

Pat (1), to strike lightly. (E.) In

PAT

Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 63. Most likely from a by-form of A. S. *plattan*, M. E. *platten*, *pletten* (see Stratmann), to strike; for loss of *l* cf. *patch* (1). Cf. Swed. dial. *plätta*, to pat, *plätta*, to tap (Rietz); Bavarian *patsen*, to pat; E. Fries. *patjen*, to splash; G. *patschen*, to tap, splash; G. *platzen*, to crack; M. Du. *pletten*, 'contundere,' Kilian. Of imitative origin; cf. Tap, Dab, Paddle.

Pat (2), a small lump of butter. (E.) Cf. Irish *pait*, a hump, lump, *paileag*, a small lump of butter; Gael. *pait*, *paileag* (the same); where the form *pait* is borrowed from E. Prob. from the verb *pat* (1) above, as being *patted* into shape; just as *dab*, a small lump, is from the verb to *dab*.

Pat (3), quite to the purpose. (E.) Due to a peculiar use of *pat*, to strike, tap; see *Pat* (1). 'It will fall [happen] *pat*;' Mid. N. Dr. v. 188. Cf. *dab*, sb., an adept, from the verb to *dab*.

Patch (1), a piece sewn on a garment, a plot of ground. (E.?) M. E. *pacche*. Apparently a by-form of *platch*. 'Platch, a large spot, a patch, a piece of cloth sewn on to a garment to repair it;' Dial. of Banffshire, by W. Gregor. Cf. Low G. *plakke*, *plakk*, (1) a spot, (2) a patch, (3) a patch or plot of ground; also M. E. *plekke*, a plot (of land), Du. *plek*, a patch of ground.

patch (2), a paltry fellow. (E.?) Temp. iii. 2. 71. *Patch* meant a fool or jester, from the parti-coloured or patch-like dress; Wolsey had two fools so named (Nares). The same word as *patch* (1). Der. *patch-ock*, a clown, a dimin. form, Spenser, View of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 636, col. 2; spelt *pajock*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 295.

Patchouli, a scent. (F.—Dravidian.) F. *patchouli*; of obscure origin. Apparently from E. *patcha-leaf*, i. e. 'green leaf,' imitating the vernacular *pacha-pāt*, where *pāt* is Hind. for 'leaf.' Or from Dravidian words meaning 'green leaf.' Cf. Tamil *pachchai*, green, *ilai*, leaf (Knight); Malayālim *pachchila*, green leaf (Gundert); Canarese *pachcha*, green, *yela*, leaf (Reeve).

Pate, the head. (Unknown.) M. E. *pate*. Of unknown origin; perhaps suggested by Late L. *platta*, the clerical tonsure. Cf. M. Du. *platte*, 'vertex rasus,' Kilian; G. *platte* a plate, a bald pate, in

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vulgar language, the head (Flügel); M. H. G. *plate*, a plate, shaven pate. All from Gk. *πλᾶνός*, flat, broad. Cf. M. F. *pate*, a plate; Cot.

Patēn. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *patene* (Cot.).—L. *patina*, *patena*, a flat dish.—Gk. *παράν*, a flat (open) dish. See Pan and Patent.

Patent, open, public; as sb., an official document conferring a privilege. (F.—L.) M. E. *patente*, a patent; so called because open to general inspection.—O. F. *patent* (sem. *patente*), patent, wide open.—L. *patent*-, stem of pr. pt. of *patēre*, to lie open. Cf. Gk. *παράνυμ*, I spread out. (✓PET.) Brugm. i. § 120 (note).

Paternal. (F.—L.) F. *paternel*.—Late L. *paternalis*, fatherly.—L. *paternus*, fatherly.—L. *pater*, father. Perhaps formed with suffix *-ter* of the agent from ✓PA, to feed, guard. See Father.

Path, a way, track. (E.) A. S. *pað*, *pað*, a path. + Du. *pad*, G. *pfad*.

Pathos. (Gk.) Gk. *πάθος*, suffering, emotion.—Gk. *παθών*, used as 2 aor. infin. of *πάσχειν* (for **παθ-σκειν*), to suffer. Allied to *πένθος*, grief. Der. *path-et-ic*, from O. F. *pathétique*, L. *pathēticus*, Gk. *παθητικός*; extended from *παθῆνός*, subject to suffering.

Patient. (F.—L.) O. F. *patient*.—L. *patient*-, stem of pres. pt. of *pati*, to suffer. Der. *patience*, F. *patience*, L. *patientia*.

Patois, a vulgar dialect of French. (F.—L.) F. *patois*, country talk; which stands for an older form *patrois*, given by Godefroy (Diez, Littre).—Late L. *patriensis*, a native; hence, belonging to the natives.—L. *patria*, native country.—L. *patri*-, for *pater*, a father.

patriarch. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *patriarche*.—L. *patriarcha*.—Gk. *πατριάρχης*, chief of a race or tribe.—Gk. *πατρι-ά*, a race; *ἀρχεω*, to rule. See Arch- (prefix).

patrician, a Roman nobleman. (L.) Formed, with suffix *-an*, from L. *patri-cius*, noble; a descendant of the *patrēs*, i. e. senators or fathers of the state.

patrimony. (F.—L.) M. E. *patrimoine*.—F. *patrimoine*.—L. *patrimonium*, an inheritance.—L. *patri*-, for *pater*, father; with suffix *-monium* (Idg. *mōn-yom*).

patriot. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) O. F. *patriote*.—Late L. *patriōta*.—Gk. *πατριώτης*, properly, a fellow-countryman.—Gk.

PATRISTIC

πατριά, a race, from *πατήρ*, for *πατήρ*, a father. ¶ The mod. sense of *patriot* arose in French.

patristic, pertaining to the fathers of the church. (F.—L.) F. *patristique* (Littre). Coined from L. *patri*, *pater*, a father; with the Gk. suffixes *-ist*- and *-ic*.

Patrol, a going of the rounds in a garrison. (F.) F. *patrouille*, 'a still night-watch in warre;' Cot. Lit. a tramping about; from O. F. (Picard) *patrouiller*, to paddle in water, the same word (but with inserted *r*) as *patouiller*, to paddle or dabble in with the feet; also *patrolli*, in the ptois of Lyons (Puitspelu). Formed from O. F. *pate* (F. *patte*), the paw or foot of a beast. Of uncertain origin; perhaps imitative. Cf. Late L. *pata*, the foot of a cup, base of a tower; also G. *patsche*, an instrument for striking the hand, *patsch-fuss*, web foot of a bird; *patschen*, to strike, dabble, walk awkwardly; Low G. *pattjen*, to paddle in water with the feet (Richey); Bavarian *patzen*, to pat; see **Pat** (1). ¶ Hence also Span. *pata*, paw, *patullar*, to run through mud, *patrullar*, to patrol; and Ital. *patuglia*, a patrol (without the inserted *r*).

Patron. (F.—L.) F. *patron*.—L. *patrōnum*, acc. of *patrōnus*, a protector; extended from *patr-*, stem of *pater*, father.

patronymic. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *patronymique*.—L. *patrōnymicus*.—Gk. *πατρωνυμικός*, belonging to the father's name.—Gk. *πατρωνυμία*, a name taken from the father.—Gk. *πατήρ*, for *πατήρ*, a father: *ὄνομα*, a name; see **Name**.

Patten, a clog. (F.) Formerly *paten*.—F. *patin*, a patten, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar;' Cot.—M. F. *pate* (F. *patte*), a paw or foot of a beast, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar;' Cot. See **Patrol**.

Patter, to strike frequently, as hail. (E.) A frequentative of *pat*; see **Pat** (1). Cf. prov. E. (Lonsdale) *pattle*, to pat gently.

Pattern, an example, model to work by. (F.—L.) M. E. *patron*; (the old spelling).—F. *patron*, 'a patron . . . also a pattern, sample;' Cot. See **Patron**.

Patty, a little pie. (F.—L.—Gk.) Mod. F. *pâté*; O. F. *pasté*, a paste.—Late L. *pastātum*, neut. of pp. of *pastāre*, to make paste.—Late L. *pasta*, paste; see **Paste**.

Paucity, fewness. (F.—L.) F. *paucité*.

PAWL

—L. *paucitatem*, acc. of *paucitās*, fewness.—L. *paucus*, few; allied to **Few**.

Faunch. (F.—L.) O. F. *panche* (Picard); also *pance*; F. *panse*.—L. *panticeum*, acc. of *pantex*, belly, paunch.

Fauper. (L.) L. *pauper*, poor. *Pauper* is allied to *paucus*, few; *-per*, (perhaps) to L. *parāre*, to provide. Lit. 'provided with little.'

Pause, a stop. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pause*.—Late L. *pausa*.—Gk. *παύω*, a pause, ceasing.—Gk. *παύω*, to make to cease; *παύω*, to cease. Doublet, *pose*, q. v.

Pave. (F.—L.) M. E. *paven* (= *paven*).—F. *paver*, to pave.—Late L. *pavāre*, corrupt form of L. *pavire*, to beat, strike, ram, tread down. Cf. Skt. *pavi*, thunderbolt. Der. *pavement*, F. *pavement*, L. *pavimentum*, a hard floor, from *pavire*, to ram; also *pav-i-or* (cf. *law-y-er*), from F. *paveur*, 'a paver,' Cot.

Pavilion. (F.—L.) M. E. *pavilion*.—F. *pavillon*, a tent; so called because spread out like the wings of a butterfly.—L. *pāpilōnem*, acc. of *pāpilō*, (1) a butterfly, (2) a tent.

Pavin, **Pavan**, a stately Spanish dance. (F.—Span.—L.—Pers.—Tamil.) F. *pavane*.—Span. *pavana*, a grave dance (see *Pavan* in Nares). Prob. from a Late L. **pāvānus*, peacock-like, from the row of stately dancers (Scheler); cf. Span. *pava*, a peahen, a turkey, *pavada*, a flock of turkeys, *pavo*, adj., like a peacock (whence *pavonear*, to walk with affected gravity).—Late L. *pāvus*, earlier L. *pāuo*, a peacock. See **Peacock**.

Pavise, a large shield. (F.) Also spelt *pavese*, *pavish*, *pauise*, *pauys*, *paues*.—F. *pavois*, 'a great shield;' Late L. *pavensis*. (Span. *paves*; Ital. *pavese*, *pavesce*, Florio.) Of uncertain origin; perhaps from the city of *Pavia*, in Italy. Godefroy has the adj. *pavinois*, *pavois*, *pavois*, *pavaiz*, adj. 'de Pavie;' as in the phr. *escus pavaiz*, shields of Pavia.

Paw. (F.) M. E. *pawe*, *powe*, a paw.—A. F. *powe*, O. F. *poe*, a paw; the same as Prov. *paua*, Catalan *pota*, a paw. Cf. Low G. *pote*, Du. *poet* (whence G. *pfote*), a paw. Perhaps from an imitative root; cf. F. *patte*. Franck takes Du. *poet* to be of Teut. origin. Cf. E. Fries. *pote*, *pōt*, paw.

Pawl, a short bar, as a catch to a windlass. (F.—L.) O. F. *paul*, variant of *pal*,

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pel, a stake (whence Du. *pal*, Swed. *pall*, Norw. *pall*, a pawl; cf. W. *pawl*, a pole, stake, bar).—L. *pālus*, acc. of *pātus*, a stake. See **Pale** (1).

Pawn (1), a pledge. (F.—Teut.) F. *pan*, 'a pane, piece, panel, also a pawn, gage, skirt of a gown, pane of a hose, &c.; Cot. In the sense of 'pane,' F. *pan* is of Latin origin; see **Pane**. In the sense of 'pawn,' F. *pan* is rather from Du. *pand*; cf. G. *pfand*, O. H. G. *phant*, a pledge. Der. *im-pawn*, to put in pledge, to pledge; *pawn*, vb.

Pawn (2), a piece at chess. (F.—L.) M. E. *paune*, *poune*, *poun*.—O. F. *paon*, a pawn (Roquefort), also *poon* (Littré); but the older form is *peon* (F. *pion*), agreeing with Span. *peon*, a foot-soldier, pawn, Ital. *pedone*, a foot-soldier, *pedona*, a pawn (Florio).—Late L. *pedōnem*, acc. of *pedo*, a foot-soldier.—L. *ped-*, stem of *pes*, foot. ¶ The O. F. *paon* is the same word; cf. F. *faon* (E. *faun*), from Late L. *felōnem*, shewing the same substitution of *a* for *e*; there is no need to connect it with F. *paon*, a peacock, as Littré does, ignoring the Ital. and Span. words.

Pawnee, drink. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. *pāni*, water.—Skt. *pāniya*, allied to *pāna*, a beverage.—Skt. *pā*, to drink.

Parwax, strong tendon in the neck of animals. (E.) M. E. *parwax*, also *sexwax*, the latter being the right form (see Prompt. Parv.).—A. S. *seax*, *fex*, hair; *weaxan*, to grow. Thus the lit. sense is perhaps 'hair-sinew,' because it is where the hair ends; cf. G. *haarwachs*, a tendon.

Pay (1), to discharge a debt. (F.—L.) M. E. *païen*.—O. F. *paier*, *paer* (F. *payer*), to pay, to content.—L. *pācare*, to pacify; in late Lat., to pay a debt.—L. *pāc-*, stem of *pax*, peace; see **Peace**.

Pay (2), to pitch the seams of a ship. (F.—L.) A. F. *pieier* (O. F. *poier*, Godefroy), to pitch.—L. *picāre*, to pitch.—L. *pic-*, stem of *pix*, pitch; see **Pitch**. ¶ The M. E. word for 'pitch' is *peis*, from A. F. *peis* (O. F. *pois*), pitch; from L. acc. *picem*.

Paynim, Painim, a pagan. (F.—L.) 'The *paynim* bold;' F. Q. i. 4. 41. M. E. *paynim*, a pagan; but this sense is due to a singular mistake. A *paynim* is properly not a *man*, but a *country* or district, and is identical with *paganism*, formerly used to mean heathendom, or the country of pagans. Rightly used in

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King Horn, 803, to mean 'heathen lands.'—O. F. *païenisme*, lit. *paganism*; Late L. *pāgānismus*. Formed with suffix *-ismus*, from L. *pāgān-us*, a pagan. See **Pagan**.

Pea, a vegetable. (L.) Formerly *pease*, *pese*; M. E. *pese*, pl. *pesen* or *peses*. A. S. *piša*, pl. *pišan*.—L. *pīsum*, a pea. † Gk. *πίσος*, a pea. (✓**PIS**.)

Peace. (F.—L.) M. E. *païs*.—O. F. *païs* (F. *paix*).—L. *pācem*, acc. of *pax*, peace, orig. a compact; cf. *pac-*, as in *pac-tum*, a bargain; see **Pact**.

Peach (1), a fruit. (F.—L.—Pers.) M. E. *peche*.—O. F. *pesche*, a peach.—L. *persicum*, a peach; so called from growing on the *Persica arbor*, Persian tree.—Pers. *Pārs*, Persia.

Peach (2), to inform against. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. *apechen*, to impeach, a variant of *impechen*, to impeach, by the substitution of prefix *a-* (L. *ad*) for *im-* (L. *in*). See **Impeach**.

Peacock. (L.—Pers.—Tamil; and E.) M. E. *pecok*, *pocok*; where *cok* = E. *cock*. We also find M. E. *po*; A. S. *pēa*, *pāwa*; all from L. *pāuo* (whence Du. *paauw*, G. *pfau*, F. *paon*). The same as Gk. *ραῦς*, for *ραῖς*, a peacock; the change from *τ* to *p* being due to the fact that the word was foreign both to L. and Gk.—Pers. *tāwus*, *tāus*, a peacock.—O. Tamil *tōkei*, *tōgei*, a peacock; see Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. i. 190 (ed. 1891). ¶ Also *pocock*, which is still a surname.

Pea-jacket, a coarse thick jacket. (Du. and F.) The prefix *pea-* is borrowed from Du. *pij*, *pije*, a coat of a coarse woollen stuff; Hexham has M. Du. *pije*, 'a pie-gowne, rough gowne, such as seamen weare.' The same as Low G. *pije*, N. Fries. *pie*, *pie-jäckert*.—M. Du. *pije*, or *pije-laken*, 'a rough or a hairy cloth;' Hexham. Prob. from F. *pie*, a mag-pie; cf. E. *pie*, spotted. See **Pie** (1). Also Low G. *pije*, *pigge*, *pyke* (Brem. W.), perhaps from L. *pica*.

Peak. (F.—L.) M. E. *pec*. [Cf. Irish *peac*, a sharp-pointed thing; from E. *peak*.] A variant of *pike*, q. v. Cf. dial. of Normandy *pec*, a hob (or mark) in the game of quoits (Godefroy, s. v. *pec*); also Low G. *peek*, a pike, pointed weapon.

Peal, a loud sound, chime of bells, noise of a trumpet. (F.—L.) A shortened form of *appeal*, M. F. *apel*, *appel*; Cot. gives *appel*, pl. *appeaux*, 'chimes.' Note also

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M. E. *apel*, an old term in hunting-music (Halliwell); this we now call a *peal*. The prefix *a-* was prob. mistaken for the E. indef. article. The O. F. *apel* is from O. F. *apeler*, vb.; see **Appeal**.

Pean; see **Peano**.

Pear, a fruit. (L.) A. S. *peru*, *pere*. = L. *pirum*, a pear (whence also Ital. *pera*).

Pearl. (F. — L. ?) M. E. *perle*. = F. *perle*, 'a pearl, a berrie;' Cot. Of unknown origin; we find also Ital., Span., Prov. *perla*, Port. *perola*, *perla*. Cf. Low L. *perula*, the end of the nose (7th cent.). Perhaps for L. **pirula*, i. e. a little pear, from L. *pirum*, a pear; cf. Span. *perilla*, (1) a little pear, (2) a pear-shaped ornament, M. Ital. *perolo*, a little button on a cap. Perhaps suggested by the various senses of L. *bacca*, (1) a berry, (2) olive-berry, (3) round fruit, (4) a pearl (Horace). See **Purl** (2).

Pearl-barley. (F. — L.; and E.) F. *orge perlé*, pearl-barley (Hamilton); but this seems to be a corruption of *orge pèlé*, 'pilled barley,' Cot. See **Peel** (1).

Peasant. (F. — L.) O. F. *paisant*, another form of O. F. *paisan*, a peasant; (cf. Ital. *paesano*, Span. *paisano*, a compatriot). Formed with suffix *-an* (L. *-anus*), from O. F. *pais* (F. *pays*), a country (cf. Ital. *paese*, Span. *pais*, Port. *país*, a country). — Late L. *pāgensis*, neut. of *pāgensis*, belonging to a village. — L. *pāgus*, a village, district. See **Pagan**.

Peat, a kind of turf for fuel. (L. ?) Latinised as *peta* (Ducange); whence *petāria*, a place for getting peat. Apparently from M. E. (Kentish) *pet*, O. Fries. *pet*, M. Du. *pet*, *pette*, a pit. See **Pit**.

Pebble. (E.) A. S. *papol-stān*, a pebble-stone.

Peccable, liable to sin. (L.) Coined as if from L. **peccabilis*, from *peccāre*, to sin. Brugm. i. § 585.

peccadillo. (Span. — L.) Span. *peccadillo*, *pecadillo*, a slight fault; dimin. of *pecado*, a sin. — L. *peccātum*, a sin. — L. *peccātus*, pp. of *peccāre*, to sin.

peccant, sinning. (F. — L.) First used in phr. 'peccant humours' = F. *peccant*, sinning; 'l'humeur peccante, corrupt humour;' Cot. — L. *peccant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *peccāre*, to sin.

Peccary, a quadruped. (F. — Caribbean.) F. *pécari*, a peccary (Buffon). — Carib. *pakira*, the name used in Guiana; see N. and Q., 9 S. iv. 496. Cf. *pachira*,

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the name given to the peccary in Oronoko (Clavigero, Hist. Mexico); Span. *pacquire* (Pineda).

Peck (1), to strike with the beak, to pick up. (L.) M. E. *pekken*, used as equivalent to *pikken*, to pick or peck up. A mere variant of *pick*; see **Pick**.

Peck (2), a dry measure, 2 gallons. (F. — L. ?) M. E. *pekke*, a peck. A. F. and O. F. *pek*. From the verb *pekken*, to peck or snap up; cf. E. *peck*, to pick up (as a bird); prov. E. *peck*, meat, victuals. [So also F. *picotin*, a peck (measure), *picoter*, to peck as a bird.] See **Peck** (1), **Pick**.

Pectinal, lit. comb-like. (L.) From L. *pectin-*, stem of *pecten*, a comb. — L. *pectere*, to comb. + Gk. *πικτιν*, to comb, from *πικτιν*, to comb. (✓ **PEK**.)

Pectoral, belonging to the chest. (F. — L.) F. *pectoral*. — L. *pectoralis*, adj., from *pector-* (for **pectos*), stem of *pectus*, the breast. Der. *poitrail*.

Peculate, to pilfer. (L.) From pp. of L. *peculāri*, to appropriate to one's own use. Formed as if from **pecūlum*, for *pecūlium*, private property; see below.

peculiar, one's own, particular. (F. — L.) M. F. *peculier*. — L. *peculiāris*, one's own. — L. *pecūlium*, private property; closely allied to *pecūnia*, money; see below.

pecuniary. (F. — L.) M. F. *pecuniāire*. — L. *pecuniārius*, relating to money or property. — L. *pecūnia*, property. — O. L. *pecu*, cattle; cf. *pecu-a*, neut. pl., cattle of all kinds, property; *pecus*, cattle. Cf. Skt. *paṇu*, cattle, cognate with Goth. *faihu*, property, A. S. *feoh*, G. *vieh*, cattle.

Pedagogue, a teacher. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *pedagogue*. — L. *pedagōgus*. — Gk. *παιδαγωγός*, a slave who led a boy to school; hence, a tutor. — Gk. *παιδ-*, stem of *παις*, a boy; *ἀγωγός*, leading, from *άγειν*, to lead. The Gk. *παις* = *παις*, allied to L. *puer*, a boy. See **Puerile**, **Puberty**.

Pedal, belonging to the foot. (L.) The *pedal* keys in an organ are acted on by the feet. — L. *pedālis*, belonging to the foot. — L. *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, foot. + A. S. *fōt*, foot. See **Foot**.

Pedant. (F. — Ital. — Gk. ?) M. F. *pedant*. — Ital. *pedante*, 'a pedante, or a schoolmaster, the same as *pedagogo*;' Florio. The suffix *-ante* is a pres. participial form; the stem *ped-* is prob. the same as in Ital. *pedagogo*, and therefore due to

PEDDLE

Gk. *paideúv* (whence a Lat. form **paedāre*), to instruct; see *Pedagogue*.

Peddle, to deal in small wares. (E.?) Coined from the sb. *peddler*, later form of *peddar*; see *Peddler*.

Pedestal. (Span.—Ital.—L. and G.) Span. *pedestal*, 'the base of a pillar,' Minshew; borrowed from Ital. *pedestallo*, 'a footstall or treshall [threshold] of a door;' Florio. Lit. 'foot-support.' Compounded as if from L. *pedem*, acc. of *pes*, a foot; and O. H. G. *stal* (G. *stall*), a stall; see *Stall*.

pedestrian. (L.) Properly an adj.; from L. *pedestri*, decl. stem of *pedester*, one who goes on foot. For **pedit-tr*; from *pedit*, stem of *pedes*, one who goes on foot; with suffix *-ter* (Idg. *-ter*). *Pedit* is from *ped*, stem of *pes*, foot; and *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go. Brugm. ii. § 123.

pedicel, **pedicle**, the foot-stalk of fruit. (F.—L.) *Pedicel* is from mod. F. *pedicelle*; but *pedicle* (older and better) from M. F. *pedicula*, a leaf-stalk; Cot.—L. *pediculus*, little foot, foot-stalk, pedicle; double dimin. of *ped*, stem of *pēs*, foot.

pedigree. (F.—L.) Old spellings *pedegree* (1627); *pedigrew* (1570); *petygrewe* (1530). Also, in Prompt. Parv. (1440) *pedegru*, *petygru*, with slight variations, explained by 'lyne of kynrede and awncetrye, *Stemma*, in *scalis*.' Also *pedegree*, Lydgate (1426; in Polit. Poems, ii. 138). A. F. *pee de grue*, foot of a crane; from a three-line mark (like the broad arrow) used in denoting succession in pedigrees.—L. *pedem*, acc. of *pēs*, foot; *dē*, of; *gruem*, acc. of *grus*, a crane, cognate with E. *Crane*.

pediment, an ornament finishing the front of a building. (Ital.—L.) Better *pedament*. From Ital. *pedamento*, a basis, foundation, ground-work; also, a prop for vines (Torriano).—L. *pedāmentum*, a stake or prop, with which vines are supported. The sense seems to be due to the allied word *pedātura*, a prop, also (in Late L.) a space, site; since a pediment does, in fact, enclose a space which often supports sculpture on its base. History obscure. Form of the word from L. *pedāre*, to prop; from *ped*, stem of *pes*, a foot.

Peddler, **Pedlar**, **Peddler**, a dealer in small wares. (E.?) The old word was usually *peddare*, *pedder*, a man who hawked about fish in baskets called *peds*, or occasionally *pads*. See *Pedde* in Prompt.

PEER

Parv.; Norfolk *ped* (Forby); Lowl. Sc. *peddir*, a pedlar (Jamieson). The orig. sense of *ped* was prob. 'bag,' and the word may be related to *pad*. See *Padlook*.

Pedobaptism, infant baptism. (Gk.) From Gk. *paideō*, for *país*, a boy; and *baptism*. Cf. *Pedagogue*.

Peel (1), to strip off skin. (F.—L.) From F. *peler*, to 'unskin'; Cot. (Cf. M. Ital. *pellare*, 'to unskin'; Florio).—O. F. *pel*, skin.—L. *pellēm*, acc. of *pellis*, a skin. See *Fell* (2). ¶ Confused with F. *piller*; see below.

Peel (2), to pillage. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. R. iv. 136. Distinct from *peel*, to strip; another spelling of *pill*; see *Pill* (2).

Peel (3), a fire-shovel. (F.—L.) Once a common word.—O. F. *pèle* (Litttré), F. *pelle*, a fire-shovel.—L. *pāla*; see *Fallete*.

Peel (4), a small castle. (F.—L.) M. E. *pel*, a small castle, orig. a stockade or wooden fortress.—O. F. *pel* (also *pal*), a stake.—L. *pālum*, acc. of *pālus*, a stake. See *Pale* (1).

Peep (1), to chirp, cry like a chicken. (F.—L.) M. E. *pipen*.—O. F. *piper*, also *pepier*, to chirp as a bird.—L. *pipāre*, *pipīre*, to chirp. See *Pipe* (1) and *Peep* (2).

Peep (2), to look through a narrow aperture. (F.—L.) Palsgrave has: 'I peke or prie, *Je pipe hors*;' i. e. I peep out. Thus *peep* is directly from F. *piper*, lit. to pipe, but also used in the sense to peep. [It arose from the exclamation *pipe*! (Du. dial. *piep*!, Molema), made by a hider in the game of *peep-bo*, *bo-peep*, or hide-and-seek; cf. Du. dial. *piepen*, (1) to say *piep*! (2) to peep out.] Cot. gives F. *piper*, 'to whistle, chirp like a bird, cousten, deceive, cheat, beguile;' *pipée*, 'the peeping or chirping of small birds, counterfeited by a bird-catcher, also a counterfeit shew;' *pipe*, 'a bird-call.' The F. *piper* is from L. *pipāre*, *pipīre*, to chirp; see *Pipe*.

Peer (1), an equal. (F.—L.) The twelve *peers* of France were of equal rank. M. E. *pere*, *per*.—O. F. *per*, *peer*, later *pair*, a peer; or as adj., equal.—L. *parem*, acc. of *par*, equal. See *Par*. Der. *peerless*.

Peer (2), to look narrowly, pry. (E.?) M. E. *piren*, E. Fries. *piren*, Westphal. *piren*, Low G. *piren*, to look closely. Cf. also *piiren*, to peer, orig. to draw the eye-

PEER

lids together, so as to look closely; Swed. *plira*, Dan. *plire*, to blink.

Peer (3), to appear. (F.—L.) Short for *appear*, just as M. E. *peren* is short for *appere*; see **Appear**.

Peevish, fretful, whimpering. (E.) M. E. *peuisch*, *peyuesshe*; also *peuych*, *peavage*, uncouth, perverse (G. Douglas). The leading idea seems to be 'whining,' 'making a plaintive cry.' Cf. Dan. dial. *piæve*, to whine; Lowl. Sc. *peu*, to make a plaintive noise, E. *pew*- in *pewet*, a bird; Low G. *pauen*, to whimper. See **Pewet**. Of imitative origin. For the suffix, cf. *thiev-ish*, *mop-ish*.

Peewit; see **Pewet**.

Peg, a wooden pin. (E.) M. E. *pegge*. Cf. Du. and Low G. *pegel*, a measure of liquid capacity, such as was marked by pegs in a 'peg-tankard.' Apparently allied to Dan. *pig*, Swed. *pigg*, a spike; W. *pig*, a peak, point; Corn. *peg*, a prick; see **Peak**.

Peise, Feize, to weigh. (F.—L.) M. E. *peisen*; A. F. *peiser*, to weigh; O. F. *poiser*; see **Poise**, which is a doublet.

Poitrel; see **Poitrel**.

Pelf, lucre, booty. (F.) M. E. *pelfyr*, *pelfrey*, 'spolium'; Prompt. Parv.—O. F. *peffre*, booty, spoil; allied to *pelfrer*, to piller. See Körting, § 3221. Der. *pilfer*.

Pelican. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pelican*. —L. *pelicānus*, *pelecanus*.—Gk. *πελεκάν*, *pelekanas*, wood-pecker, also a water-bird. Named from its large bill, as the wood-pecker was named from its pecking.—Gk. *πελεκάν*, I hew with an ax, peck.—Gk. *πέλεκυς*, an ax.—Skt. *paraṇu*, an ax.

Pelisse, a silk habit. (F.—L.) Formerly a furled robe.—F. *pelisse*, *pelice*, 'a skin of fur'; Cot.—L. *pellicea*, fem. of *pelliceus*, made of skins.—L. *pellis*, a skin.

pell, a skin. (F.—L.) M. E. *pell*, *pel*.—O. F. *pel* (F. *peau*).—L. *pellem*, acc. of *pellis*, a skin. See **Fell** (2).

Pellet, a little ball. (F.—L.) M. E. *pelet*.—O. F. *pelote*, a tennis-ball. Dimin. from L. *pila*, a ball.

Pellicle, a thin film. (F.—L.) F. *pellicule*.—L. *pellicula*, a small skin; dimin. of *pellis*, a skin. See **pell**.

Pellitory (1), **Paritory**, a wild flower that grows on walls. (F.—L.) *Pellitory* is for *paritory*. M. E. *paritorie*.—M. F. *paritoire*, 'pellitory'; Cot.—L. *parietaria*, pellitory; fem. of *parietarius*,

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belonging to walls.—L. *pariet-*, stem of *paris*, a wall.

Pellitory (2), the plant pyrethrum. (Span.—L.—Gk.) Span. *pelairo* [Ital. *pilatro*].—L. *pyrethrum*.—Gk. *ῥιπέδρον*, a hot spicy plant.—Gk. *ῥῖπ*, fire.

Pell-mell, confusedly. (F.—L.) O. F. *pesle-mesle*, 'pell-mell, confusedly'; Cot. Spelt *pellemelle* in the XIIIth cent. (mod. F. *pèle-mêle*). [Apparently understood to mean 'stirred up with a fire-shovel.'—F. *pelle*, a fire-shovel; O. F. *mesler*, to mix up; see **Peel** (3) above, and **Medley**.] But orig. only a reduplicated form of *mesle*, as *mesle-mesle* and *melle-melle* also occur. See Körting, § 5336.

Pellucid. (F.—L.) F. *pellucide*.—L. *pellucidus*, *perlucidus*, transparent.—L. *per*; and *lucidus*, lucid. See **Luoid**.

Pelt (1), to throw, cast. (L.) M. E. *pelten*, also *piltten*, *pultten*, to thrust, cast. The forms *piltten*, *pultten*, answer to an A. S. form **pyltan*.—L. *pultare*, to beat, strike, knock. *Pultare* (like *pulsare*) is a derivative of *pellere*, to drive. See **Pulsate**.

Pelt (2), a skin, esp. of a sheep. (F.—L.) M. E. *pelt*, a shortened form of *peltry*, skins, *peltry-ware*, dealing in skins.—O. F. *pelleterie*, the trade of a skinner.—O. F. *pelletier*, a skinner. Formed (like *bijoutier*, with suffix *-tier* = L. *-tarius*) from O. F. *pel*, a skin.—L. *pellis*, a skin. See **Pell**. ¶ G. *pels*, O. H. G. *pellis*, answers to E. *pelisse*; see **Pelisse**.

Pelvis, the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen. (L.) L. *pelvis*, a basin, hence the pelvis.

Pemmican, a preparation of dried meat. Of N. American Indian origin.

Pen (1), an instrument for writing. (F.—L.) O. F. *penne*.—L. *penna*, a feather; O. L. *pesna* (for **petna* or **petsna*). Brugm. i. § 762 (2). From **PET**, to fly. See **Feather**.

Pen (2), to shut up. (L.) M. E. *pennen*. A. S. *pennian*, only in the comp. *on-pennian*, to un-pen, unfasten. *Pennian* is properly to fasten with a *pin* or *peg*; cf. Low G. *pennen*, to bolt a door, from *penn*, a pin or *peg*; see **Pin**. Note E. Fries. *penne*, *penn*, *pinne*, *pin*, a peg, a pin.

Penal. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *penal*, 'penal'; Cot.—L. *penālis*, belonging to punishment.—L. *pæna*, punishment.—Gk. *πῶν*, penalty. See **Penal**.

penance. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F.

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penance, older form *peniānce*.—L. *penitentia*, penitence.—L. *penitent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *penitēre*, to cause to repent. See *Penitent*.

Penchant, a strong inclination, bias (in favour of). (F.—L.) F. *penchant*, sb.; orig. pres. pt. of *pencher*, to lean, lean towards.—Late L. type **pendicāre*; from L. *pendēre*, to hang.

Pencil. (F.—L.) The old sense was a small hair-brush for painting.—M. F. *pincl*, later *pinceau*, 'a pensill, brush'; Cot.—L. *pēnicillus*, a small tail, painter's brush; dimin. of *pēniculus*, which is a double dimin. of *pēnis*, a tail. For **penis*; cf. Skt. *pasa(s)*, Gk. *πέος*; Brugm. i. § 877.

Pendant, anything hanging, a hanging ornament. (F.—L.) F. *pendant*, a pendant.—F. *pendant*, pres. pt. of *pendre*, to hang.—L. *pendēre*, to hang; allied to *pendere*, to weigh. Cf. Gk. *σπερδών*, a sling. (✓SPHEND, SPHED.) Der. *pend-ent*, hanging, Latinised form of F. *pendant*; *pend-ing*, Anglicised form of F. *pendant*, during.

pendulous. (L.) For L. *pendulus*, hanging.—L. *pendēre*, to hang.

pendulum. (L.) L. *pendulum*, neut. of adj. *pendulus* (above).

Penetrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *penetrāre*, to pierce into. Compounded of *pen-*, base of *penes*, with *peni-tus*, within, with which cf. *penus*, the inner part of a sanctuary; and *-trāre* (as in *in-trāre*), to pass over, allied to Skt. *tara-*, a crossing.

Penguin, **Pinguin**, a bird. (Unknown.) In a tract printed in 1588, we read that Sir F. Drake gave a certain island the name of *Penguin Island* in 1587, from the penguins found there. Selden (1613) derived it from W. *pen gwyn*, i.e. white head. In that case, it must first have been given to another bird, such as the auk (the puffin is common in Anglesey), since the penguin's head is black.

Peninsula. (L.) L. *pēninsula*, a piece of land nearly an island.—L. *pene*, *pene*, almost; *insula*, an island. So also *pen-ultimate*, almost the last, last but one; *pen-umbra*, partial shadow.

Penitent. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *penitent*.—L. *penitent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *penitēre*, to cause to repent, derivative of *penire* = *pūnīre*, to punish.—L. *pēna*, penalty.—Gk. *πῶνῃ*, penalty; see *Pain*.

PENTECOST

Pennon, Pennant. (F.—L.) M. E. *penon*, *penoun*.—M. F. *pennon*, 'a flag, streamer; also the feather of an arrow'; Cot.—L. *penna*, wing, feather (hence a plume, standard). See *Pen* (1).

Penny. (E.) M. E. *peni*; pl. *penies*, contracted form *pens* (whence mod. E. *pence*). A. S. *pening*, *penning*, a penny; later *penig*, whence M. E. *peni*. By-form *pending* (Thorpe, *Diplomatarium*, p. 471); as if formed with E. suffix *-ing* from the base **pand*. β. This base is usually identified with Du. *pand*, a pawn, pledge, G. *pfand*, O. H. G. *pfant*; see *Pawn* (1) above. In this case, the lit. sense may have been 'little pledge,' i.e. a token, coin. † Du. *penning*, Icel. *penningr*, Dan. Swed. *penning*; G. *pfennig*, O. H. G. *phantinc*, *phantinc*, dimin. of *pfant*.

Penny-royal, a herb. (F.—L.) A popular form of the old name *pulial royal*. Cotgrave translates M. F. *puleg* by 'penny royall, pulial royall'; from Late L. *pūlegium*. The above old name is due to L. *pūltium rēgium*, a name given to the plant from its supposed efficacy against fleas (cf. E. *flea-bane*). From L. *pūlex*, a flea; *rēgius*, royal. See *Fuoc* and *Royal*.

Pensile, suspended. (F.—L.) M. F. *pensil*; Cot.—L. *pensilis*, pendent; from **pens-us*, unused pp. of *pendere*, to hang.

pension. (F.—L.) F. *pension*.—L. *pensionem*, acc. of *pensio*, a payment.—L. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out money, pay.

pensive. (F.—L.) M. E. *pensif*.—F. *pensif*, thoughtful.—F. *pesner*, to think.—L. *pensāre*, to weigh, ponder; frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh.

Pent, for *penned*, pp. of *Pen* (2), q. v.

Pentagon, a plane five-sided figure. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pentagone*.—L. *pentagōnus*, adj., pentagonal.—Gk. *πεντάγωνος*, pentagonal; neut. *πεντάγωνον*, a pentagon.—Gk. *πεντά*, for *πεντέ*, five; *γωνία*, an angle, from *γόυν*, a knee; see *Knee*. And see *Five*.

pentameter, a verse of five metres. (L.—Gk.) L. *pentameter*.—Gk. *πεντάμετρος* = Gk. *πεντά*, for *πεντέ*, five; *μέτρον*, a metre.

pentateuch, the five books of Moses. (L.—Gk.) L. *pentateuchus*.—Gk. *πεντά*, five (above); *τεῦχος*, a tool, also a book.

pentecost, Whitsuntide; orig. a Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the

PENTHOUSE

Passover. (L. - Gk.) L. *pentecostē*. - Gk. πεντηκοστή, Pentecost, Acts ii. 1; fem. of πεντηκοστός, fiftieth. - Gk. πενήκοντα, fifty.

Penthouse, a shed projecting from a building. (F. - L.) Formerly *pentice*, whence it is corrupted. - M.F. *apentis*, *appentis*, 'a penthouse'; Cot. - L. *appendicium*, an appendage, allied to *appendix* (the same). - L. *ap-* (*ad*), to; *pendere*, to hang.

Pentroof, a roof with a slope on one side only. (F. - L.; and E.) This has affected the sense of *penthouse*, though they mean quite different things. Here *pent* is from F. *penie*, a slope, formed from F. *pendre*, to hang. - L. *pendere*, to hang.

Penultimate, **Penumbra**; see **Peninsula**.

Penury, want. (F. - L.) M.F. *penurie*. - L. *pénuria*, want, need. Cf. Gk. πείρα, hunger.

Peony, **Paony**, a flower. (F. - L. - Gk.) Altered to suit the Lat. spelling. M.E. *pione*. - O.F. *pione* (F. *piovine*). - L. *paonia*, medicinal, from its supposed virtues; fem. of *Paonius*, belonging to *Paon*, its supposed discoverer. - Gk. πῶνια, *paony*; from *Παλον*, *Paon*. See **Pæan**.

People. (F. - L.) M.E. *people*, *poeples*. - A.F. *people*, *pèple*; O.F. *peuple*; F. *peuple*. - L. *populum*, acc. of *populus*, people.

Pepper. (L. - Gk. - Skt.) A.S. *pipor*. - L. *piper*. - Gk. πῆρεπ. - Skt. *pippali*, (1) fruit of the holy fig-tree, (2) long pepper; from *pippala*, the holy fig-tree.

Pepsine, one of the constituents of gastric juice. (F. - Gk.) Mod.F. *pepsine*. - Gk. πέψις, digestion; for **peptis* < **peqis*, related to *πέρεω*, to cook. (✓*PEQ*.) See **Cook**.

Per-, prefix, through. (L.; or F. - L.) L. *per*, through; whence F. *per-*, *par-*, prefix. Allied to Gk. περί, around; cf. also παρά, beside; Skt. *parā*, away, forth, *param*, beyond; E. *from*.

Perambulate, to walk about through. (L.) L. *per*, through; and *ambulātus*, pp. of *ambulare*, to walk about. See **Amble**.

Perceive. (F. - L.) O.F. *percever*. - L. *percipere*, to apprehend. - L. *per*, thoroughly; *capere*, to seize.

perception. (F. - L.) F. *perception*.

PERFORM

- L. acc. *perceptionem*. - L. *perceptus*, pp. of *percipere*; see above.

Perch (1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a measure. (F. - L.) F. *perche*. - L. *per-tica*, a rod, bar.

Perch (2), a fish. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *perche*. - L. *perca*. - Gk. πέγκη, a perch; from the dark marks. - Gk. νέγκος, *nepanós*, spotted, blackish; cf. Skt. *pr̥gni-*, spotted, pied, *spr̥g-*, to sprinkle.

Percolate. (L.) From pp. of L. *percolare*, to filter through. - L. *per*, through; *colare*, to filter. See **Colander**.

Percussion. (L.) From L. *percussio*, a striking. - L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere*, to strike. See **Quash**. Der. *re-percussion*.

Perdition. (F. - L.) F. *perdition*. - L. acc. *perditionem*, utter loss. - L. *perditus*, pp. of *perdere*, to lose. - L. *per*, thoroughly; *-dere*, to put, place, representing Idg. **dha*, weak form of ✓*DHĒ*, to place; cf. *Do*.

Peregrination. (F. - L.) M.F. *peregrination*. - L. *peregrinātionem*, acc. of *peregrinatio*, a wandering. - L. *peregrinatus*, pp. of *peregrinari*, to travel. - L. *peregrinus*, foreign, adj. from *peregrī*, *perogre*, adv., abroad; cf. *pereger*, a traveller. From L. *per-*, which is either = L. *per*, through, or is related to A.S. *feor*, far; and *ager*, land, field. See **Acres** and **Pilgrim**.

Peremptory, decisive. (F. - L.) M.F. *peremptoire*. - L. *peremptorius*, destructive, decisive. - L. *peremptor*, a destroyer. - L. *peremptus*, pp. of *per-imere*, to take away entirely, destroy. - L. *per*, utterly; *emere*, to take. See **Exempt**.

Perennial. (L.) Coined from L. *perenni-s*, everlasting; lit. lasting throughout the year. - L. *per*, through; *annus*, a year. See **Annual**.

Perfect. (F. - L.) M.E. *perfit*, *parfit*. - O.F. *parfit*, *parfait* (F. *parfait*). - L. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficere*, to complete. - L. *per*, thoroughly; *facere*, to make. See **Fact**.

Perfidious. (L.) From L. *perfidiosus*, treacherous. - L. *perfidia*, treachery. - L. *perfidus*, treacherous. - L. *per*, away (cf. Skt. *parā*, from); *fidēs*, faith. See **Faith**.

Perfoliate. (L.) Coined from L. *per*, through; *folium*, a leaf. See **Foil** (2).

Perforate. (L.) From pp. of L. *perforare*, to bore through; where *forare* is cognate with E. *Bore*.

Perform, to achieve. (F. - O.H.G.;

PERFUME

with *L. prefix.*) Corrupted from M. E. *parfournen*, later *parfourmen*. = O. F. *parfournir*, 'to perform'; Cot. = *L. per*, thoroughly; and O. F. *fournir*, to furnish, provide; see *Furnish*.

Perfume, vb. (F. — L.) *F. parfumer*, to perfume, lit. to smoke thoroughly. — *L. per*, thoroughly; *fumare*, to smoke, from *fumus*, smoke; see *Fume*.

Perfunctory. (L.) *L. perfunctōrius*, carelessly done. — *L. perfunctus*, pp. of *perfungi*, to perform fully, get through with. — *L. per*, thoroughly; *fungi*, to perform; see *Function*.

Perhaps. (L. and Scand.) A clumsy hybrid compound. — *L. per*, by (as in *perchance*, where *per* is, strictly, *F. par*); *haps*, pl. of *hap*, chance.

Peri, a fairy. (Pers.) Pers. *parī*, a winged spirit. Lit. 'winged'; from Pers. *par*, a wing, feather, Zend *patara-*, a wing. See *Feather*. (✓PET.) Brugm. ii. § 150.

Peri-, prefix, round. (Gk.) *Gk. περί*, around, about. + Skt. *pari*, round about. Allied to *per-*, prefix.

Pericardium, the sac surrounding the heart. (L. — Gk.) *L. pericardium*. — *Gk. περικάρδιον*. — *Gk. περί*, around; *καρδία*, the heart; see *Heart*.

Pericarp, a seed-vessel. (Gk.) *Gk. περικάρπιον*, shell of fruit. — *Gk. περί*, around; *καρπός*, fruit; see *Harvest*.

Pericranium, the membrane that surrounds the skull. (L. — Gk.) Late *L. pericranium*. — *Gk. περικράνιον*, neut. of *περικράνιος*, surrounding the skull. — *Gk. περί*, round; *κράνιον*, skull.

Perigee, point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth. (Gk.) From *Gk. περί*, about, here 'near'; *γή*, earth. See *Geography*.

Perihelion, the point of a planet's orbit nearest the sun. (Gk.) *Gk. περί*, round, near; *ήλιος*, the sun. See *Helioscal*.

Peril, danger. (F. — L.) M. F. *peril*. — *L. periculum*, *periculum*, danger, lit. 'a trial'. — *L. periri*, to try; an obsolete verb, of which the pp. *peritus* is common. Allied to *Gk. πεῖρα*, an attempt; and ultimately to *E. fare*; see *Fare*. Cf. *E. fear*; *G. gefahr*, *peril*. (✓PER.) Der. *perilous*.

Perimeter, lit. 'the measure all round.' (L. — Gk.) *L. perimetros*. — *Gk. περίμετρος*. — *Gk. περί*, round; *μέτρον*, a measure. See *Metre*.

Period, time of a circuit, epoch, perfect

PERK

sentence. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *periode*, a perfect sentence. — *L. periodus*. — *Gk. περίοδος*, a going round, circuit, complete sentence. — *Gk. περί*, round; *ὁδός*, a way; see *Exodus*. ¶ The sense of 'circuit' is directly from *Gk.*

Peripatetic, a walking about. (L. — Gk.) *L. peripatēticus*. — *Gk. περιπατητικός*, given to walking about, esp. while disputing; a name given to followers of Aristotle. — *Gk. περιπατέω*, I walk about. — *Gk. περί*, about; *πατέω*, I walk, from *πάτος*, a path.

Periphery, circumference. (L. — Gk.) *L. periferia*, *peripheria*. — *Gk. περιφέρεια*, the circumference of a circle. — *Gk. περί*, around; *φέρειν*, to carry, cognate with *E. Bear*, vb.

Periphrasis. (L. — Gk.) *L. periphrasis*. — *Gk. περίφρασις*, circumlocution. *Gk. περί*, around; *φράσιν*, to declare, express. See *Phrase*.

Perish. (F. — L.) M. E. *perischen*. — O. F. *periss*, stem of pres. pt. of *perir*, to perish. — *L. perire*, to come to naught, perish. — *L. per-*, used with a destructive force (like *E. for-* in *for-do*); and *ire*, to go.

Periwig, a peruke. (F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly *perwigge*, *perwicke* (Minshen). This is a corrupted form, used in place of *peruke*. — *F. perrouque*; see *Perruque*.

Periwinkle (1), a plant. (L.) Formed, with suffixed *-le* and inserted *i*, from M. E. *perwenke*, a periwinkle; A. S. *peruince*. — *L. peruinca*, a periwinkle; also called *uinca peruinca*, a name doubtless orig. given to some twining plant. — *L. per*, through, thoroughly; *uincire*, to bind, allied to *Withy*.

Periwinkle (2), a small univalve mollusc. (Gk. and E.) A corrupt form, due to confusion with the word above. The better name is simply *winkle*; see *Winkle*. Also found as *pennywinkle*; Halliwell.

Perjure. (F. — L.) *F. parjurer*. — *L. periurare*, to forswear. — *L. per*, in the sense of 'beyond, against'; *iurare*, to swear. See *Jury*.

Perk, to make smart or trim. (F. — L.) [Cf. *W. perc*, compact, trim; *percu*, to smarten, trim; *percu*, smart; all prob. from *E.*] M. E. *perken*, used of birds, to trim their feathers. Cf. prov. *E. perk up*, to recover from illness. All prob. from M. E. *perke*, a perch (on which a bird sits

PERMANENT

up). — North F. *perque*, *perke*, for F. *perche*; see *Peroh* (i). Cf. Walloon *perke*, a perch; and F. *être perché sur*, to be conceited of (like E. *perky*). Perhaps associated with *Pert*.

Permanent. (F.—L.) F. *permanent*. — L. *permanent*-, stem of pres. pt. of *permanere*, to endure, lit. abide through. — L. *per*, through; *manere*, to remain. See *Mansion*.

Permeate, to pervade, pass through small openings. (L.) From pp. of L. *permeare*, to pass through. — L. *per*, through; *meare*, to pass, go. See *pueros* in *Prellwitz*.

Permit. (L.) L. *permittere* (pp. *permissus*), to let pass through, lit. send through. — L. *per*, through; *mittere*, to send. See *Missile*. Der. *permission*.

Permutation. (F.—L.) F. *permutation*. — L. acc. *permutatiōnem*, a changing. — L. *permutatus*, pp. of *permutare*, to change thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *mutare*, to change. See *Mutable*.

Pernicious, hurtful. (F.—L.) F. *pernicieux*. — L. *perniciōsus*, destructive. — L. *perniciōs*, destruction. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *nici-*, for *neci-*, decl. stem of *nex*, slaughter; see *Internecin*.

Peroration. (F.—L.) M.F. *peroration*. — L. *perōratiōnem*, acc. of *perōratiō*, the close of a speech. — L. *perōratus*, pp. of *perōrāre*, to complete a speech. — L. *per*, through; *ōrāre*, to speak. See *Oration*.

Perpendicular. (F.—L.) F. *perpendiculaire*. — L. *perpendiculāris*, according to the plumb-line. — L. *perpendiculum*, a plummet, for careful measurement. — L. *perpendere*, to weigh or measure carefully. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *pendere*, to weigh.

Perpetrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *perpetrare*, to perform thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *patrāre*, to accomplish.

Perpetual. (F.—L.) M.E. *perpetuel*. — M.F. *perpetuel*. — L. *perpetuūlis*, universal; in later use, permanent. — L. *perpetuus*, continuous, constant, perpetual. — L. *perpet-*, stem of *perpes*, lasting throughout, continuous. — L. *per*, through; *pet-*, as in *pet-ere*, to seek. See *Petition*.

Perplex. (F.—L.) *Perplexed*, pp., was first in use. — M.F. *perplex*, 'perplexed, intangled;' Cot. — L. *perplexus*, entangled, interwoven. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *plexus*, entangled, pp. of *plectere*, to weave; see *Plait*.

Perquisite, a small gain. (L.) Late.

PERSPIRATION

L. *perquisitum*, an extra profit above the yearly rent, arising from fines, waifs, &c.; neut. of *perquisitus*, pp. of *perquirere*, to seek after thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *quarere*, to seek. See *Query*.

Perruque. (F.—Ital.—L.) In use in the 16th cent. — F. *perruque*. — Ital. *perucca*, M. Ital. *perucca*, 'a periwig,' Florio; also spelt *parucca*, id. The same as Port. *peruca*, Span. *peluca*, Sardinian *pilucca*, orig. a mass of hair, and allied to M. Ital. *piluccare*, 'to pick or pull out hairs or feathers one by one;' Florio. From Ital. *pelo*, hair. — L. *pilum*, acc. of *pilus*, a hair.

Perry. (F.—L.) M.E. *pereye*. 'Piretum, pereye;' Vocab. 603. 11. From an A.F. form (mod. Norman *peiré*). Cf. F. *poiré*, 'perry, drink made of pears,' Cot.; which is formed with suffix *-é* (< L. *-ātus*, made of) from F. *poire*, a pear. — L. *pirum*, a pear. See *Pear*.

Persecute. (F.—L.) M.F. *persecuter*, vb. — L. *persecutus*, pp. of *persequi*, to pursue. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *sequi*, to follow. See *Sequence*.

Persevere. (F.—L.) Formerly *perséver*. — O.F. *perseverer*. — L. *perseverāre*, to persist in a thing. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *sevērus*, earnest. See *Severe*.

Persist. (F.—L.) F. *persister*. — L. *persistere*, to continue, persist. — L. *per*, through; *sistere*, to stand, orig. causal of *stāre*, to stand. See *State*.

Person. (F.—L.) M.E. *persone*, *persoun*. — O.F. *persone*, F. *personne*. — L. *persona*, a mask used by an actor, a personage, character played by an actor, a person. — L. *personāre*, to sound through; the large-mouthed mask of the actor was named from the voice sounding through it. — L. *per*, through; *sonāre*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound. See *Sound* (3).

Perspective. (F.—L.) F. *perspective*, 'the optike art;' Cot. — L. **perspectiua*, the art of inspecting; orig. fem. of **perspectivus*, looking through. — L. *perspectus*, pp. of *perspicere*, to look through. — L. *per*, through; *specere*, to look. See *Species*.

perspicacity, keenness of sight. (F.—L.) F. *perspicacité*. — L. acc. *perspicacitatem*, sharp-sightedness. — L. *perspicaci-*, decl. stem of *perspicax*, sharp-sighted. — L. *perspicere*, to see through (above).

perspicuous, clear. (L.) L. *perspicuus*, clear; with suffix *-uus*. — L. *perspicere*, to see through (above).

Perspiration, a sweating. (F.—L.)

PERSUADE

F. perspiration. — Late L. acc. **perspirā-tionem*, lit. a breathing through. — L. *perspirāre*, to breathe through. — L. *per*, through; *spirāre*, to breathe. See Spirit.

Persuade. (F.—L.) F. *persuader*. — L. *persuādere*, to advise thoroughly, succeed in advising. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *suādere*, to persuade. See Suation.

Pert, saucy. (F.—L.) M.E. *pert*, shortened form of *apert*, formerly used in the same sense. See Malapert.

Pertain. (F.—L.) M.E. *partenen*. — O.F. *partenir*. — L. *pertinere*, to extend through to, belong. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *tenere*, to hold, hold to. See Tenable.

pertinacity. (F.—L.) F. *pertinacitē* (16th cent.). Coined, with suffix *-itē* < L. *-itatem*, from L. *pertinaci*-, decl. stem of *pertinax*, very tenacious. — L. *per*, thorough; *tenax*, tenacious, from *tenere*, to hold.

pertinent. (F.—L.) F. *pertinent*. — L. *pertinent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pertinere*, to belong to, relate to; see Pertain.

Perturb. (F.—L.) M.F. *perturber*; Cot. — L. *perturbāre*, to disturb thoroughly. — L. *per*, thoroughly; *turbāre*, to disturb. See Turbid.

Perruke; see Perruque.

Peruse. (F.—L.) The orig. sense was 'to use up,' to go through thoroughly; hence to examine thoroughly or all over, to survey; the only difficulty in the word is in its change of sense. From *per*, thoroughly; and *use*, q. v. Cf. O.F. *paruser sa vie*, to live out his life.

Pervade. (L.) L. *peruādere*, to go through. — L. *per*, through; *uādere*, to go. See Evade, Wade.

Pervert. (F.—L.) F. *pervertir*. — L. *pervertere*, to overturn, ruin, corrupt, pervert. — L. *per*, wholly; *vertere*, to turn. See Versa. Der. *pervorse*, from pp. *pervertus*.

Pervicacious, wilful. (L.) Coined from L. *peruicaci*-, decl. stem of *peruicax*, wilful; allied to *peruicus*, stubborn. Perhaps from *per*, through; and *uic*-, weak grade of *uic*-, as in *uic-i*, pt. t. of *vincere*, to conquer. See Victor.

Pervious, penetrable. (L.) L. *perui-us*, passable; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *per*, through; *uia*, a way. See Viaduct.

Pessimist, one who complains that all is for the worst. (L.) Coined from L. *pessim-us*, worst; a superl. perhaps connected with *peior*, worse. Brugm. ii. § 73.

PETITION

Pest. (F.—L.) F. *peste*. — L. *pestem*, acc. of *pestis*, a plague.

Pester. (F.—L.) Formerly to encumber, clog; and short for *impester*. — M.F. *empestrer*, 'to pester, intangle, incumber;' Cot. (F. *empêtrer*.) Orig. 'to hobble a horse at pasture.' — Late L. *im-* (in), on, upon; *pastorium*, a clog for a horse at pasture, from *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed. See Pastor.

Pestiferous. (L.) L. *pestifer-us*, or *pestifer*, plague-bringing; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *pesti-s*, plague; *ferre*, to bring. See Pest and Bear (i).

pestilent. (F.—L.) F. *pestilent*. — L. *pestilent-*, stem of *pestilens*, hurtful; formed as if from a verb **pestilēre*, from *pestilis*, pestilential. — L. *pesti-*, decl. stem of *pestis*, a plague (above).

Pestle. (F.—L.) M.E. *pestel*. — O.F. *pestel*, later *pestil* (Cot.). — L. *pistillum*, a small pestle. See Pistil.

Pet (i), a tame animal, a child treated fondly. (Unknown.) Formerly *peat*. [Cf. Irish *peat*, sb., a pet; adj., petted; Gael. *peata*, a pet, a tame animal; borrowed from E.] The word is prob. of F. origin; but has not been traced. Perhaps from O.F. *peti*, short for *petit*, small; see Petty. And see *petiot*, dear little child, in Godefroy.

pet (2), a fit of peevishness. (Unknown.) We also find *pettish*, capricious, i. e. like a pet or spoilt child; see above. Hence the phr. 'to take *pet*,' or 'to take the *pet*,' i. e. to act like a spoilt child; and finally *pet*, sb., a fit of wilfulness.

Petal. (Gk.) Gk. *πέταλον*, a leaf (hence petal of a flower); neut. of *πέταλος*, spread out, flat; from the base *pet-*, as in *περύσσω*, I spread. — L. *patulus*, spreading; from *patere*, to spread. (✓PET.)

Petard, an explosive war-engine. (F.—L.) M.F. *petard*, *pelart*, 'a petard or petarre;' Cot. Lit. 'explosive.' Formed with suffix *-art* (= G. *hart*, hard, common as a suffix) from M.F. *peter*, to break wind. — F. *pet*, a breaking wind, slight explosion. — L. *peditum*, neut. of *peditus*, pp. of *pedere* (for **pedere*), to break wind. See Brugm. i. § 857.

Petiole, footstalk of a leaf. (F.—L.) F. *petiole*. — L. *petiolum*, acc. of *petiolus*, little stalk.

Petition. (F.—L.) M.F. *petition*; Cot. — L. acc. *petitionem*, from *petitio*, a suit. — L. *petitus*, pp. of *peterere*, to attack, to

PETREL

beseech, ask; orig. to fall on. Allied to E. *Feather*. (✓PÉT.) See Brugm. i. § 560.

Petrel, a bird. (F.—G.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *petere*.—F. *pétrel*, *pétrel*; formed as a dimin. of *Pître*, i.e. Peter, and the allusion is to the action of the bird, which seems, like St. Peter, to walk on the sea. The F. form of Peter is *Pierre*; *Pître* is for G. *Peter*, Peter; cf. the G. name for the bird, viz. *Petersvogel* (= Peter's-fowl, Peter's-bird).—L. *Petrus*.—Gk. *πέτρος*, a stone, Peter (John i. 42).

petrify, to turn into stone. (F.—Gk. and L.) M. F. *petrifier*; as if from a L. **petrificāre*, not used.—L. *petri-*, for *petra*, a rock; *ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. The L. *petra* is borrowed from Gk. *πέτρα*, a rock; cf. *πέτρος*, a stone.

petroleum, rock-oil. (L.—Gk.) Coined from L. *petr-a*, rock; *oleum*, oil.—Gk. *πέτρα*, rock; *ελαίον*, oil; see *Oil*.

Petronel, a horse-pistol. (F.—Span.—L.) M. F. *petrinal*, 'a petronell, or horse-man's piece;' Cot. Said to have been invented in the Pyrenees; and almost certainly derived from Span. *petrina*, a belt, a girdle (so that *petrinal* would orig. mean what was attached to the belt). Allied to Span. *petral*, a poitrel; and named from going round the breast.—L. *pector-* (for **pectos*), stem of *pectus*, the breast. See *Pectoral*.

Petty, small. (F.—C.?) M. E. *petit*.—F. *petit*, small. Cf. O. Ital. *pitello*, small. Perhaps allied to *piece*, from a Gaulish base *pell-* (Celtic **qelt-*); cf. Bret. *pez*, a piece; W. *peth*, a part; Irish *cuid*, O. Ir. *cuid*, a part, share. See Körting, § 6101; Stokes (s. v. *qelti*). Der. *petti-fogger*, where *fogger* is equivalent to M. Du. *focker*, 'a monopole or an engrosser of wares and commodities,' Hexham; *focker* being prob. a corruption of the surname *Fugger*, Englished as *fogger* (N. E. D.).

Petulant. (L.) L. *petulant-*, stem of *petulans*, forward, pert, ready to attack.—L. *petere*, to attack. See *Petition*.

Pew. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *pew*, *pue*.—A. F. *pui*, a platform (Liber Albus); O. F. *pui*, an elevated space; *pue*, an open gallery with rails (hence applied to an enclosed space or to a raised desk to kneel at).—L. *podium*, a balcony, esp. near the arena, where distinguished persons sat. (So E. *pew* meant a place for distinguished persons in church).—Gk. *πόδιον*, which came to mean a foot-stool, gallery to sit

PHARISEE

in, &c.; lit. 'little foot'.—Gk. *ποδ-*, for *ποῖς*, foot. See *Foot*. ¶ Cf. M. Du. *puye*, 'a pue,' Hexham; borrowed from O. F. *puye*, *pue*.

Pewet, **Pewit**, the lapwing. (E.) Also *puet* (Phillips). Named from its plaintive cry; cf. mod. Norman F. *piwīt*, a pewet; Lowl. Sc. *peu*, to make a plaintive noise; Westphal. *piwīt*, *piwīk*, a pewet. Cf. E. *peevish*.

Pewter. (F.—Teut.?) M. E. *pewtir*. O. F. *peutre*, *peautre*, *piautre*, a kind of metal (Roquefort). Older form *pelte*, akin to Span. *pelte*, Ital. *pelte*, pewter. Diez remarks that the Ital. *pelte* is believed to be derived from English, which he rejects, but only on the ground that *pewter* could not become *pelte*. However, *pelte* is probably (like O. F. *peautre*), an adaptation of the form found in O. F. **espeltre* (*espeautre*), E. *spelter*; see *Spelter*.

PH.

Ph. Initial *ph* is distinct from *p*, and has the sound of *f*; it represents the Gk. *φ*, almost every word beginning with *ph* being of Gk. origin. The only exceptions are *pheon* (also *feon*), *philibeg*, better *fillibeg*, which is Gaelic, and *Pharisee*, really of Hebrew origin, but coming to us through Greek.

Phaeton, a kind of carriage. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *phallon*; occurring A.D. 1723.—L. *Phaethon*.—Gk. *Φαίθων*, son of Helios, and driver of the chariot of the sun; lit. 'shining,' being pres. part. of *φαίθειν*, to shine.—Gk. *φάειν*, to shine. See *Phantom*. See Prellwitz, s. v. *φάος*. (✓BHÄ.)

Phalanx. (L.—Gk.) L. *phalanx*.—Gk. *φάλαγξ*, a battalion. See *Plank*.

Phantasm; see below.

Phantom. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *fantome*.—O. F. *fantome*.—L. *phantasma* (whence E. *phantasm*).—Gk. *φάντασμα*, a vision, spectre, lit. apparition.—Gk. *φαντάειν*, to display.—Gk. *φαν-*, as in *φαίνειν* (= *φάν-γιν*), to shew, lit. to cause to shine; whence **φάντης*, one who shews (as in *λεπο-φάντης*).—Gk. *φάειν*, to shine. †Skt. *dā*, to shine. (✓BHÄ.)

Pharisee, one of a religious school among the Jews. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. *phariseus*, *phariseus*.—Gk. *φarisaios*, Matt. ix. 11, lit. 'one who separates himself'.—Heb. *parash*, to separate.

PHARMACY

Pharmacy. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *fermacy*. - O. F. *farmacie*, later *pharmacie*. - L. *pharmacia*. - Gk. *pharmakeia*, knowledge of drugs. - Gk. *pharmakon*, a drug.

Pharynx. (L. - Gk.) L. *pharynx*. - Gk. *pharynx*, the joint opening of the gullet and wind-pipe, a cleft, a bore; allied to *pharyx*, a chasm. From the root *phar*-, to bore; see **Bore** (1). (✓BHAR.)

Phase, Phasis, an appearance. (L. - Gk.) Late L. *phasis*, pl. *phases*. - Gk. *phasis*, an appearance; from base *pha*-, to shine; cf. *pha*-, light. (✓BHÄ.) **β**. The Gk. *phasis* also means 'a saying, declaration', in which sense it is connected with *phmi*, I speak, declare, from ✓BHÄ, to speak. Der. *em-phasis*.

Pheasant, a bird. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formed with excrescent *t* (after *n*) from M. E. *fesaun*, a pheasant. - O. F. *faisan*. - L. *phāsiana*, a pheasant; for *Phāsiana auis*, Phasian bird. - Gk. *phasianós*, a pheasant, lit. Phasian, i. e. coming from the river *Phasis* in Colchis.

Phoeze; see **Foeze**.

Phenix, Phoenix. (L. - Gk.) L. *phoenix*. - Gk. *phoinix*, a phoenix (Herod. ii. 73). Perhaps named from its bright colour, like that produced by the *Phenician* dye; see Pliny, bk. x. c. 2.

Phenomenon, a remarkable appearance. (L. - Gk.) L. *phenomenon*. - Gk. *phainómenon* (pl. *phainómena*), an appearance, neut. of pass. part. of *phainein*, to shew (pass. *phainomai*, I appear). See **Phantom**, **Hierophant**, **Sycophant**.

Pheon, Feon, a barbed arrow-head. (F. - L.) M. E. *feon*, Bk. of St. Alban's. - O. F. *foene*, *fouane*, *foine*, *foisne*; M. F. *fouine*, 'an eele-speare,' Cot. - L. *fuscina*, a trident. See **Foin**.

Phial, Vial. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formerly *fyole*, *vial*, *viol*, altered to *phial* in modern editions of Shakespeare. - M. F. *phiole*, 'a violl,' Cot. (Mod. F. *fole*). - L. *phiala*. - Gk. *phialē*, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl (applied in F. to a small bottle).

Philanthropy, love of mankind. (L. - Gk.) L. *philanthropia*. - Gk. *philanthropia*, benevolence. - Gk. *philánthros*, loving mankind. - Gk. *phil*-, for *philos*, friendly, kind; *ánthros*, a man.

philharmonic, loving music. (Gk.) From Gk. *phla*-, friendly, fond of; and L. *harmonia* < Gk. *harmónia*, harmony; see **Harmony**.

philippic, a discourse full of invective.

PHONETIC

tive. (L. - Gk.) L. *Philippicum*, pl. *Philippica*, used to denote the celebrated orations of Demosthenes against Philip. - Gk. *Φίλιππος*, Philip; lit. 'a lover of horses.' - Gk. *phla*-, fond of; *ippos*, a horse.

philology, study of languages. (L. - Gk.) L. *philologia*. - Gk. *φιλολογία*, love of discourse, love of literature and language. - Gk. *philólogos*, fond of discourse; also, a student of literature and language. - Gk. *philo*-, fond of; *lógos*, discourse, from *légō*, to speak.

philosophy, love of wisdom. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *philosophie*. - F. *philosophie*. - L. *philosophia*. - Gk. *φιλοσοφία*, love of wisdom. - Gk. *philósofos*, loving knowledge. - Gk. *philo*-, fond of; *sofós*, skilful, *sofia*, skill; see **Sophist**. Der. *philosoph-er*, for M. E. *philosophre*, which represents F. *philosophre*, L. *philosophus*, Gk. *philósoφος*.

philtre, a love potion. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *philtre*. - L. *philtrum*. - Gk. *philttron*, a love charm, love potion, drink to make one love. - Gk. *phla*-, dear; *-tron* (cf. Idg. *-ter-*), denoting the instrument.

Philibeg, a kilt; see **Fillibeg**.

Phlebotomy, blood-letting. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. *phlebotomie*. - L. *phlebotomia*. - Gk. *phlebotomia*, blood-letting, lit. cutting of a vein. - Gk. *phlebo*-, for *phlébō*, a vein, from *phlé*-, to gush; *tomós*, cutting, from *temnein*, to cut; see **Tome**.

Phlegm, slimy matter in the throat, sluggishness. (F. - L. - Gk.) The use of the term was due to the supposed influence of the 'four humours'; phlegm causing a sluggish or 'phlegmatic' temperament. - M. F. *phlegme*. - L. *phlegma*. - Gk. *phlegma* (base *phlegmat-*), (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) viscous humour, phlegm. - Gk. *phlégein*, to burn. + L. *flag-rare*, to burn; see **Flame**. Der. *phlegmat-ic*, from base *phlegmat-*.

phlox, a flower. (Gk.) It means 'flame,' from its colour. - Gk. *phlóx*, flame. - Gk. *phlégein*, to burn (above).

Phocine, belonging to the family of seals. (L. - Gk.) From L. *phoca*, a seal. - Gk. *phōκη*, a seal. See **Prellwitz**.

Phoenix; see **Phenix**.

Phonetic, representing sounds. (Gk.) From Gk. *φωνητικός*, belonging to speaking. - Gk. *phonéō*, I produce a sound. - Gk. *phonē*, a sound; cf. *phmi*, I speak. (✓BHÄ.) Der. *phono-graph*, *-logy*, &c.

PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus. (L.—Gk.) L. *phosphorus*. = G. φωσφόρος, light-bringing, i. e. producing light. = Gk. φῶς, light (= φῶς, light), from base φα-, to shine; -φορος, bringing, from φέρειν, to bring. (✓BHÄ and ✓BHER.)

photography. (Gk.) From Gk. φωτο-, for φῶς, light (above); and γράφειν, to write.

Phrase. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *phrase*. = L. *phrasem*, acc. of *phrasis*. = Gk. φράσις, a speaking, a speech, phrase. = Gk. φράζειν (= *φράδ-γειν), to speak; cf. φραδής, shrewd. Der. *anti-phrasis*, *meta-phrase*, *peri-phrasis*, *para-phrase*; with prefixes *anti-*, *meta-*, *peri-*, *para-*.

Phrenology, science of the functions of the mind. (Gk.) From Gk. φρενός, for φρήν, mind; -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

Phthisis, consumption of the lungs. (L.—Gk.) L. *phthisis*. = Gk. φθίσις, consumption, decay. = Gk. φθίνειν, to decay, wane. Cf. Skt. *kshi*, to destroy, *kshiti*, decay. Der. *phthisic*, properly an adj., from L. *phthisicus*, adj., consumptive; but used as a sb. (= L. *phthisica passio*), with the same sense as *phthisis*; often called and spelt *tisic*.

Phylactery, an amulet, amongst the Jews. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *filaterie*, Wyclif. = O. F. *filaterie* (Godefroy); Mod. F. *phylactère*. = L. *phylacterium*. = Gk. φυλακτήριον, a preservative; Matt. xxiii. 5. = Gk. φυλακτήρ, a guardian. = Gk. φυλάσσειν, to guard; φύλαξ, a guard.

Physic. (F.—L.—Gk.) Orig. the healing art; hence, medicine. = O. F. *phisique*, science of medicine; also, natural philosophy. = L. *physica*, natural science. = Gk. φυσική, fem. of φυσικός, natural, physical. = Gk. φύσις, nature, being. = Gk. φύ-ειν, to produce. + Skt. *bhū*, to be; L. *fu-i*, *fo-re*; E. be. (✓BHEU) Der. *physic-s*; *physic-t-an*; &c.

physiognomy, visage, expression of features. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *fisnomie*, *visnomie*. = O. F. *phisnomie*, later *physiognomie*, a knowledge of a man's character by his features; hence features, expression. Formed as if from L. **physiognōmia*, but due to the longer form *physiognōmonia*. = Gk. φυσιογνωμονία, the art of reading the features; sometimes φυσιογνωμία. = Gk. φυσιογνώμων, adj., judging character. = Gk. φυσιο-, for φύσις, nature; γνῶμων, an interpreter; see *Gnomon*.

PICKADILL

physiology, the science of nature. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *physiologie*; Cot. = L. *physiologia*. = Gk. φυσιολογία, an enquiry into the nature of things. = Gk. φυσιο-, for φύσις, nature; -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

PI—PY.

Piacular, expiatory. (L.) L. *piaculāris*, adj., from *piaculum*, an expiation. = L. *piāre*, to propitiate. = L. *pius*, devout. See *Pious*.

Pianoforte, Piano. (Ital.—L.) So called from producing *soft* and *loud* effects. = Ital. *piano*, soft; *forte*, strong, loud. = L. *plānus*, level (hence smooth, soft); *fortis*, strong; see *Plain* and *Force*.

Piastre. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) F. *piastre*. = Ital. *piastre*, plate of metal, also a piastre or coin; allied to Ital. *piastro*, a plaster. = L. *emplastrum*, a plaster (with loss of *em-*). See *Plaster*.

Piazza. (Ital.—L.—Gk.) Ital. *piazza*, a market-place, chief street. = Folk-L. **plattia*; L. *platea*, *platea*; see *Place*.

Pibroch, a martial tune. (Gael.—L.) Gael. *piobaireachd*, a pipe-tune, tune on the bagpipe. = Gael. *piobair*, a piper. = Gael. *piob*, a pipe. = E. *pipe*. See *Pipe*.

Pica; see *Pie* (I).

Picador, a horseman with a lance, in bull-fighting. (Span.—L.) Span. *picador*, lit. a pricker. = Span. *picar*, to prick. = Late L. *picāre*; see *Pick*.

Picaninny, a negro or mulatto infant. (Span.) From *pequeñence*, a dimin. (in Surinam) of Span. *pequeño*, small, allied to Ital. *piccolo*, small. Of uncertain origin.

Piccadill; see *Pickadill*.

Pice, a small copper coin. (Marathi.) Hind. and Marathi *paisā*, a copper coin; sometimes rated at four to the anna, or sixty-four to the rupee (H. H. Wilson).

Pick, to peck, pierce, also to pluck, &c. (L.) M. E. *picken*, *pecken*, used as equivalent words, Ch. C. T., Group B. 4157. [Cf. Irish *pic*, Gael. *pic*, to pick, nibble, pluck, peck; W. *pigo*, to pick, peck, prick, choose; Corn. *pigu*, to prick.] Allied to A. S. *pican*, to peck, from Late L. *picāre*, to use a pickaxe, to peck; *pica*, a pick, pickaxe. = L. *pic-*, as in *pic-us*, a woodpecker. Cf. Gk. *πεῖναι*, to shear; *πικρός*, sharp, bitter. See *Pike*.

pickadill, piccadill, a piece set round the edge of a garment, a collar. (F.)

PICKAX

—Span. —L.) Obsolete; but preserved in *Piccadilly*, a street in London, named from a certain house, which was 'a famous ordinary near St. James's'; see Blount and Nares. —M.F. *piccadille*; pl. *piccadilles*, 'the several pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet'; Cot. Formed, with Span. dimin. suffix *-illo*, from Span. *picado*, pp. of *picar*, to puncture; cf. Span. *picadura*, a puncture, an ornamental gusset in clothes. —Span. *picar*, to prick, from *pica*, a pike (hence a pricking instrument); a word of Latin origin; see **Pike**.

pickax. (F.—L.) Not an *ax* at all, but a corruption of M. E. *pikois*, *pikéis*, a mattock. —O. F. *picois*, later *picquois*, a mattock. —O. F. *piquer*, to pierce, thrust into. —F. *pic*, a 'pick' or kind of mattock. —Late L. *pica*, a pickax. Cf. A. S. *pic*, a pike; Bret. *pic*, a pick; W. *pig*, a point, pike, Irish *piocaid*, a mattock; see **Pike**.

picket, a peg for fastening horses, a small outpost. (F.—L.) F. *piquet*, *picquet*, a little pickax, a peg thrust in the ground. Dimin. of F. *pic* (above).

Pickle, a liquid in which substances are preserved. (L.?) M. E. *pikil*, *pykyl*; Prompt. Parv. Probably from *pickle*, frequent. of *pick*, in the sense to pick out or 'cleansing'; with reference to the gutting or cleansing of the fish with which the operation of pickling is begun. We find M. E. *pykelynge*, 'purgulacio,' derived from 'pykyn', or clensyn, or cullyn owte the onclene, *purgo*, *purgulo*, *segrego*'; Prompt. Parv. See **Pick**. β. We also find Du. *pekel*, pickle; which some have derived from the name of the supposed inventor of pickling, whose name is variously given as *Beukeler*, *Böckel*, and *Pökel*; a story unsupported by evidence.

Picnic. (E.) Found in F. as early as 1740, and in Swedish before 1788; but borrowed in those languages from English. Origin obscure. *Pic* is prob. from *pick*, in the sense to nibble; cf. slang E. *peck*, food, *peckish*, hungry. *Nic* is for *knick*, a trifle; another name for a picnic was *nick-nack* (Foote, Nabob, act 1).

Picture. (L.) L. *pictūra*, properly the art of painting. —L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, to paint. Allied to Skt. *piñj*, to dye, colour; Gk. *vouklos*. Brugm. i. § 701.

Fiddling, trifling. (Scand.?) From the verb *piddle*, to trifle (Ascham); other forms are *pittle* (Skinner), *pettle* (Halliwell).

PIEPOWDER COURT

—Swed. dial. *pittla*, to keep on picking at; frequent. of Swed. *peta*, to pick, poke.

Pie (1), a magpie; unsorted printer's type. (F.—L.) The unsorted type is called *pie*, i. e. a jumble; see **pie** (3); also *pi*, as if short for *pica*, from the common use of *pica*-type; see below. The magpie is M. E. *pie*. —F. *pie*. —L. *pica*, a magpie. Cf. L. *picus*, woodpecker, Skt. *pika*-, Indian cuckoo.

pie (2), a book which ordered the manner of performing divine service. (F.—L.) Here *pie* is (as above) a F. form of L. *pica*, which was an old name for the Ordinale; so called from the confused appearance of the black-letter type on white paper, resembling a magpie. Certain sizes of type are still called *pica*.

pie (3), a pasty. (F.—L.) M. E. *pie*; prob. the same word as *pie* (1); from the miscellaneous nature of its contents. E. *pies* seems to be Latinised as *picē*, Babees Book, pt. ii. 36. 51. Cf. **pie** (2). ¶ Gael. *pieghe*, a pie, is from E.

piebald, of various colours, in patches. (F.—L.; and C.) Compounded of *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*; see **Bald**. The old sense of *bald*, or *ball'd*, is streaked, from W. *bal*, having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse. Cf. *skew-bald*.

Piece. (F.—C.) M. E. *pece*, *piece*. —O. F. *piece*; F. *pièce*. Cf. Ital. *pezza*, Span. *pieza*, Prov. *pezza*, *pesa*, Port. *peça*, a piece. —Late L. *petia*, a piece; cf. Late L. *petium*, a piece of land (A. D. 757). —Celtic (Gaulish) **petti-*, a piece, portion, answering to O. Celtic **qetti-*, the same; evidenced by O. Irish *cuit* (Ir. *cuid*), a piece, share, W. *peth*, a piece, a thing, Corn. *peth*, Bret. *pez*, a piece (Thurneysen, Stokes, Körting). Esp. used of a piece of land.

piece-meal. (F.—C.; and E.) M. E. *pece-mele*, by pieces at a time. The M. E. suffix *-mele*, lit. 'by bits,' occurs in other compounds, and is also spelt *-melum*; from A. S. *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mæl*, a portion; see **Meal** (2).

Piepowder court, a summary court of justice formerly held at fairs. (F.—L.) The E. *piepowder* represents O. F. *piéd pouldre*, i. e. dusty foot. The court was called, in Latin, *Curia pedis pulverisati*, the court of the dusty foot, from the dusty feet of the suitors. —F. *piéd*, foot, from L. *pedem*, acc. of *pēs*; O. F. *pouldre* (= *poul-*

PIER

dré, pp. of *pouldrer*, to cover with dust, from *pouldre*, dust; see **Powder**.

Pier, a mass of stone-work. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *perc*.—O. F. *piere* (F. *pierre*), a stone.—L. *petra*.—Gk. *πετρα*, a rock, stone.

Pierce. (F.—L.?) M. E. *percen*.—F. *percer*; O. F. *percier* (Roland). Generally thought to be contracted from O. F. *per-tuisier*, to pierce, lit. to make a hole.—O. F. *pertuis*, a hole (Ital. *pertugio*). The O. F. *pertuis* (like Ital. *pertugio*), answers to a Late L. **pertūsium*, extended from L. *pertūsus*, pp. of *pertundere*, to thrust through, pierce. (Ennius has *latu pertudit hasta*=the spear pierced his side; Lewis.)—L. *per*, through; *tundere*, to beat; see **Contuse**. ¶ Commonly accepted; some suggest Late L. **per-itiāre*, to go through; cf. L. *in-itiāre*. See **Initiate** and **Commence**.

Piety. (F.—L.) M. F. *pietē*.—L. *pietās*, acc. of *pietās*, devoutness.—L. *pius*, devout. See **Pious**. Doublet, *piety*.

Fig. (E.) M. E. *pigge*. Prov. E. *peg* (Berks.). Cf. A. S. *peg*; 'of swinforda oð pecces ford'; Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 223. But the connexion is doubtful. ¶ Certain masses of molten metal are called *sows* and *pigs*; hence *pig-iron*.

Pigeon, a bird. (F.—L.) F. *pigeon*, a pigeon, a dove.—L. *pipinē*, acc. of *pipio*, lit. 'chirper'.—L. *pipire*, to chirp. See **Pipe**.

Piggin, a small wooden vessel. (E.) Cf. Gael. *pigeon*, a pitcher, jar; dimin. of *pige*, *pigeadh*, an earthen jar; Irish *pigin*, small pail, *pighead*, earthen jar; W. *picyn*, a piggin; all borrowed from E. Prob. for **piggen*, adj., from *pig*, in the sense of 'earthen vessel,' as in G. Douglas, tr. of Vergil, bk. vii. See **Pig**.

Fight, old form of *pitched*; see **Pitch** (2).

Pigment. (L.) L. *pigmentum*, colouring matter.—L. *pig*, base of *pingere*, to paint; with suffix *-mentum*. See **Paint**.

Pigmy; see **Pygmy**.

Pike, a sharp-pointed weapon, a fish. (L.) M. E. *pike*, a peaked staff, *pic*, a spike; also M. E. *pike*, a fish, named from its sharply pointed jaws. A. S. *pic*, a point, a pike. (Hence Irish *pice*, a pike, fork, Gael. *pic*, W. *pig*, Bret. *phik*, pike, point, pickax.) Closely allied to *pick*, sh., a mattock.—L. *pic*-, as in *pic-us*, a woodpecker. See **Pick**. Der. *pick-er-el*,

PILL

a young pike (fish); *pike-staff*, also found as *piked-staff*, i.e. staff armed with a pike or spike.

Pilaster, a square pillar. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *pilastr*.—Ital. *pilastr*, 'a pilaster, a pillar'; Florio.—Ital. *pila*, 'a flat-sided pillar'; id.—L. *pila*, a pillar. See **Pile** (2).

Pilch. (L.) Orig. a warm fur garment. M. E. *pilche*. A. S. *pilece*, *pylce*.—L. *pellicea*; see **Pelisse**.

Pilchard, a fish. (E.?) Formerly *pilcher*; cf. Irish *pilseir*, a pilchard. Of unknown origin. Cf. Dan. dial. *pilke*, to fish (in a particular manner), Swed. dial. *pilka*; from Norw. *pilk*, an artificial bait.

Pilcrow, a curious corruption of **Paragraph**, q. v.

Pile (1), a tumour, lit. a ball. (L.) Only in the pl. *pies*.—L. *pila*, a ball.

Pile (2), a pillar, heap. (L.) M. E. *pile*; A. S. *pil*.—L. *pila*, a pillar, a pier of stone. ¶ In the phrase *cross and pile* (of a coin), answering to the modern 'head and tail,' the *pile* took its name from the *pile* or short pillar on which the coin rested when struck; see **Cotgrave**, s. v. *pile*.

Pile (3), a stake. (L.) A. S. *pil*, a stake.—L. *pilum*, a javelin; orig. a pestle. For **pins-lum*.—L. *pinsere*, to pound. † Skt. *pish*, *pinsh*, to pound. ¶ The heraldic *pile* (F. *pile*) is a sharp stake.

Pile (4), a hair, fibre of wool. (L.) L. *pilus*, a hair. Cf. Gk. *πίλος*, felt. Brugm. ii. § 76. Der. *three-piled*, L. L. v. 2. 407.

Piles, small tumours. (L.) See **Pile** (1).

Pilfer. (F.—L.?) O. F. *pelfrer*, to rob, pilfer.—O. F. *pelfre*, plunder; see **Pelf**.

Pilgrim. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *pellegrino*, a pilgrim.—L. *peregrinus*, a foreigner, stranger; as adj. foreign.—L. *peregrī*, adv., away from home; see **Peregrination**. Cf. O. H. G. *piligrīm*, from Ital.

Pill (1), a little ball of medicine. (F.—L.) Short for *pillule*; cf. O. F. *pile*, a pill.—F. *pillule*, 'a pill'; Cot.—L. *pillula*, a little ball, globe; dimin. of *pila*, a ball. See **Pile** (1).

Pill (2), to plunder. (F.—L.) Also spelt *peel*; and, conversely, *peel*, to strip, is spelt *pill*; the words have been confused, but are really different; see **Peel** (2). M. E. *pillen*, to plunder.—F. *piller*.—L. *pilāre*, to plunder, pillage, not common;

PILLAGE

but the deriv. *compilare* (whence E. *compile*) occurs often. Der. *pill-age*, F. *pillage*.

Pillage; see above.

Pillar. (F.—L.) M. E. *piler*.—O. F. *piler*, later *pilier*. (Span. *pilar*).—Late L. *pilāre*, a pillar.—L. *pila*, pillar, pier. See *Pile* (2).

Pillau, Pilaf, a dish of meat or fowl, boiled with rice and spices. (Pers.) Pers. *pilāv*, *pilav*, a dish made of rice and meat; Palmer.

Pillion. (F.—L.) Mod. Norman and Guernsey *pillon*; Span. *pellon*, a long robe made of skin, also a covering for a saddle (see Wedgwood).—L. acc. type **pellonem*, augm. form from L. *pellis*, a skin. [Cf. Irish *pilliun*, *pillin*, a pack-saddle; Gael. *pilleán*, *pillin*, a pack-saddle, cloth put under a rustic saddle; Irish *pill*, a covering, *peall*, a skin; Gael. *peall*, a skin, coverlet; all from E. or from L. *pellis*, a skin.] See *Pell*.

Pillory. (F.) F. *pilori*, 'a pillory'; Cot. Of unknown origin; other remarkable variants occur, viz. O. F. *pilorin*, *pelorin*, Port. *pelourinho*, Prov. *espilori*, Late L. *pilloriacum*, *spiliorium*. There seems to have been a loss of initial *s*.

Pillow. (L.) M. E. *pilwe*; A. S. *pyl*; both from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion, pillow, bolster; whence also Du. *peuluw*, G. *pfühl*, Westphal. *pülf*.

Pilot, one who conducts ships in and out of harbour. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) M. F. *pilot*, Cot. (F. *pilote*); O. F. *pedot*; cf. M. F. *piloter*, to take soundings (Palsgrave). Prob. borrowed from Ital. *pilota*, also *pedota*, a pilot (Florio); cf. Late L. *pedotta*, a pilot.—Late Gk. **πιδότης*, a steersman; formed from Gk. *πιδόν*, a rudder, blade of an oar.

Pimento, allspice. (Port.—L.) Also *pimenta*.—Port. *pimenta*, pimento. The same as O. F. *piment*, a spiced drink.—L. *pigmentum*, (1) a pigment, (2) the juice of plants; see *Pigment*.

Pimp, a pander. (F.—L.) Prob. a smartly dressed fellow.—M. F. *pimper*, to dress up smartly. A nasalised form of F. *piper*, to pipe, also to beguile, cheat; cf. also Prov. *pimpar*, to render elegant, from *pimpa*, sb. (equivalent to F. *pipeau*) meaning (1) a pipe, (2) a bird-call, (3) a snare; besides which, F. *piper* meant to excel in a thing. Note also F. *pimpant*, smart, spruce; and see Littre.—L. *pipāre*, to chirp (hence to pipe). See *Pipe*.

PINE

Pimpernel, a flower. (F.—L.?) M. F. *pimpernelle* (F. *pimprenelle*). Cf. Span. *pimpinela*, Ital. *pimpinella*. Origin unknown. ¶ Diez considers these words to be borrowed from L. **bipinnella*, **bipennula*, a dimin. of *bipennis*, i. e. double-winged. The pimpernel was confused with burnet (Prior); and the latter (*Poterium sanguisorba*) has a feather-like arrangement of its leaves. Cf. *Rosa pimpinellifolia*. If this be right (which is highly doubtful), we refer the word to L. *bi-*, double; *penna*, a wing.

Pimple. (F.?) [Cf. A. S. *piplican*, to be pimply. The alleged A. S. *pinpel* is Lye's misprint for *winpel*!] Prob. not an E. word, but borrowed from some O. F. or Late L. form. Cf. F. *pompette*, 'a pumple or pimple on the nose or chin', Cot.; and Span. *pompa*, a bubble. Also Gk. *πυμπίξ*, *πυμπος*, a bubble, blister, Lith. *pampti*, to swell; L. *papula*, a pimple.

Pin, a peg, &c. (L.) M. E. *pinne*, a peg. A. S. *pin*, a pen, style for writing (Toller). [We find also Irish *pion*, Gael. *pinne*, a pin, peg, spigot; W. *pin*, pin, style, pen; Du. *pin*, pin, peg, Swed. *pinne*, a peg, Dan. *pind*, a (pointed) stick, Icel. *pinni*, a pin, Low G. *penn*, a peg.] All from L. *pinna*, a wing, fin, pen; cognate with E. *Fin*. See Brugm. ii. § 66 (note).

Pinch. (F.—L.) North F. *pincher*, F. *pincer*. A nasalised form of M. Ital. *pizzare*, *picciare*, to nip; cf. Ital. *pinzo*, a sting, goad, *pinzette*, pincers. The orig. sense seems to have been a slight prick with a sharp-pointed instrument, from a Latin base *pic-*, whence E. *pike*, *pick*; cf. L. *pīcus*, a woodpecker. Cf. also Du. *pinsen*, *pitsen*, to pinch (Hexham). Der. *pinchers* or *pinc-ers*; cf. M. F. *pinces*, 'a pair of pincers'; Cot.

Pinchbeck, a metal. (Personal name.) From the inventor, Mr. Chr. *Pinchbeck*, the elder, a London watchmaker (c. 1670–1732). From *Pinchbeck*, Lincolnshire.

Pindar, Pinner, an impounder. (E.) Formed with suffix *-er* of the agent from A. S. *pyndan*, to pen up.—A. S. *pynd*, an enclosure. See *Found* (2). ¶ Not allied to *pen* (2).

Pine (1), a tree. (L.) A. S. *pīn-trēo*, a pine-tree.—L. *pīnus*, a pine; i. e. *pīnus*.+Gk. *πινυς*, a pine; Skt. *pītu-dāru-*, lit. 'resin-tree'; L. *pītuila*, phlegm, also 'resin.' See *Pip* (1). Der. *pine-apple*, orig. 'a fir-cone.'

PINE

Pine (2), to long for; to suffer pain, waste away. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *pinen*, to suffer, more frequently, to torment; a verb formed from M. E. *pine*, torment.—A. S. *pin*, pain; borrowed from L. *pena*, pain; see **Pain**.

Pinfold, a pound. (E.) For *bind-fold*; (also spelt *pund-fold*, Birch, iii. 309).—A. S. *pyndan*, to pen up (from *pund*, an enclosure); and *fold*. See **Pindar**.

Pinion, joint of a wing. (F.—L.) F. *pignon*, a gable-end; Cot. O. F. *pignon*, a feather, a pennon on a lance. Cf. Span. *piñon*, a pinion. [Again, the mod. F. *pignon* has the sense of E. *pinion*, a small wheel working with teeth into another; in which case the derivation is from L. *pinna*, the float of a water-wheel.]—L. *pinna*, a wing; see **Pin**.

Pink (1), to pierce, prick. (L. ?) M. E. *pinken*, to prick. Used as a nasalised form of *pick*. We may note E. *pink*, to cut round holes or eyes in silk cloth (Bailey), as equivalent to M. F. *piquer*, the same (Cotgrave). Cf. **Pinch**. ¶ Or from A. S. *pyncan*, *pinca*, a point, which seems to have been borrowed from L. *punctum*; see **Puncture**.

Pink (2), half-shut, applied to the eyes. (Du.—L.) Obsolete; cf. 'pink eyne,' Antony, ii. 7. 121.—M. Du. *pinknen* (also *pink-oogen*), to shut the eyes (Hexham). The notion is that of narrowing, bringing to a point; see **Pink** (1). Cf. Prov. E. *pink*, a very small fish, minnow.

Pink (3), the name of a flower, and of a colour. (L.) As in *violet*, *mauve*, the name of the colour is due to that of the flower. The flower is named from the delicately cut or pinked edges of the petals; see **Pink** (1). β. Similarly, M. F. *pince*, a pink, is from F. *pincer*, to pinch, nip; but F. *pince* and E. *pink* are not the same word; though they are related.

Pink (4), a kind of boat. (Du.) See **Nares**. Short for M. Du. *espincke*, also written *pincke*, 'a pinke, or a small fisher's boat,' Hexham; (whence also F. *pinque*, Span. *pingue*, a pink). The same word as Icel. *espingr*, Swed. *esping*, a long boat; named from Icel. *espi*, aspen-wood, M. Du. *aspe*, an aspen-tree. See **Aspen**.

Pink-eyed, having small eyes; see **Pink** (2).

Pinnacle. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *pinace*, *pinasse*, 'the pitch-tree; also a pinnacle'; Cot.—Ital. *pinaccia*, a pinnacle (Floriot).

PIPE

So named because made of pine.—L. *pinus*, a pine. See **Pine** (1).

Pinnacle. (F.—L.) F. *pinacle*, Cot.—L. *pinnaculum*, a pinnacle (Matt. iv. 5). Double dimin. of Late L. *pinna*, a pinnacle (Lu. iv. 9), L. *pinna*, a fin, &c. See **Pin**.

Pinnate, feather-like. (L.) L. *pinnatus*, substituted for *pennatus*, feathered.—L. *penna*, a feather. See **Pen**.

Pint, a measure for liquids. (F.—L.) F. *pinle*; cf. Span. *pinta*, a spot, mark, pint. Named from being a marked part of a larger vessel; cf. O. F. *pinter*, to measure wine.—Late L. *pincta*, a pint; for L. *picta*, fem. of *pictus*, painted, marked, pp. of *pingere*, to paint. So also Span. *pintura* = a picture.

Pioneer, a soldier who clears the way before an army. (F.—L.) Formerly *pionier*. F. *pionnier*, O. F. *peonier*, a pioneer; a mere extension of F. *pion*, O. F. *peon*, a foot-soldier, but esp. applied to sappers and miners. See further under **Pawn** (2).

Piony, the same as **Peony**.

Pious. (F.—L.) F. *pieux*.—Late L. **pius*, extended from L. *pius*, holy, devout. Brugm. ii. § 643.

Pip (1), a disease of fowls. (F.—L.) M. E. *pippe*.—M. F. *pepie*, 'pip'; Cot. (Mod. Norman *pipie*; Span. *pepita*, Port. *pevide*, Ital. *pipita*).—L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum, also the pip (whence **pituita*, **pipita*, Late L. *pipido*). Hence also Du. *pip*; Swed. *pip*, &c. β. L. *pituita* is from a stem *pitui-*, for which see **Pine** (1).

Pip (2), the seed of fruit. (F.—L.—Gk.) Short for *pippin* or *pepin*, the old name.—M. F. *pepin*, a pip. Allied to Span. *pepita*, a pip [quite distinct from *pepita*, pip in fowls]; and prob. to Span. *pepino*, a cucumber. β. Some have supposed that *pepin* was first applied to the remarkable seeds of the cucumber and melon; and is derived from O. F. *pepon*, L. *pepi*, a melon, borrowed from Gk. *πέπων*, a melon. γ. This Gk. *πέπων* was orig. an adj., signifying 'ripened' or 'ripe'; (cf. *πέπων*, to cook, to ripen); allied to Skt. *pach*, L. *coquere*, to cook. See **Cook**.

Pip (3), a spot on cards. (F.—L.—Gk.) Apparently a peculiar use of **Pip** (2). β. We also find a form *pick*, formerly a spade at cards.—F. *pique*, a spade at cards; the same as **Pique**.

Pipe, a musical instrument formed of a long tube; a tube, cask. (L.) M. E. *pipe*;

A.S. *pipe*. An imitative word; but borrowed from Late L. *pīpa*, pipe; from L. *pīpare*, to chirp. [So also Irish and Gael. *piob*, Irish *piob*, W. *piob*; Du. *pijp*, Icel. *pīpa*, Swed. *pīpa*, Dan. *pibe*, G. *pfeife*.] Cf. L. *pīpire*, Gk. *πιπίειν*, to chirp. From the cry *pi-pi* of a young bird.

Pipkin, a small earthen pot. (L., with E. suffix.) A dimin. (with suffix *-kin*) of E. *pipe*, in the sense of cask. This particular sense of *pipe* may have been imported; it occurs both in F. and Du.; see *pipe* in Cotgrave, *pippe* in Hexham.

Pippin, a kind of tart apple. (F.—L.—Gk.) Named from seed-pips; the old sense of *pippin* was a pip; see *Pip* (2). 'Perhaps an apple raised from the pip or seed;' Wedgwood. (So Arnold's Chron.) Cf. O. F. and Norm. dial. *pepin*, an apple raised from seed.

Pique, wounded pride. (F.—L.) M. F. *picque*, *picque*, 'a pike, pike-man; also a pike [picque], debate, quarrel; Cot. The same word as *pike*; lit. 'a piercer,' that which pierces. See *Pike*. Der. *picque*, vb., *piqu-ant*, pres. part. of F. *piquer*, vb.

Piquet, a game at cards. (F. personal name?) Littre says *piquet* was named from its inventor; but see Hatzfeld.

Pirate. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pirate*.—L. *pirāta*.—Gk. *πειρατής*, one who attempts, one who attacks, a pirate.—Gk. *πειράω*, I attempt.—Gk. *πειρα* (for **πείρα*), an attempt. See *Peril*.

Pirogue, a sort of canoe. (F.—W. Indian.) Defoe has *periagua*.—F. *pirogue* (Span. *piragua*). From the native W. Indian name; said to be Caribbean.

Pirouette, a whirling round, quick turn. (F.) F. *pirouette*, 'a whirling about, also a whirlingig; Cot. Dimin. of the Guernsey word *piroue*, a little wheel or whirlingig (Métivier). The latter part of the word simulates F. *roue* (L. *rota*), a wheel. Allied to M. Ital. *pirolo*, a peg, a child's top. Origin unknown.

Pisces, the Fishes. (L.) L. *piscēs*, pl. of *piscis*, a fish; cognate with E. *Fish*.

Fish! (E.) Of imitative origin; beginning with expulsion of breath, and ending in a hiss.

Pismire, an ant. (F. and E.) The old name of the ant; from the strong urinous smell of an anthill. The first syllable is from F. *pisser* (below). β. The second is M. E. *myre*, an ant, prob. a native word. Cf. Du. *mier*, M. Du. *miere*,

E. Fries. *myre*, an ant. Teut. type **miron-*. β. We also find the similar (but unrelated?) forms: Swed. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, Icel. *maurr*, an ant. Also Irish *moirbh*, W. *mör*, pl. *myr*, Russ. *muravei*, Gk. *μύρμηξ*, Pers. *mür*, *mör*, an ant; Corn. *murrian*, ants.

Piss. (F.) F. *pisser*; supposed to be a Romance word, and of imitative origin.

Pistachio, **Pistacho**, the nut of a certain tree. (Span.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) Span. *pistacho*.—L. *pistācium*.—Gk. *πιστάκιον*, a nut of the tree called *πιστάκη*.—Pers. *pista*, the pistachio-nut.

Pistil, in a flower. (L.) Named from the resemblance in shape to the pestle of a mortar.—L. *pistillum*, a small pestle, dimin. of an obsolete form **pistrum*, a pestle.—L. *pistum*, supine of *pinsere*, to pound.—Gk. *πισσεύειν*, Skt. *piśh*, to pound. (✓PIS.) See *Pestle*.

Pistol, a small hand-gun. (F.—Ital.) F. *pistole*.—Ital. *pistola*, 'a dag or pistoll; Florio. We also find M. Ital. *pistolese*, 'a great dagger,' in Florio; and it is agreed that the name was first applied to a dagger, and thence transferred to the pistol, which even in E. was at first called a *dag* (F. *dague*, a dagger). A pistol is to a gun what a dagger is to a sword. β. The Ital. *pistolese* (= Late L. *pistolensis*) means 'belonging to Pistola'; so also Ital. *pistola* is from *Pistola*, now called *Pistoja*, a town in Tuscany, near Florence. The Old Lat. name of the town was *Pistōrium*. See *Scheler*.

pistole, a gold coin of Spain. (F.—Ital.) The name, however, is not Spanish, but French, and the coins were at first called *pistolets*. The name is of jocular origin.—F. *pistolet*, a little pistol, also a pistolet; Cot. Diez explains that the crowns of Spain, being reduced to a smaller size than the French crowns, were called *pistolets*, and the smallest *pistolets* were called *bidets*; cf. F. *bidet*, 'a small pistoll; Cot.—F. *pistole*, a pistol; see above.

Piston. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *piston*, 'a pestell; Cot.; also a piston.—Ital. *pistone*, a piston; *pestone*, a large pestle.—Ital. *pestare*, Late L. *pistāre*, to pound.—L. *pistus*, pp. of *pinsere*, to pound. See *Pistil*.

Pit. (L.) M. E. *pit*, *put*; A. S. *pyt*.—L. *puteus*, a well, pit (Luke xiv. 5). Per-

haps a spring of pure water, from *L. putus*, pure, allied to *pitrus*; see **Pure**. Der. *pit*, vb., to set in competition, from the setting of cocks to fight in a *pit*.

Pitapat. (E.) A reduplication of *pat*, weakened to *pit* in the former instance.

Pitch (1), a black sticky substance. (L.) *M. E. pitch*; older form *pik*; A. S. *pic*. — L. *pic*-, stem of *pix*, pitch. † Gk. *πίσσα* (for **πικ-ya*). Cf. **Pine** (1).

Pitch (2), to throw, fall headlong, fix a camp. (L.) A palatalised form of *pick*, to throw, Cor. i. 1. 204, esp. to throw a *pike* or dart; also to plunge a sharp *peg* into the ground for fixing tents. *M. E. picchen*, pt. t. *pihte* (later *pight*). See **Pike**.

Pitcher. (F. — O. H. G. — L.) *M. E. picher*. — O. F. *picher*, also *pechir*; *M. F. pichier*, 'a pitcher'; a Languedoc word; Cot. — O. H. G. *pechāri* (G. *becher*). — Late L. **biccarium*, for *L. bicārium*, a wine-vessel; prob. from Gk. *βικος*, (the same). See **Beaker**.

Pith. (E.) *M. E. piþe*. A. S. *piþa*, pith. † Du. *pit*, *M. Du. pitte*, Low G. *peddik*.

Pittance, a dole. (F.) *M. E. pitaunce*. — *F. pitance*, 'meat, food, victual of all sorts, bread and drink excepted'; Cot. Cf. Span. *pitansa*; Ital. *pietansa* (which is prob. corrupted by a supposed connexion with *pietà*, pity); also Span. *pitār*, to distribute or dole out allowances. β. Ducange explains Late L. *pictantia* as a pittance, orig. a dole of the value of a *picta*, which was a very small coin issued by the counts of Poitiers (Pictava). γ. But we also find Late L. *pitlantia*, which Thurneysen connects with Ital. *pit-etto*, F. *pet-it*, small, allied to *Piece*.

Pity. (F. — L.) *M. E. pitee*. — O. F. *pite*, *pilet* (12th cent.). — L. *pietātem*, acc. of *pietās*, devoutness. — L. *pius*, devout. Doublet, *piety*. Der. *pite-ous*, for *M. E. pitous*, from O. F. *pitous* < Late L. *pietōsus*, merciful.

Pivot, a pin on which a wheel, &c. turns. (F. — Ital. — L. ?) *F. pivot*. Formed, with dimin. suffix -*ot*, from Ital. *piva*, a pipe. The Ital. *piva* meant (1) a pipe, (2) a tube with fine bore; cf. *pivolo*, a peg. — Late L. *pīpa*, a pipe; allied to L. *pīpāre*, to chirp; see **Pipe**. ¶ So **Diez**, much disputed.

Pixy, a fairy. (Scand.) Also *picksy*; Cornwall *pisky*. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *pyske*, a dwarf, goblin (Rietz).

Placable. (L.) *L. placābilis*, easy to be appeased. — L. *placāre*, to appease.

Placard. (F. — Du.) *F. placard*, *plaquard*, 'a placard, inscription set up; also rough-cast on walls'; Cot. — *F. plaquer*, to rough-cast; also to stick or paste on; Cot. — Du. *plakken*, to glue or fasten up, formerly 'to plaister', Hexham. Prob. of imitative origin (Franck).

Place. (F. — L. — Gk.) *F. place*. — Folk-L. **plattia*; L. *platea*, also *platēa*, a broad way, a courtyard. — Gk. *πλατεία*, a broad way; fem. of *πλάτος*, broad. ¶ A *place* was orig. a courtyard or square, a piazza. Cf. Ital. *piazza* (= *F. place*). See **Plaice**, **Plate**.

Placenta, a substance in the womb. (L.) *L. placenta*, lit. a flat cake. † Gk. *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake; cf. *πλάξ*, a flat surface.

Placid. (F. — L.) *F. placide*, 'calm'; Cot. — L. *placidus*, pleasing, gentle. — L. *placere*, to please. See **Please**.

Plack, a third of a (Scotch) penny. (Du.) From *M. Du. placke*, 'a French sous'; Hexham. Also, 'a spot'. — *M. Du. placken*, 'to plaister'; see **Placard**.

Plagiary. (F. — L.) *F. plagiaire*, one who kidnaps; also 'a book-thief'; Cot. — L. *plagiārius*, a kidnapper. — L. *plagium*, kidnapping; *plagiāre*, to ensnare. — L. *plaga*, a net.

Plague. (F. — L.) *M. E. plage*. — O. F. *plage*, *plague* (F. *plais*). — L. *plāga*, a stroke, blow, injury, disaster. † Gk. *πληγή*, a blow, plague, Rev. xvi. 21, from *πλησσω* (= **πληκ-yeu*), to strike; cf. L. *plangere*, to strike. Brugm. i. § 569.

Plaice, a fish. (F. — L.) O. F. *plaise*, *plais*. — L. *platessa*, a plaice; so called from its flatness. From the base *plat*-, as seen in Gk. *πλάτος*, flat, broad; cf. **Place**.

Plaid. (C. — L.) Gael. (and Irish) *plaid*, a blanket, plaid. Allied to *peal-laid*, a sheep-skin. — Gael. (and Irish) *peall*, a skin. — L. *pellis*, a skin. See **Pell**.

Plain, flat, evident. (F. — L.) *F. plain*. — L. *plānus*, flat.

Plaint, a lament. (F. — L.) *M. E. plainte*. — O. F. *pleinte*. — Late L. *planctus*, for L. *planctus*, lamentation. — L. *planctus*, pp. of *plangere*, to bewail. See **Plague**.

Plaintiff. (F. — L.) *M. E. plaintiff*. — *F. plaintiff*, 'a plaintiff'; Cot. Formed with suffix -*if* (L. -*ivus*), from *planctus*, pp. of *plangere* (above).

PLAUDIT

(with suffix *-er*) from O. F. *plat*, a plate; see *Plateau*.

Plaudit, applause. (L.) Formerly *plaudire* or *plaudity*.—L. *plaudire*, clap your hands; 2 pers. pl. imp. of *plaudere*, to applaud.

Play, a game. (E.) M. E. *play*. A. S. *plega*, a game, sport; also (commonly), a fight, battle. Cf. A. S. *plegian*, to play, clap; *plegian mid handum*, to clap hands. ¶ Not allied to *plight* (Frankk).

Plea, an excuse. (F.—L.) M. E. *plee*, *play*.—A. F. *plee* (Bozon); O. F. *ple*, *plai*, occasional forms of O. F. *plait*, *plaid*, a plea.—Late L. *placitum*, a decree, sentence, &c. (with numerous meanings), orig. a decision, that which has seemed good.—L. *placitum*, neut. of *placitus*, pp. of *placere*, to please. See *Pleas*, *Pleasure*.

Pleach, **Flash**, to intertwine boughs in a hedge. (F.—L.) M. E. *plechen*.—O. F. *plecier*, *plessier*, later *plesser*, 'to plash, plait young branches,' &c.; Cot.—Late L. type **plectiāre*, later *plessāre*, to pleach.—Late L. type **plectia*, later *plessa*, a thicket of woven boughs.—L. *plectere*, to weave; extended from base PLEK, to weave, whence also *placere*, to fold. See *Fly*.

Plead. (F.—L.) M. E. *pleden*.—O. F. *plaidier*, to plead, argue.—O. F. *plaid*, a plea; see *Plea*.

Please. (F.—L.) M. E. *plesen*.—O. F. *pleisir*, *plaisir*, to please (F. *plaire*).—L. *placere*, to please. Allied to *placere*, to appease. Der. *pleasant*, from O. F. *pleasant*, pleasing, pres. pt. of *pleisir*; also *dis-please*.

pleasure. (F.—L.) An E. spelling of F. *plaisir*, pleasure (like E. *leisure* for A. F. *leisir*). This F. sb. is merely the infin. mood used substantively.—L. *placere*; see *Please*.

Pleat, another form of *Plait*.

Plebeian, vulgar. (F.—L.) O. F. *plebeien* (F. *plébien*); formed, with suffix *-en* (L. *-ānus*), from L. *plebeius*, adj., from *plēbēs*, more commonly *plebs*, the people. Cf. Gk. *πληθος*, a multitude.

Pledge, a security, surety. (F.—O. Low G.) M. E. *plegge*, a hostage, security.—O. F. *plege*, a surety (F. *pleige*). [Allied to O. F. *plevir*, M. F. *pleuvir*, to warrant.]—O. Sax. *plegan*, to promise, pledge oneself; cf. O. H. G. *pflegan*, to answer for (G. *pflegen*), A. S. *pleom*, to risk, *pleoh*, risk (Frankk). See *Plight* (1).

PLIGHT

Pleiocene, more recent; **Pleistocene**, most recent. (Gk.) From Gk. *πλείων*, more, or *πλείστος*, most; and *καινός*, recent, new. *Παλειον*, *πλείστος* are comp. and superl. of *πολύς*, much.

Plenary, full. (Late L.—L.) Late L. *plēnarius*, entire.—L. *plēnus*, full. + Gk. *πληρης*, *πλέ-ος*, full; *πλή-μι*, I fill. Allied to *Full*.

plenipotentiary, having full powers. (L.) Coined from L. *plēni-*, for *plēno-*, decl. stem of *plēnus*, full; and *potenti-*, for *potens*; powerful; with suffix *-arius*; see *Potent*.

plenitude, fullness. (F.—L.) O. F. *plenitude*.—L. *plēnitudo*, fullness.—L. *plēni-*, for *plēnus*, full; with suffix *-tudo*.

plenty, abundance. (F.—L.) M. E. *plente*.—O. F. *plente*, *plentet*.—L. *plēnitatem*, acc. of *plēnitās*, fullness.—L. *plēni-*, for *plēnus*, full. Der. *plenteous*, M. E. *plenteus*, often spelt *plentivous*, from O. F. *plentivos*; from O. F. *plentif*, answering to Late L. form *plēnitivus*.

Pleonasm. (L.—Gk.) L. *pleonasmus*.—Gk. *πλεονασμός*, abundance.—Gk. *πλεονέειν*, to abound, lit. to be more.—Gk. *πλέον*, neut. of *πλείων*, *πλείων*, more, comparative of *πολύς*, much, allied to *πλέος*, full. See *Plenary*.

Plethora, excessive fullness, esp. of blood. (L.—Gk.) L. *plēthōra*.—Gk. *πληθώρα*, fullness.—Gk. *πλήθ-ος*, a throng, crowd; allied to *πληρης*, full. See *Plenary*.

Pleurisy, inflammation of the *pleura*, or membrane which covers the lungs. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pleurésie*.—L. *pleuritis*; also *pleuritidis*.—Gk. *πλευρίς*, pleurisy.—Gk. *πλευρά*, a rib, side, *pleura*. Der. *pleuritic*, from *πλευρίτις*; *pleuro-pneumonia*, inflammation of *pleura* and *lungs*, from *πνεύμων*, a lung; see *Pneumatio*.

Pliable, flexible. See *Fly*.

pliant. (F.—L.) F. *pliant*, pres. pt. of *plier*, to bend; see *Fly*.

Plight (1), pledge; hence, as vb., to pledge. (E.) M. E. *plight*, danger, also engagement, pledge. A. S. *plihht*, risk, danger. Formed, with suffix *-t* (Idg. *-ti-*), from the strong vb. *pleom*, (**pleh-an*), pt. t. *pleah*, to risk; cf. *pleoh*, danger. + M. Du. *plicht*, duty, debt, use; *plegen*, to be accustomed; G. *pflicht*, duty, from O. H. G. *pflegan* (G. *pflegen*), to promise or engage to do. Teut. root, **pleh-*.

PLIGHT

Der. *plight*, vb., A. S. *plihtan*, weak vb., from *pliht*, sb.

Plight (2), to fold; as sb., a fold, also state, condition. (F.—L.) Misspelt. In all these senses, the sb. was formerly M. E. *plite*. = O. F. *plite*, fem. (given as *plyte* in Godefroy, *pliste*, *plyte* in Roquefort), state, condition. = L. *plicata*, fem. of *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, to fold. It is the fem. of *plait*; see **Plait** and **Fly**.

Plinth, the lowest part of the base of a column. (F.—L.—Gk.; or L.—Gk.) F. *plinthe*. = L. *plinthus*. = Gk. *πλινθος*, a brick, plinth. Perhaps allied to **Flint**.

Plod. (E.) Orig. to splash through water or mud; hence, to trudge on laboriously, toil onward. From M. E. *plod*, a puddle. Cf. Irish *plait*, *plodan*, a pool; *plodach*, a puddle, whence *plod-anachd*, paddling in water; Gael. *plod*, *plodan*, a pool. Also E. Fries. *pludern*, to splash about in water; Dan. dial. *pludder*, Dan. *pladder*, mud. Of imitative origin; cf. **Flash** (1).

Plot (1), a conspiracy. (F.) Short for *complot*(?); for the loss of *com-*, cf. *fence for defence*, *sport for disport*. = F. *complot*, 'a complot, conspiracy'; Cot. Of unknown origin; Körting, § 2053. β. Or, more likely, short for *plotform*, variant of *platform*, a map or plan; see **platform**. For *plotform*, see Gascoigne, *Art of Venerie*, 40; and cf. *plat*, a map (Mirror for Magistrates).

Plot (2), a small piece of ground. (E.) M. E. *plotte*. [Cf. *plat*, 2 Kings ix. 26.] A. S. *plot*, a plot of ground; Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, iii. 286. Note Dan. *plet*, as in *græsplet*, a grass-plot.

Plough. (E.) M. E. *plouh*, *plow*; also A. S. *plōh*, in the sense 'plot of land.' E. Fries. *plög*. + Du. *ploeg*; Icel. *plögr*, a plough; Swed. *plog*, Dan. *plow*; also O. Fries. *ploch*, G. *pfug*. [Lithuan. *plugas*, Russ. *plug* are borrowed from Teutonic.]

Flover, a bird. (F.—L.) M. E. *plouer*. = O. F. *pluvier*, later *pluvier*. Formed from L. **pluvārius*, equivalent to L. *pluvialis*, rainy. = L. *pluvia*, rain; see **Pluvial**. These birds were said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; whence also the G. name *regenschneifer* (rain-piper).

Pluck, to snatch. (E.) M. E. *plukken*. A. S. *pluccian*, Matt. xii. 1. + Du. *plukken*, Icel. *plökka*, *plukka* (perhaps borrowed), Dan. *plukke*, Swed. *plocka*, G. *pfücken*.

¶ Some think it not a Teut. word; but

PLUMP

borrowed from Late L. *piluccāre*, whence Ital. *piluccare*, to pluck out hair; from L. *pilus*, a hair; see **Pile** (3). **Der.** *pluck*, sb., a butcher's term for the heart, liver, and lights of an animal, whence mod. E. *pluck*, courage, *plucky*, adj.

Plug. (Du.) M. Du. *plugge*, Du. *plug*, a peg, bung. Cf. Low G. *plugge*, Swed. *plugg*, G. *pflock*, a peg, plug.

Plum. (L.—Gk.) A. S. *plūme*, a plum; formed (by change of *r* to *l*) from L. *prunum*, a plum. See **Prune**.

Plumage. (F.—L.) F. *plumage*, 'feathers'; Cot. = F. *plume*. = L. *plūma*, a feather; see **Plume**.

Plumb, a lead on a string, as a plummet. (F.—L.) Formerly *plomb*; M. E. *plom*. = F. *plomb*, 'lead, a plummet'; Cot. = L. *plumbum*, lead. Cf. Gk. *μόλυβος*, *μόλυβδος*, lead. **Der.** *plumb*, vb., to sound a depth; *plumb-er*, sb., F. *plombier*.

plumbago, blacklead. (L.) L. *plumbago*, a kind of leaden ore. = L. *plumbum*, lead (above).

Plume. (F.—L.) F. *plume*. = L. *plūma*, a small feather, down. Allied to E. *fly*, vb. See **Fly**. Brugm. i. § 681.

Plummet. (F.—L.) M. E. *plommet*. = O. F. *plommet*; M. F. *plombet*; dimin. of *plomb*, lead; see **Plumb** (above).

Plump (1), full, round, fleshy. (E. or O. Low G.) M. E. *plomp*, rude, clownish; also *plump*, sb., a cluster or clump. The word seems to be E., especially if the prov. E. *plim*, to swell out, is an allied verb. Cf. *plump*, to swell (Nares). + M. Du. *plomp*, clownish, dull (a metaphorical use, from the notion of thickness); E. Fries. and Low G. *plump*, bulky, thick; Swed. Dan. G. *plump*, clumsy, blunt, coarse. See **Plump** (3). **Der.** *plump-er*, a kind of vote (to swell out a candidate's chances against all the rest).

Plump (2), straight downward. (F.—L.) Formerly *plum*, *plumb*; Milton, P. L. ii. 933. = F. *à plomb*, downright (cf. Ital. *cadere a piombo*, to fall plump, lit. like lead). = F. *plomb*, lead. = L. *plumbum*, lead. See below, and see **Plunge**.

Plump (3), vb., to fall heavily down. (E. ?). Of imitative origin. Cf. E. Fries. *plumpsen*, to fall heavily, *plempsen*, to plunge into water; so also Du. *plompfen*, G. *plumpfen*, Swed. *plumpa*, to fall heavily. Under the influence of this word the form *plumb*, 'straight downward,' has become *plump*. See above.

PLUNDER

Plunder, to pillage. (G.) G. *plündern*, to steal trash, to pillage; from *plunder*, sb., trumpery, trash, baggage, lumber; orig. of Low G. origin; cf. M. Du. *plunderen*, *plonderen*, to pillage, connected with Low G. *plunnen*, *plunden*, E. Fries. *plünde*, *plünne*, rags, worthless household stuff. Hence to *plunder* is to strip a house even of its least valuable contents.

Plunge. (F.-L.) F. *plonger*, 'to plunge, dive'; Cot. Formed from a Late L. **plumbicare*, not found, but verified by Picard *plongier*, to plunge; see Diez, s. v. *piombare*. A frequentative form from L. *plumbum*, lead; cf. Ital. *piombare*, to throw, hurl, fall heavily like lead, from *piombo*, lead. See *Plump* (2).

Pluperfect. (L.) Englished from L. *plusquamperfectum*, by giving to *plus* the F. pronunciation, and dropping *quam*. The lit. sense is 'more than perfect,' applied to a tense. = L. *plūs*, more; *quam*, than; *perfectum*, perfect. See *Perfect*.

Plural. (F.-L.) M. E. *plural*. = O. F. *plurel* (F. *pluriel*). = L. *plūralis*, plural, expressive of more than one. = L. *plūr*, stem of *plūs*, more. Allied to Gk. *πλείων*, more, *πλείς*, full; and to *Plenary*. Brugm. ii. § 135.

Plurisy, superabundance. (L.; mis-formed.) Shak. uses *plurisy* to express plethora; so also Massinger and Ford. Formed from L. *plūri*, from *plūs*, more, by an extraordinary (prob. a jocular) confusion with *pleurisy*.

Plush. (F.-L.) F. *peluche*, 'shag, plush'; Cot. (Cf. Span. *pelusa*, nap, Ital. *peluzzo*, soft down.) From the fem. of a Late L. form **piluceus*, hairy, not found. = L. *pilus*, hair. See *Perruque*, *Pile* (3).

Pluvial, rainy. (F.-L.) F. *pluvial*. = L. *pluviālis*, rainy. = L. *pluvia*, rain. = L. *plu-ū*, it rains. Cf. Skt. *plu-*, to swim. From Idg. **plu*, weak grade of *√PLEU*, to swim; cf. Gk. *πλέω*, to swim.

Fly. (F.-L.) M. E. *plien*, to bend, to mould as wax (hence, to toil at). = F. *plier*, 'to fould, plait, ply, bend'; Cot. = L. *pli-care*, to fold. + Gk. *πλέω*, Russ. *pleste*, G. *flechten*, to weave, plait. (*√PLEK*). Der. *pli-ant*, bending, from F. *pliant*, pres. pt. of *plier*; *pli-ers* or *ply-ers*, pincers for bending wire; *pli-able* (F. *pliable*).

Pneumatic. (Gk.) Gk. *πνευματικός*, relating to wind or air. = Gk. *πνεῦμα* (stem *πνευμα-*), wind, air. = Gk. *πνέω* (for *πνέφ-ειν*), to blow. Allied to *Neese*.

POET

Pneumonia. (Gk.) Gk. *πνευμονία*, disease of the lungs. = Gk. *πνευμον-*, stem of *πνεύμων*, for *πλεύμων*, a lung, by a false connexion with *πνέειν*, to breathe (above). The Gk. *πλεύμων* is allied to L. *pulmo*, a lung; Lith. *plauczei*, pl. the lungs.

Poach (1), to dress eggs. (F.-O. Low G.?) Formerly *poch*. = F. *pocher*; Cot. gives 'auf *poché*, a potched (poached) egg.' The orig. sense was prob. 'a pouched' egg, i. e. an egg so dressed as to preserve it in the form of a pocket. = F. *poché*, a pocket; see *Pouch*. See Scheler's explanation.

Poach (2), to intrude into preserves. (F.-L.) M. F. *pocher*; Cot. explains *pocher le labour d'autrui* by 'to poch into, or incroach upon, another man's imploiment, practise, or trade.' The old sense was 'to thrust or dig out with the fingers,' Cot. (if this be the same word); or rather, to put the thumb into. Cf. prov. E. *poach*, to tread into holes; Picard *pocher*, 'tâter un fruit avec le ponce,' *peucher*, 'presser avec le ponce'; Corblet. Perhaps from L. *pollicem*, acc. of *pollex*, the thumb; cf. O. F. *pochier*, *poucier*, the thumb (from the adj. *pollicāris*).

Pock (1), a pustule. (E.) *Small pox* = small *pocks*, where *pocks* is pl. of *pock*. M. E. *pokke*, a pock, pl. *pokkes*. A. S. *poc*, a pustule. + E. Fries. *pok*, *pokke*; Du. *pok*, G. *pocke*, a pock. Cf. Gael. *pucaid*, a pimple, Irish *pucoid*, a pustule, *pucadh*, a swelling up, Gael. *poc*, to become like a bag (from E.).

Pocket, a small pouch. (F.-Scand.) M. E. *poket*. = Norman dial. **poquette*, dimin. of O. Norman *poque* (see Norman dial. *pouque*, Métivier), the same as F. *poché*, a pocket, pouch. = Icel. *pokt*, a bag; cf. M. Du. *poke*, a bag (Hexham). See *Poke* (1).

Pod, a husk. (E.) Of doubtful origin. Cf. M. Du. *puden*, 'huskes,' Hexham; Westphal. *puddet*, a lump, a pudding; Low G. *puddig*, thick; prov. E. *poddy*, fat and round; *puddle*, short and fat. See *Pudding* and *Pout*.

Poem. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. F. *poème*, Cot. = L. *poëma*. = Gk. *ποίημα*, a work, composition, poem. = Gk. *ποιεῖν*, to make.

Poesy. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *poesie*. = M. F. *poësie*. = L. *poësin*, acc. of *poësis*, poetry. = Gk. *ποίησις*, a composition, poem. = Gk. *ποιεῖν*, to make.

Poet. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *poëte*. = L.

PLIGHT

Der. *plight*, vb., A. S. *plihlan*, weak vb., from *plih*, sb.

Plight (2), to fold; as sb., a fold, also state, condition. (F.—L.) Misspelt. In all these senses, the sb. was formerly M. E. *plite*. — O. F. *plite*, fem. (given as *plyte* in Godefroy, *pliste*, *plyte* in Roquefort), state, condition. — L. *plicata*, fem. of *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, to fold. It is the f. of *plait*; see *Plait* and *Ply*.

Plinth, the lowest part of the column. (F.—L.—Gk.; or *plinthe*. — L. *plinthus*. — C. brick, plinth. Perhaps all

Plod. (E.) Orig. to water or mud; her laboriously, toil *plod*, a puddle. *plod*, a puddle. *plodach*, paddling. *plodan*, a pool splash about. Dan. *plad*. cf. *Plas*.

Plot

complete for d 'a' kne m' p' j

Plot (2), to thrust, push. (E.) M. E. *poke* (2), a blow, Irish *poc*, a blow, Gael. *puc*, to poke, Corn. *poc*, a shove, Fries. *pokern*, to kick, Du. *poken*; to keep on poking about; frequent, to keep on poking about; Pomeran. *pok-en*; G. *pochen*. From Teut. base **puk*; of imitative origin. Der.

Pole (1), a large stake. (L.) M. E. *pole*, formed (by usual change of *a* to *o*) from A. S. *pāl*, a pale, pole. — L. *pālus*, a stake; see *Pale* (1).

Pole (2), a pivot, end of earth's axis. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *pol*. — L. *polum*, acc. of *polaris*. — Gk. *pólos*, a pivot, hinge. — Gk. *polus*, to be in motion; allied to Russ. *poloso*, a wheel. (QEL.) Brugm. i. § 6:2.

Pole-ax, a kind of ax. (L. and E.) From *pole* and *ax*. Cf. Westphal. *pāl-exe*, from *pāl*, a pole. The Low G. *pollexe*, as if from *polle*, the poll, is also spelt *hollexe*, and rather represents the obs. E. *bole-ax*, Icel. *boláxi*, from the *bole* of a tree.

Polecat, a kind of weasel. (Hybrid.) M. E. *polcat*, where *cat* is the ordinary word; also *pulcat*. From F. *poule*, a

PLUMP

borrowed from Lat. *plumbeus*, says capons; see Ital. *pluccare*, + *plius*, a hair sb., a but and lir'.

Plump, warlike. (Gk.) From warlike. — Gk. *πόλεμος*, warlike.

Police (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *police*, orig. government. — L. *politia*. — Gk. *πολι-ty*, polity, government. — Gk. *πολίτης*, citizen. — Gk. *πόλις*, a state, city. Related to *πολύς*, much; cf. Skt. *purī*, a town. Der. *police-y*, O. F. *policie* < L. *politia*; *polit-ic*, from Gk. *πολιτικός*, adj. Der. *acro-polis*, *metro-polis*, *cosmo-polite*.

Policy, a warrant for money in the funds, a contract of insurance. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) Confused with *polity*, from *police*, with which it has nothing to do. — F. *police* (Hamilton; cf. M. Ital. *poliza*, a schedule, Florio). — Late L. *politicum*, *polecticum*, corruptions of *polyptichum*, a register (a common word; Ducange). — Gk. *πολύπτυχον*, a piece of writing in many folds, hence a long register; orig. neut. of *πολύπτυχος*, having many folds. — Gk. *πολύ*, much; *πτυχο-*, crude form of *πτύξ*, a fold, leaf, layer, connected with *πτύσσειν*, to fold up. (Supp. to Diez.) β. Better thus: the Port. form *apólice*, M. Span. *pólice*, M. Ital. *póliza*, *pólisa*, prob. represent Late L. *apólitissa*, *apódixa*, 'cautio de sumpta pecunia'; Duc. Cf. Port. *apodixe*, a plain proof. — Late Gk. *ἀπόδειξις*, a shewing forth, a proof. — Gk. *ἀποδείκνυμι*, I point out. — Gk. *ἀπό*, from, forth; *δείκνυμι*, I shew. (Körting, § 6258.)

Polish, to make smooth. (F.—L.) F. *poliss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *polir*. — L. *polire*, to make smooth.

polite. (L.) L. *politus*, polished; pp. of *polire*, to make smooth (above).

Politic; see *Police*.

Polka, a dance. (Polish.) Said to have been first danced by a Bohemian peasant-girl in 1831, and to have been named *polka* at Prague in 1835. — Pol. *Polka*, a Polish woman. Another dance is called the *Polonaise*, with the same literal sense; another the *Cracovienne*, lit. a woman of Cracow; another the *Mazurka*, q. v.

Poll, the head, esp. the back part (O. Low G.) Hence it means also a register of heads or persons, a voting-place, &c. M. E. *pol*, a poll; *pol bi pol*, head by head, separately. — Low G. *polle*; M. Du. *polle*,

POLLEN

pol, 'head or pate,' Hexham; Swed. *pull*, Dan. *puld* (for *pull*). Cf. *E. pol*, round, full, fleshy. Der. *poll*, off the hair of the head. Also 'a tree that is *poll*ed, leaving a stubby head; also, formerly, a

(L.) *L. pollen*, *pollis*, fine fl. *πάλη*, fine meal.

Pollack, a fish. (E.) Prob. *poll*; cf. *E. pollard*, which is a name of the chub. See *pollard*, under *poll*. Hence Irish *pollóg*, a pollock; Gael. *pollag*, a whitening. (Doubtful.)

Pollute. (L.) *L. pollutus*, pp. of *polluere*, to defile. Orig. to wash over, as a flooded river. — *L. pol-*, allied to O. Lat. *por-*, towards; *luere*, to wash; see *Lave*.

Polo, a game. (Balti.) 'It comes from Balti; *polo* being properly, in the language of that region, the ball used in the game; Yule. Balti is in the high valley of the Indus.

Polony, a Bologna sausage. (Ital.) Ital. *Bologna*, where they were made (Evelyn).

Poltroon, a dastard, lazy fellow. (F. — Ital. — L.) *F. poltron*, a sluggard; Cot. — Ital. *poltrone*, a varlet, coward, sluggard; cf. *poltrare*, to lie in bed. — Ital. *poltro*, a bed, couch; orig. 'a colt,' also 'a varlet,' Florio. Cf. *F. poutre*, a beam, *M. F. poutre*, 'a filly,' Cot. — Late *L. pullitrum*, acc. of *pullitrus*, a colt; Duc. — *L. pullus*, a colt, foal. See **Foal**. For change of sense, cf. *Pulley*, *Chevron*.

Poly, many. (L. — Gk.) *L. poly-* = Gk. *πολύ-*, decl. stem of *πολύς*, much. + Skt. *puru-*, much. Allied to **Full**.

polyanthus, a flower. (L. — Gk.) *L. polyanthus* = Gk. *πολύανθος*, many-flowered. — Gk. *πολύ-*, many; *άνθος*, flower.

polygamy. (F. — L. — Gk.) *F. polygamie*. — *L. polygamia*. — Gk. *πολυγαμία*, a marrying of many wives. — Gk. *πολύ-*, much; *-γαμία*, from *γάμος*, marriage.

polyglot, speaking many languages. (Gk.) Attic Gk. *πολύγλωττος*. — Gk. *πολύ-*, much, many; *γλῶττα* = *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language; see **Gloss**.

polygon, a many-sided plane figure. (L. — Gk.) *L. polygōnum*. — Gk. *πολύγωνον*, neut. of *πολύγωνος*, having many angles. — Gk. *πολύ-*, many; *γωνία*, an angle, from *γωνν*, a knee.

polyhedron, a many-sided solid

PONDER

figure. (Gk.) Gk. *πολύ-*, many; *-εδρον*, for *ἔδρα*, a base, from the base *ἔδ-*, to sit; see **Sit**.

polynomial. (Gk. and L.) Coined to go with *bi-nomial*. — Gk. *πολύ-*, many; *L. nōmen*, a name, term.

Polypus, Polyp, an aquatic animal of the radiate type. (L. — Gk.) *L. polypus*. — Gk. *πολύπους*, many-footed. — Gk. *πολύ-*, many; *πούς*, a foot. Cf. *F. polype*, Ital. and Span. *polipo*, *L. polypus* (gen. *polypī*); all false forms, due to treating the Lat. ending *-pus* as if it were *-p-us*.

polysyllable. (Gk.) From *poly-* and *syllable*. Cf. Gk. *πολυσύλλαβος*, adj.

polytheism. (Gk.) From *poly-* and *theism*.

Pomade, Pommade. (F. — Ital. — L.) *F. pommade*, pomatum; so called because orig. made with apples. — Ital. *pomada*, *pomata*, 'a pomado to supple one's lips, lip salve,' Florio. — Ital. *pomo*, an apple. — *L. pōmum*, an apple, fruit.

Pomander, a globe-shaped box for holding ointments or perfumes. (F. — L. and Arab.) Spelt *pomander* (1518); *pomaunder* (Skelton). Cf. *M. F. pomaundier*, 'a poma-ander;' Palsgrave (prob. from E.); and note *M. Span. poma*, a pomander (Minsheu), which is a fem. form, from *pomo*, an apple. β. The suffix *-ander* is for *ambre*, amber. We find 'pōmum ambre for the pestelence'; MS. Harl. 2378, p. 324, in Medical Works of the 14th cent., ed. Henslow, p. 122. Cf. O. F. *pomme d'ambre* (Rom. Rose, 21008). — *L. pōmum*, an apple; and see **Amber**.

Pomegranate. (F. — L.) O. F. *pome grenate* (also turned into *pome de grenate* by confusion of the sense); the same as Ital. *pomo granato*. — *L. pōmum*, an apple; *grānātum*, full of seeds, from *grānum*, a grain, seed; see **Grain**.

pommel, a knob. (F. — L.) *M. E. pommel*, a boss. — O. F. *pomel* (later *pommeau*), a pommel; lit. 'small apple.' Dimin. from *L. pōmum*, an apple.

Pomp. (F. — L. — Gk.) *F. pompe*. — *L. pompa*. — Gk. *πομπή*, a sending, escorting, solemn procession. — Gk. *πέμτειν*, to send.

Pond. (E.) *M. E. pond*, variant of *ponn*, an enclosure; it means a pool formed by damming up water; see **Pound** (2). Cf. Irish *pont*, (1) a pound, (2) a pond.

Ponder, to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) *L. ponderāre*, to weigh. — *L.*

POIGNANT

poita. — Gk. ποιητής, a maker. — Gk. ποιή-ν, to make; with suffix -της of the agent.

Poignant. (F.—L.) F. *poignant*, stinging, pres. part. of *poindre*, to prick. — L. *pungere*, to prick.

point. (F.—L.) M. E. *point*. — O. F. *point*, *point*, a point, prick. — L. *punctum*; orig. neut. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

Poise, Peise, to balance, weigh. (F.—L.) M. E. *poisen*, *peisen*. — O. F. *poiser*, later *peser*, to weigh; A. F. *peiser*. — L. *pensare*, to weigh. Allied to O. F. *pois*, A. F. *peis*, a weight (now misspelt *poids*, from a notion of its being derived from L. *pondus*, which is not the case). — Late L. *pensum*, *pensa*, a portion, weight; L. *pensum*, a portion weighed out to spinners, a task. — L. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh. See **Pendant**.

Poison. (F.—L.) F. *poison*, poison. — L. *poisonem*, acc. of *poïo*, a draught, esp. a poisonous draught; see **Potion**.

Poitrel, Peitrel, armour for a horse's breast. (F.—L.) M. F. *poitral*, Cot.; A. F. *poitral*. — L. *pectoralis*, neut. of *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast. See **Pectoral**.

Poke (1), a bag, pouch. (Scand.) M. E. *poke*. [Cf. A. S. **poca*, *pocca*, *pohha*, *pohcha*, *poha*, a bag.] — Icel. *poki*; M. Du. *poke*, a bag.

Poke (2), to thrust, push. (E.) M. E. *poken*, *pukken* (whence Irish *poc*, a blow, kick, Corn. *poc*, a shove, Gael. *puc*, to push). — Du. *poken*; E. Fries. *pokern*, frequent., to keep on poking about; Pomeran. *pök-en*; G. *pochen*. From Teut. base **puk*; of imitative origin. Der. *pok-er*.

Pole (1), a large stake. (L.) M. E. *pole*, formed (by usual change of *ā* to *ō*) from A. S. *pāl*, a pale, pole. — L. *pālus*, a stake; see **Pale** (1).

Pole (2), a pivot, end of earth's axis. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *pol*. — L. *polum*, acc. of *polus*. — Gk. πόλος, a pivot, hinge. — Gk. τέλει, to be in motion; allied to Russ. *koleso*, a wheel. (✓QEL.) Brugm. i § 6:2.

Pole-ax, a kind of ax. (L. and E.) From *pole* and *ax*. Cf. Westphal. *pāl-exe*, from *pāl*, a pole. The Low G. *pollexe*, as if from *polle*, the poll, is also spelt *bollexe*, and rather represents the obs. E. *bole-ax*, Icel. *bolæxi*, from the *bole* of a tree.

Polecat, a kind of weasel. (Hybrid.) M. E. *polcat*, where *cat* is the ordinary word; also *pulkat*. From F. *poule*, a

POLL

hen, because the *pole-cat* slays capons; see Chaucer, C. T. 12789. Cf. the pronunciation of *poul-try*, from A. F. *poletrie*; and see **Catchpoll**.

Polemical, warlike. (Gk.) From Gk. πολεμικός, warlike. — Gk. πόλεμος, war.

Police. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *police*, orig. civil government. — L. *politia*. — Gk. πολιτεία, polity, government. — Gk. πόλις, a citizen. — Gk. πόλις, a state, city. Related to πολύς, much; cf. Skt. *purī*, a town. Der. *polic-y*, O. F. *policie* < L. *politia*; *polit-ic*, from Gk. πολιτικός, adj. Der. *acro-polis*, *metro-polis*, *cosmo-polite*.

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Polish, to make smooth. (F.—L.) F. *poliss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *polir*. — L. *polire*, to make smooth.

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Politic; see **Polioce**.

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POLLEN

pol, *bol*, 'head or pate,' Hexham; Swed. dial. *pull*, Dan. *puld* (for *pull*). Cf. E. Fries. *pol*, round, full, fleshy. Der. *poll*, to cut off the hair of the head. Also *poll-ard*, a tree that is *poll*ed, leaving a large knobby head; also, formerly, a *clipped* coin.

Pollen. (L.) L. *pollen*, *pollis*, fine flour. Cf. Gk. *πάλη*, fine meal.

Pollock, Pollack, a fish. (E.) Prob. from E. *poll*; cf. E. *pollard*, which is a name of the chub. See *pollard*, under Poll. Hence Irish *pullog*, a pollock; Gael. *pollag*, a whitening. (Doubtful.)

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Poly-, many. (L.—Gk.) L. *poly-*—Gk. *πολύ-*, decl. stem of *πολύς*, much. + Skt. *pru-*, much. Allied to *Full*.

polyanthus, a flower. (L.—Gk.) L. *polyanthus*—Gk. *πολύανθος*, many-flowered.—Gk. *πολύ-*, many; *άνθος*, flower.

polygamy. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *polygamie*—L. *polygamia*—Gk. *πολυγαμία*, a marrying of many wives.—Gk. *πολύ-*, much; *-γαμία*, from *γάμος*, marriage.

polyglot, speaking many languages. (Gk.) Attic Gk. *πολύγλωττος*—Gk. *πολύ-*, much, many; *γλῶττα* = *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language; see *Gloss*.

polygon, a many-sided plane figure. (L.—Gk.) L. *polygonum*—Gk. *πολύγωνον*, neut. of *πολύγωνος*, having many angles.—Gk. *πολύ-*, many; *γωνία*, an angle, from *γόνυ*, a knee.

polyhedron, a many-sided solid

PONDER

figure. (Gk.) Gk. *πολύ-*, many; *-εδρον*, for *ἔδρα*, a base, from the base *ἐδ-*, to sit; see *Sit*.

polynomial. (Gk. and L.) Coined to go with *bi-nomial*.—Gk. *πολύ-*, many; L. *nōmen*, a name, term.

Polypus, Polyp, an aquatic animal of the radiate type. (L.—Gk.) L. *polypus*—Gk. *πολύπους*, many-footed.—Gk. *πολύ-*, many; *πούς*, a foot. ¶ Cf. F. *polype*, Ital. and Span. *polipo*, L. *polypus* (gen. *polypti*); all false forms, due to treating the Lat. ending *-pus* as if it were *-p-us*.

polysyllable. (Gk.) From *poly-* and *syllable*. Cf. Gk. *πολυσύλλαβος*, adj.

polytheism. (Gk.) From *poly-* and *theism*.

Pomade, Pommade. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *pommade*, pomatum; so called because orig. made with apples.—Ital. *pomada*, *pomata*, 'a pomado to supple one's lips, lip salve,' Florio.—Ital. *pomo*, an apple.—L. *pōmum*, an apple, fruit.

Pomander, a globe-shaped box for holding ointments or perfumes. (F.—L. and Arab.) Spelt *pomander* (1518); *pomaunder* (Skelton). Cf. M. F. *pomendier*, 'a poma-ander; Palsgrave (prob. from E.); and note M. Span. *poma*, a pomander (Minsheu), which is a fem. form, from *pomo*, an apple. β. The suffix *-ander* is for *ambre*, amber. We find '*pomum ambre* for the pestelence'; MS. Harl. 2378. p. 324, in Medical Works of the 14th cent., ed. Henslow, p. 122. Cf. O. F. *pomme d'ambre* (Rom. Rose, 21008).—L. *pōmum*, an apple; and see *Amber*.

Pomegranate. (F.—L.) O. F. *pome grenate* (also turned into *pome de grenate* by confusion of the sense); the same as Ital. *pomo granato*.—L. *pōmum*, an apple; *grānātum*, full of seeds, from *grānum*, a grain, seed; see *Grain*.

pommel, a knob. (F.—L.) M. E. *pomel*, a boss.—O. F. *pomel* (later *pommeau*), a pommel; lit. 'small apple.' Dimin. from L. *pōmum*, an apple.

Pomp. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *pompe*.—L. *pompā*—Gk. *πομπή*, a sending, escorting, solemn procession.—Gk. *πέμπειν*, to send.

Pond. (E.) M. E. *pond*, variant of *pound*, an enclosure; it means a pool formed by damming up water; see *Pound* (2). Cf. Irish *pont*, (1) a pound, (2) a pond.

Ponder, to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) L. *ponderāre*, to weigh.—L.

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ponder-, for **pondes-*, stem of *pondus*, a weight. — *L. pendere*, to weigh. See **Pendant**.

Ponent, western. (F. — L.) M.F. *ponent*, 'the west'; Cot. — *L. pōnent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pōnere*, to lay, hence to set (as the sun). See **Position**.

Poniard. (F. — L.; with G. suffix.) F. *poignard*, a dagger. — F. *poing* (O.F. *poign*), the fist; with suffix *-ard* < G. *hart* (lit. hard). [So also Ital. *pugnale*, a poniard, from *pugno*, fist; Span. *puñal*, a poniard, from *puño*, fist, handful, hilt.] — *L. pugnus*, fist. See **Pugnacious**.

Pontiff. (F. — L.) M.F. *pontif*; F. *pontife*. — *L. pontifex*, a Roman high-priest; lit. 'a path-maker' or 'road-maker,' but the reason for the name is not known. — *L. ponti-*, representing *pons*, a path, a bridge; *facere*, to make. Cf. Gk. *πόντος*, sea. Brugm. i. § 140.

Pontoon. (F. — L. — C.) F. *ponton*, a lighter, bridge of boats, 'a wherry'; Cot. — *L. pontōnem*, acc. of *ponto*, a boat, bridge of boats. The word is of Celt. origin; see **Punt**.

Pony. (F. — L.) Cf. Gael. *ponaidh*, a little horse, a pony; vulgar Irish *poni*, both borrowed from English. Lowl. Sc. *ponney*. — O.F. *poulenet*, a little colt (Godefroy); dimin. of *poulain*, a colt, foal. — Late L. acc. *pullanum*, a young horse. — *L. pull-us*, a foal; cognate with E. **Foal**.

Poodle, a dog. (G.) G. *pudel*, a poodle; Low G. *pudel*, *pudel-hund*, allied to Low G. *pudeln*, to waddle, used of fat persons and short-legged animals. Cf. Low G. *pudel-dikk*, unsteady on the feet, *puddig*, thick. Allied to **Pudding**.

Pooh. (F.) M.F. *pouac*, 'faugh,' Cot. Cf. Icel. *pú*, pooh. Of imitative origin.

Pool (1), a small body of water. (E.) M.E. *pol*, *pool*. A.S. *pōl*; [Irish *poll*, *pull*, a hole, pit; Gael. *poll*, a hole, pit, bog, pool; W. *pull*, Corn. *pol*, Manx *poyl*, Bret. *poull*, a pool] + Du. *poel*, G. *pfuhl*, O.H.G. *pfuol*. Teut. type **pōloz*; cf. Lith. *balà*, a swamp. (The Celtic forms are borrowed.)

Pool (2), receptacle for the stakes at cards. (F. — L.) F. *poule*, (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at various games; the stakes being the eggs to be got from the hen. — Late L. *pulla*, a hen; fem. of *L. pullus*, a young animal; see **Foal**.

Poop. (F. — L.; or F. — Ital. — L.) F. *poupe*, *pouppé*. — *L. puppim*, acc. of *puppi*;

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hinder part of a ship. ¶ Or F. *poupe* is from Ital. *poppa*, poop; Hatzfeld.

Poor. (F. — L.) From M.E. *poure* (= *povre*), poor. — O.F. *povre*, poor. — *L. pauperem*, acc. of *pauper*; see **Fauper**.

Pop. (E.) 'To *poppe*, coniectare;' Levins. Of imitative origin; allied to M.E. *poupen*, to blow a horn; also to **Puff**.

Pope, the father of a church, bishop of Rome. (L. — Gk.) M.E. *pope*; A.S. *pāpa*, pope, with the usual change from *ā* to *o*. — *L. pāpa*, pope, father; see **Papal**.

Popinjay, orig. a parrot. (F. — Bavarian and L.; with modified suffix.) M.E. *popingay*, also spelt *papeiay* (= *papejay*). The *n* is inserted as in *pas-se-n-ger*, *messe-n-ger*. — F. *papegai*, 'a parrot or popinjay;' Cot. Cf. Span. *papagayo*, Port. *papagaio*, a parrot; (whence Arab. *babaghā*, a parrot, β. But there is also O.F. *papegau*, a parrot (13th cent.), Ital. *papagallo*, a parrot, lit. 'a talking cock;' and this is the older form. [The change was due to the substitution of *jay* (F. *gai*, *geai*) for 'cock,' because the jay seemed to come nearer than a cock to the nature of a parrot.] Cf. Bavarian *pappel*, a parrot, from *pappeln*, to chatter (= E. *babble*). A similar name is Lowl. Sc. *bubblyjock* (i.e. babble-jack), a turkey-cock.

Poplar, a tree. (F. — L.) O.F. *poplier*; F. *peuplier*. Formed with suffix *-ier* (= *L. -ārius*) from O.F. **pople*, later *peuple*, a poplar. — *L. populum*, acc. of *pōpulus*, a poplar.

Poplin. (F.) F. *popeline*, a fabric; at first called *papeline*, A.D. 1667 (Littre). [Therefore not from *Poppeling* or *Popperingen*, near Ypres, in W. Flanders; as in N. and Q. 6 S. vi. 305.]

Poppy. (L.) A.S. *popig*, also *popag*; from *L. papāuer*, a poppy (with change of suffix).

Populace. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *populace*. — Ital. *popolazzo*, *popolaccio*, 'the grosse, vile, common people;' Florio. — Ital. *popolo*, people. — *L. acc. populum*. ¶ The suffix *-accio* is depreciatory.

popular. (F. — L.) F. *populaire*. — *L. populāris*, adj., from *populus*, the people.

Porcelain. (F. — Ital. — L.) Named from the resemblance of its polished surface to that of the univalve shell with the same name. — F. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*, 'the purple-fish, the Venus-shell;' Cot. — Ital. *porcellana*, 'the purple-fish, a kind of fine

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earth, whereof they make . . . *porcellan* dishes.' Florio. β. The shell is named from the curved shape of its upper surface, like a pig's back. — Ital. *porcella*, a pig, dimin. of *porco*, a hog, pig. — L. *porcum*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig. See **Pork**.

Porch. (F. — L.) F. *porche*. — L. *porticum*, acc. of *porticus*, a gallery, porch; formed, with suffix *-icus*, from L. *port-a*, a door; see **Port** (3).

Porcine, pig-like. (L.) L. *porc-inus*, adj., from *porc-us*, a pig; see **Pork**.

Porcupine. (F. — L.) M. E. *porkepyyn* (3 syllables. — O. F. *porc espin*, Godefroy; (now called *porc-épic*). [So also Span. *puerco espin*, Ital. *porco spinoso*.] — O. F. *porc*, a pig; *espin*, by-form of *espine*, a spine, prickle. — L. *porc-um*, acc. of *porcus*; *spina*, a thorn; see **Spine**. ¶ But mod. F. *porc-épic* was formerly *porc espi*, derived from *spica*, spike, not *spina*, a thorn. We also find E. *porpin*, short for *porkepin*; whence *porpint*, altered to *porpoint*, *porkepoint*; whence *porpent-in*; all these forms occur.

Pore (1), a minute hole in the skin. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pore*. — L. *porum*, acc. of *porus*. — Gk. *πόρος*, a passage, pore. Allied to **Fare**. (✓ PER.)

Pore (2), to look steadily, gaze long. (E.) M. E. *poren*. Cf. North Fries. *porre*, to stick, stir, provoke, E. Fries. *purren*, *purren*, to stick, thrust, bore, stir, vex; Low G. *purren*, to poke about, clean out a hole, Du. *porren*, to poke; Swed. dial. *pora*, *pura*, *påra*, to work slowly and gradually, to do anything slowly (Rietz); Norw. *pora*, to finger, poke, stir, thrust. The idea seems to be that of poking about slowly, hence to *pore over* a thing, be slow about it. We also find Gael. *purra*, to push, thrust, drive, urge, Irish *purraim*, I thrust, push; from M. E. *pourren*, *poren*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *porr*, to stab.

Pork. (F. — L.) F. *porc*. — L. *porcum*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig. — Lithuan. *paršuas*, Irish *orc* (with usual loss of *p*), A. S. *fearh*, a pig (whence E. *farrow*). Brugm. i. § 486.

Porphyry. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *porphurie*, answering to an O. F. form **porphyrie*, which Cotgrave gives only in the form *porphyre*. — L. *porphyrites*. — Gk. *πορφύρεος*, porphyry, a hard rock named from its purple colour. — Gk. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish. See **Purple**.

Porpoise, Porposs. (F. — L.) M. E.

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porpeys. — O. F. *porpeis*, a porpoise; now obsolete (except Guernsey *pourpeis*), and replaced by *marsovin*, borrowed from G. *meer-schwein* (mere-swine). For **porpeis*. — L. *porc-um*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig; *piscem*, acc. of *piscis*, a fish. See **Pork** and **Fish**.

Porridge. (F.) Another form of *pottage*, which first became *poddige* (as preserved in Craven *poddish*) and afterwards *porridge*, just as the Southern E. *errish* is corrupted from *eddish* (A. S. *edisc*), stubble. Similarly, *pottanger* (Palsgrave) was an old form of *porringer*. Cotgrave has '*pottage*, *pottage*, *porridge*.'

porringer. (F.) Formed from *porrige* (= *porridge*) by inserted *n*, as in *messenger* (F. *messager*); with E. suffix *-er*. It means a small dish for porridge (above).

Port (1), demeanour. (F. — L.) M. E. *port*. — F. *port*, 'the carriage, or demeanour of a man'; Cot. A sb. due to the verb *porter*, to carry. — L. *portāre*, to carry. Allied to **Fare**. (✓ PER.) Der. *port*, vb., as 'to *port arms*;' and (probably) 'to *port the helm*'; *port-ed*, P. L. iv. 980. Also *port-er*, a bearer of a burden, substituted for M. E. *portour*, from F. *porteur*. Hence *porter*, the name of a strong malt-liquor, so called from being the favourite drink of London *porters* (1730); *port-folio*, a case large enough to carry *folio* paper in (cf. F. *porte-feuille*), *port-manteau*, F. *portemanteau*, see **Mantle**, **Mantua**; *port-ly*, *port-li-ness*.

Port (2), a harbour. (L.) M. E. *port*. A. S. *port*. — L. *portus*, a harbour; cognate with E. **Ford**. Closely allied to **Port** (3). Brugm. i. § 514.

port (3), a gate, entrance. (F. — L.) F. *porte*. — L. *porta*, a gate. Allied to Gk. *πόρος*, a ford, way; see above. Der. *port-er*, F. *portier*, L. *portārius*; *port-al*, O. F. *portal*, Late L. *portāle*.

port (4), a dark wine. (Port. — L.) Short for *Oporto wine*. — Port. *o porto*, i. e. the harbour; where *o* is the def. art. (= Span. *lo* = L. *illum*), and *porto* is from L. *portum*, acc. of *portus*, a harbour.

portal; see **Port** (3) above.

portcullis. (F. — L.) M. E. *portcolisse*. — O. F. *porte coleice* (13th cent.), later *porte coulisse*, or *coulisse*, a portcullis, lit. sliding door. — L. *porta*, a door; Late L. **cōlāficia*, (sc. *porta*), from *cōlātus*, pp. of *cōlāre*, to flow, glide, slide; see **Colander** and **Cullis**. We find the Late L. forms *cōlā-*

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disus, cōlācius, porta cōlācia, port-callis; from the same source.

porte, the Turkish government. (F. — L.) The *Sublime Porte* is a F. translation of *Babi Ali*, the chief office of the Ottoman government, lit. 'high gate'; (Arab. *bāb*, gate, 'aliy, high). — F. *porte*, a gate. — L. *porta*, gate; see **port** (3) above.

Portend. (L.) L. *portendere*, to predict; lit. to stretch out towards, point out. — L. *por-* (O. Lat. *port-*), towards; *tendere*, to stretch. Der. *portent*, O. F. *portent*, L. *portentum*, neut. of pp. of *portendere*.

Porter (1), a carrier; see **Port** (1).

Porter (2), a gate-keeper; see **Port** (3).

Porter (3), a kind of beer; see **Port** (1).

Portesse, Portous, a breviary. (F. — L.) M. E. *portous*, *porthors*. — O. F. *portehors*, a translation of the Latin name *portiforium*. — F. *porter*, to carry; *hors*, forth (O. F. *for*). — L. *portāre*, to carry; *foris*, abroad.

Portico. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *portico*. — L. *porticum*, acc. of *porticus*; see **Poroh**.

Portion. (F. — L.) F. *portion*. — L. acc. *portiōnem*, a share, from *portio*; closely allied to *part-*, stem of *pars*, a part. Brugm. i. § 527.

Portly; see **Port** (1).

Portrait. (F. — L.) M. F. *pourtrait*, 'a pourtrait'; Cot. — M. F. *pourtrait*, *pourtrait*, pp. of *pourtraire*, to portray (below).

portray, pourtray. (F. — L.) M. E. *pourtraien*. — O. F. *portraire, pourtraire*, to portray. — Late L. *prōtrahere*, to depict; L. *prōtrahere*, to draw forward, to reveal. — L. *prō*, forth; *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace** (1).

Pose (1), a position, attitude. (F. — L. — Gk.) Modern; but important. — F. *pose*, attitude. — F. *poser*, to place, set. — Late L. *pāusāre*, to cease; also to cause to rest (substituted for L. *pōnere*, the sense of which it took up). — L. *pāusa*, a pause. — Gk. *παύσις*, a pause. — Gk. *παύειν*, to make to cease; *παύεσθαι*, to cease. ¶ One of the most remarkable facts in F. etymology is the extraordinary substitution whereby Late L. *pāusāre*, coming to mean 'to cause to rest,' usurped the place of L. *pōnere*, to place, with which it has no etymological connexion. This it did so

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effectually as to restrict F. *pōndre* (= L. *pōnere*) to the sole sense 'to lay eggs,' whilst in all compounds it thrust it aside, so that *compausāre* (F. *composer*) usurped the place of L. *compōnere*, and so on throughout. But note that, on the other hand, the sb. *position* (with all derivatives) is veritably derived from the pp. of *pōnere*; see **Position**; and see **Repose**.

Pose (2), to puzzle by questions. (F. — L. and Gk.) M. E. *apposen*, to question; not really = F. *apposer*, but substituted for M. E. *opposen*, to oppose, hence, to cross-question; see **Oppose**. ¶ Confused with *appose*, because of *apposite*, which see. See **Appose** in N. E. D.

Pose (3), a cold in the head. (C.) In Chaucer. A. S. *geposu*, a cough (where *ge-* is a mere prefix). Borrowed from W. *peswch* or *pās*, a cough; allied to Irish *casachdas*, Russ. *kashele*, prov. E. *hoast*, a cough, Skt. *kās*, to cough. (✓QAS.)

Position. (F. — L.) F. *position*. — L. *positiōnem*, acc. of *positio*, a placing. — L. *positus*, pp. of *pōnere*, to place. β. *Pōnere* is for *po-sinere*, where *po-* stands for an old prep. and *sinere* is to allow; see **Site**. ¶ Quite distinct from *pose* (1).

positive. (F. — L.) F. *positif*. — L. *positivus*, settled. — L. *posit-us*, pp. of *pōnere*, to set, settle.

Posse. (L.) L. *posse*, infin. to be able; used as sb., meaning 'power.' See **Potent**.

Possess. (L.) L. *possessus*, pp. of *possidere*, to possess. The orig. sense was 'to remain master.' — L. *pot-*, as in *pot-is*, able, having power; *sedere*, to sit. Cf. **Potent**.

Posset, a warm curdled drink. (F.) M. E. *possytt*. — M. F. *possette*, 'a posset of ale and mylke,' Palsgrave. Origin unknown; cf. L. *posca*, sour wine and water. [Irish *pusoid*, a posset, W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset, are borrowed from E.]

Possible. (F. — L.) F. *possible*. — L. *possibilis*, that may be done. Cf. L. *posse*, to be able; see **Potent**.

Post (1), a stake set in the ground. (L.) M. E. *post*; A. S. *post*. — L. *postis*, a post. Perhaps something firmly fixed. — L. *postus*, short for *positus*, pp. of *pōnere*, to set. See **Position**.

post (2), a military station, a public letter-carrier, stage on a road. (F. — Ital. — L.) Orig. a military post; then a fixed place on a line of road, a station; then a stage, also a traveller who used relays of

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horses, &c. = F. *poste*, masc., a carrier, messenger; fem., posting, a riding post. — Ital. *posta*. — Late L. *postus*, fem. *posta*, a post, station. — L. *positus*, pp. of *pōnere*, to place.

Post-, prefix. (L.) L. *post*, after, behind.

post-date; from *post* and *date*.

posterior, hinder. (L.) L. *posterior*, comp. of *posterus*, coming after. — L. *post*, after. Der. *posterior-s*, i. e. posterior parts.

posterity. (F. — L.) M. F. *posterité*. — L. *posteritatem*, acc. of *posteritas*, futurity, posterity. — L. *posterī*, for *posterus*, coming after (above).

postern. (F. — L.) O. F. *posterle*, also spelt *posterne* (by change of suffix); later *poterne*, 'a back-door to a fort'; Cot. — L. *posterula*, a small back-door. — L. *posterus*, behind.

posthumous, postumous. (L.) L. *postumus*, the latest-born; hence, as sb., a posthumous child. Written *posthumus* owing to a popular etymology from *post humum*, forced into the impossible sense of 'after the father is in the ground or buried'; hence F. *posthume*, Port. *posthumo*; but Span. and Ital. *postumo* are right. β. L. *postumus* = **post-tu-mus*, a superl. form of *post*, behind; cf. *op-tu-mus*, best.

postil, an explanatory note or commentary on the Bible. (F. — L.) M. F. *postille*. — Late L. *postilla*, a marginal note in a Bible. Derived by Ducange from L. *post illa uerba*, i. e. after those words, because the glosses were added afterwards.

Postillion. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *postillon*. — Ital. *postiglione*, a post-boy. — Ital. *posta*, a post; with suffix *-iglione* = L. *-ilionem*. See *post* (2) above.

Post-meridian, Pomeridian, belonging to the afternoon. (L.) L. *pomeridiānus*, also *postmeridiānus*, the same. — L. *post*, after; *meridiānus*, adj., from *meridiēs*, noon; see *Meridian*.

post-mortem. (L.) L. *post*, after; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death.

post-obit. (L.) L. *post*, after; *obitus*, acc. of *obitus*, death.

postpone, to put off. (L.) L. *post-pōnere*, to put after, delay. — L. *post*, after; *pōnere*, to put.

post-prandial, adj., after-dinner. (L.) From L. *post prandium*, i. e. after dinner. For L. *prandium*, see Brugm. ii. § 165.

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postscript. (L.) L. *postscriptum*, that which is written after. — L. *post*, after; *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write.

Postulate, a self-evident proposition. (L.) L. *postulātum*, a thing demanded (and granted); neut. of pp. of *postulāre*, to demand. Derived from *poscere*, to ask. Brugm. i. §§ 483(7), 502.

Posture. (F. — L.) F. *posture*. — L. *positūra*, arrangement. — L. *positus*, pp. of *pōnere*, to put. See *Position*.

Posy. (F. — L. — Gk.) In all its senses, it is short for *poesy*. It meant a short poem, esp. a short motto in verse on knives and rings, Hamlet, iii. 2. 162; hence it meant a nosegay, because the flowers chosen for it enigmatically represented a posy or motto. It even meant a collection of precious stones, forming a motto; Chambers, Book of Days, i. 221. See *Poesy*.

Pot. (E.) M. E. *pot*. A. S. *pott*. + E. Fries. Du. *pot*; Icel. *pottr*, Swed. *potta*, Dan. *potte*; Low G. *pott*. Also Irish *pota*, Gael. *poit*, W. *pot*, all from E. Also F. *pot*, Bret. *pōd*, Span. *pote*; from Low G. Teut. type **putlos*. Hence Low L. *potius*, also spelt *pōtus* (as if from L. *pōtare*, to drink). Der. to go to *pot*, i. e. into the cooking-pot.

Potable, drinkable. (F. — L.) F. *potable*. — L. *pōtābilis*, drinkable. — L. *pōtare*, to drink; *pōtus*, drunken. + Skt. *pā*, to drink. Allied to Gk. *πόσις*, drink, *πῶμα*, drink.

Potash. (E.) From *pot* and *ash*; ash obtained by boiling down burnt vegetable substances in a pot. Latinised as *potassa*; whence *potass-ium*.

Potation. (L.) From L. *pōtatio*, a drinking. — L. *pōtātus*, pp. of *pōtare*, to drink. See *Potable*.

Potato. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. *patata*, a potato. — Hayti *batata*, a yam.

Potch, to thrust; see *Poach* (2).

Potent. (L.) L. *potens*, stem of *potens*, powerful, pres. part. of *posse*, to be able, *possum*, I am able. *Possum* is short for **pot-sum* or **pote-sum*, from *potis*, powerful, orig. 'a lord'; allied to Skt. *pati-*, a master, lord, Lithuan. *-patis*, Russ. *-pode* in *gos-pode*, lord. Brugm. i. § 158. Der. *omnipotent*. And see *Despot*.

Pother, a bustle, confusion. (E.) Also *pudder*, the same; from *pudder*, vb., to stir, confuse, a variant of *Potter*.

Potion. (F. — L.) F. *potion*. — L.

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potiōnem, acc. of *potiō*, a draught. — L. *potius*, drunken; see Potable, Poison.

Pottage. (F. — Low G.) M. E. *potage*. — F. *potage*; formed with F. suffix *-age* (L. *-dīcum*), from F. *pot*, a pot, of Teut. origin. See Pot.

Potter. (E.) To *potter* is to poke about, hence to stir, confuse, disorder, also to do a thing inefficiently; so also *potther*, to poke, disorder (Bailey, Halliwell). These are frequentative forms of *put*, to thrust; see Put. Cf. M. Du. *poterēn*, 'to search one thoroughly,' Hexham; Du. *peutenen*, to fumble, poke about; Norw. *potā*, M. Swed. *potta*, to poke.

Pottle. (F. — Low G.) M. E. *potel*. — O. F. *potel*, a small pot, small measure; dimin. of F. *pot*, a pot. — Low G. *pott*; see Pot.

potwalloper. (Hybrid.) Lit. 'one who boils a pot;' hence a voter who has a vote because he can boil a pot on his own fire. *Wallop*, to boil fast, is from M. E. *walopen*, to gallop. Golding has 'seething a-wallop,' boiling rapidly; tr. of Ovid, f. 82. See Gallop.

Pouch. (F. — M. Du.) M. E. *pouche*. — O. F. *pouche*, variant of *poche*; see Pocket.

Poult. a chicken. (F. — L.) M. E. *pulte*. — F. *poulet*, a chicken; dimin. of *poule*, a hen. — Late L. *pulla*, a hen; fem. of *pullus*, a young animal. See Pool (2). Der. *poult-er*, afterwards extended to *poult-er-er*; *poult-r-y* (for *poult-er-y*), A. F. *poletrie*.

Poultice. (F. — L.) Gascoigne has the pl. *pultesses* (Steel Glas, 907). — M. F. **pult-ice*, formed from M. F. *pulte*, 'a poultice;' Cot. [Cf. M. Ital. *poltiglia*, 'a pultis,' Florio.] — Late L. *pulta*, a kind of pap; from *pult-*, as in L. *pult-is*, gen. of *puls*, a thick pap, or pap-like substance. † Gk. *πόλτος*, porridge.

Poultry; see Pount.

Pounce (1), to seize with the claws. (F. — L.) Orig. a term in hawking; a hawk's claws were termed *pounces*; cf. O. F. *ponce*, a fist. A *pounce* is also a punch or stamp (Nares); a *pounson* was a dagger (Barbour). Cf. Gascon *pouchoun*; O. F. *poince-on*, *punch-on* (Ital. *punz-one*, Span. *punz-on*), a punch, sharp point. Cf. Ital. *punzone*, 'a bodkin, a goldsmith's pouncer or pounce;' Florio. From the base seen in Ital. *punz-ellare*, to prick, goad, Span. *punzar*, to punch. The Span. *punsar*

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answers to a Late L. **punctiāre*, not found, but regularly formed from L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*. See Pungent.

Pounce (2), fine powder. (F. — L.) F. *ponce*; 'Pierre ponce, a pumis stone;' Cot. — L. *pumicem*, acc. of *pumex*, pumice; see Pumice. Der. *pounce-box*.

Pound (1), a weight, a sovereign. (L.) Orig. a weight. M. E. *pund*. A. S. *pund*, pl. *pund*. — L. *pound*, a weight, used as an indeclinable sb., though orig. meaning 'by weight'; allied to *pondus*, a weight. See Ponder.

Pound (2), an enclosure for strayed cattle. (E.) M. E. *pond*. A. S. *pund*, an enclosure. Hence *pindar*. Doublet, *pond*.

Pound (3), to bruise in a mortar. (E.) The *d* is excrement. M. E. *pounen*; also *ponen*, as in comp. *to-pomen*, to pound thoroughly. — A. S. *punian*, to pound.

Pour. (F. — L.) M. E. *pouren*, *poren*, esp. used with *out*. The orig. sense was to purify, clarify, esp. by pressure or squeezing out. — O. F. *purer*, to clarify, also to pour out or drip; so also *depurer*, to clarify, to be clarified, to drip or run out. — Late L. *pūrāre*, to purify. — L. *pūrus*, pure; see Pure. So in Guernsey, 'J'o l'cidre qui *pure* dans l'auge,' I hear the cider pouring into the trough (Moisy).

Pourtray; see Portray.

Pout (1), to swell out, to sulk. (E.) See below. [W. *pwdu*, to pout, to be sullen, is from E.]

pout (2), a fish. (E.) A. S. *āle-pūtan*, pl., eel-pouts. The fish has the power of inflating a membrane above the eyes; hence A. S. *-pūt-a* = *pout-er*. From a Teut. base **pūt-an-*, to swell out. Cf. Du. *puit*, a frog, from its rounded shape; *puit-aal*, an eel-pout; *puist*, a pimple (from a shorter base **pū-*); Swed. *pūta*, a cushion (from its shape; Swed. dial. *pūta*, to be inflated). Cf. Prov. *pot*, *pout*, a full lip; *fa de pots*, to pout (Mistral). Cf. Pudding.

Poverty. (F. — L.) M. E. *pouertee* (= *povertie*). — O. F. *poverté*, later *poureté*, poverty (F. *pauvreté*). — L. *paupertātem*, acc. of *paupertās*, poverty. — L. *pauper*, poor. See Fauper.

Powder. (F. — L.) M. E. *poudre*. — F. *poudre*, O. F. *poldre*, *puldre*. Formed with excrement *d* from L. *puluerem*, acc. of *puluis*, dust. See Pulverise.

Power. (F. — L.) M. E. *pöer*; later *po-w-er*, the *w* being inserted. — A. F. *poër*.

POX

O. F. *pooir* (mod. F. *pouvoir*), to be able; hence, as sb., power. — Late L. *potēre*, to be able; for L. *posse*, to be able. See **Possible**, **Potent**.

Pox; see **Pock**.

Praam, Pram, a flat-bottomed boat. (Du. — Slav.) Du. *praam*; M. Du. *prame*. — Pol. and Bohem. *pram*.

Practice. (F. — L. — Gk.) [Formerly *practise*, from the verb to *practise*. — O. F. *practiser*, *pratiser*. — Late L. *practicāre*.] The M. E. form of the sb. was *praktike*. — M. F. *practique*, practice. — L. *practica*, fem. of *practicus*. — Gk. *πρακτικός*, fit for business; whence *ἡ πρακτική*, practical science, experience. — Gk. *πράσσειν* (= **pāc-yēiv*), to do, accomplish. Der. *practitioner*, formed by needlessly adding *-er* to the older term *practician*, from M. F. *practicien*, 'a practitioner in law'; Cot.

Prætor, Pretor, a Roman magistrate. (L.) L. *prator*, lit. a goer before, leader; for **præ-itor*. — L. *præ*, before; **itor*, a goer, from *ire*, to go.

Pragmatic. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pragmaticque*, belonging to business. — L. *pragmaticus*. — Gk. *πραγματικός*, skilled in business. — Gk. *πραγματ-*, stem of *πράγμα* (= **pāc-ya*), a deed, thing done. — Gk. *πράσσειν* (= **pāc-yēiv*), to do. See **Practico**.

Prairie, an extensive meadow. (F. — L.) F. *prairie*, a meadow. — Late L. *prātaria*, meadow-land. — L. *prātum*, a meadow.

Praise, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *preis*, price, value, merit (hence, tribute to merit). — L. *pretium*, price, value. Der. *dis-praise*.

France. (E.) M. E. *prancen*, *prauncen*, used of a horse; it means to make a show, shew off; apparently an A. F. adaptation of M. E. *pranken*, to trim. Cf. Dan. dial. *prandse*, *pranse*, to go proudly, as a prancing horse; *pransk*, proud; Swed. dial. *prånga*, to shew off. So also M. Du. *pronken*, to make a show, to strut about; Low G. *prunken*. See below.

Frank (1), to deck, adorn. (E.) M. E. *pranken*, to trim; allied to obs. E. *prink*, to trim (Nares). *Prink* is a nasalised form of *prick*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *preek*, to be spruce, *prick-me-dainty*, finical, *prink*, *primp*, to deck, to prick. *Frank* is an allied form to these; see further under **Prick**. So also M. Du. *proncken*, to display one's dress, *pronckepinken*, *pronckepinken*, to glitter in a fine dress; Low G.

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Dan. Swed. *prunk*, show, parade; M. Du. *pryken*, to make a show. From a Teut. type **prenkan-*, str. vb. (pt. t. **prank*, pp. **prunkanos*).

prank (2), a trick. (E.) An act done to shew off, a trick to make people stare; from **Frank** (1).

Prate. (E.) M. E. *praten*. Cf. M. Swed. *prata*, Dan. *prate*, to prate, talk; Swed. Dan. *prat*, talk; M. Du. and Low G. *praten*, to prate; Du. *praat*, talk. Of imitative origin; from a base **prat*. Der. *pratt-le*, the frequentative form.

Prawn. (F. † — L. †) M. E. *prane*, Prompt. Parv. Perhaps (through a lost A. F. form) from L. *perna*, a sea-mussel; cf. M. Ital. *parnocchie*, 'a fish called shrimps or prawns'; Florio.

Pray. (F. — L.) M. E. *preyen*. — A. F. and O. F. *preier* (F. *prier*). — L. *precāri*, to pray. See **Precarious**. Der. *pray-er*, M. E. *preiere*, O. F. *preiere*, from L. *precāria*, fem. of *precārius*, adj.

Pre, beforehand. (L.; or F. — L.) M. F. *pre-*, L. *præ-*, from L. *præ*, prep., before. For **prai*, a locative form. ¶ Hence numerous compounds, many of which, like *precaution*, are of obvious origin.

Preach. (F. — L.) M. E. *prechen*. — O. F. *precher*, *prescher* (*prêcher*). — L. *prædicāre*, to declare. See **Predicate**.

Prebend. (F. — L.) O. F. *prebende* (F. *prébende*). — L. *præbenda*, a payment, stipend from a public source; orig. fem. of gerundive of *præbere*, to afford, give. — L. *præ*, before, *habere*, to have; whence *præhibere*, to hold forth, give, contracted to *præbere*. Der. *prebend-ary*.

Precarious. (L.) L. *precāri-us*, obtained by prayer or as a favour, doubtful, precarious; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *precārī*, to pray. — L. *prec-*, stem of *prex*, a prayer. + G. *fragen*, to ask; Goth. *frāhan*, A. S. *frignan*, to ask; Lith. *prašyti*; Russ. *prosīti*; Pers. *pusrīdan*; Skt. *prachh*, to ask. (✓PREK.) Brugm. i. § 607.

Precaution. (F. — L.) From **Pre** and **Caution**.

Precede. (F. — L.) O. F. *preceder* (F. *précéder*). — L. *præcēdere*, to go before. — L. *præ*, before; *cēdere*, to go. See **Cede**. Der. *preced-ent*; *pre-cess-ion*, from the pp. *præcess-us*.

Precentor. (L.) L. *præcentor*, the leader of a choir. — L. *præ*, before; and *cantor*, a singer, from *canere*, to sing; see **Cant** (1).

PRECEPT

Precept. (F.-L.) O.F. *precept.* = L. *praecceptum*, a prescribed rule. — L. *praecceptus*, pp. of *praecipere*, to take beforehand, give rules. — L. *pra*, before; *capere*, to take. Der. *precept-or*.

Precinct. (L.) Late L. *praecinctum*, a boundary. — L. *praecinctus*, pp. of *praecingere*, to gird about. — L. *pra*, in front; *cingere*, to gird. See *Cincture*.

Precious. (F.-L.) O.F. *precieus* (F. *précieux*). — L. *pretiosus*, valuable. — L. *pretium*, price, value. See *Price*.

Precipice. (F.-L.) F. *précepice*. — L. *praecipitium*, a falling headlong down; a precipice. — L. *praecipit-*, decl. stem of *praecipere*, headlong. — L. *pra*, before; and *capit-*, decl. stem of *caput*, head. Der. *precipitate*, from L. *praecipitare*, to cast headlong.

Precise. (F.-L.) O.F. *precis*, strict. — L. *praeclusus*, cut off, concise, strict; pp. of *praecidere*, to cut off. — L. *pra*, in front; *cadere*, to cut. See *Cessura*.

Preclude. (L.) L. *praeccludere*, to shut off, hinder access to. — L. *pra*, in front; *cludere* (pp. *clūsus*), to shut. Der. *preclusion*, from the pp. *praecclusus*. Cf. *Conclude*.

Precocious. (L.) Coined (with suffix *-ous*) from L. *praeoci-*, decl. stem of *praeox*, prematurely ripe. — L. *pra*, before; *coquere*, to cook, to ripen. See *Cook*.

Precursor. (L.) L. *praecursor*, a forerunner. — L. *pra*, before; *cursor*, a runner, from *curs-us*, pp. of *currere*, to run. See *Current*.

Predatory, given to plundering. (L.) L. *praedatorius*, plundering. — L. *praedator*, a plunderer. — L. *praedari*, to plunder. — L. *præda*, booty. β. *Præda* = **præheda*, that which is seized beforehand; from *pra*, before, and *hed-*, base of *-hendere*, to seize, get, cognate with *get*; see *Get*. (So also *prendre* = *pre-hendere*.) γ. Irish *spreidh*, cattle, W. *praisid*, flock, herd, booty, prey, are from L. *præda*.

Predecessor. (L.) L. *praedecessor*. — L. *pra*, before; *decessor*, one who retires from an office, from *decessus*, pp. of *decidere*, to depart. — L. *dē*, from; *cadere*, to go. See *Cede*.

Predicate. (L.) From pp. of *praedicare*, to publish, proclaim, declare. — L. *pra*, before; *dicare*, to tell, publish, allied to *dicere*, to say. See *Diction*.

predicament. (L.) L. *praedicamentum*, a term in logic, one of the most

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general classes into which things can be divided. — L. *praedicare*, to declare (above).

Predict. (L.) L. *predictus*, pp. of *praedicere*, to say beforehand, foretell. — L. *pra*, before; *dicere*, to say. See *Diction*.

Predilection, a choosing beforehand. (L.) From L. *pra*, before; *dilectio*, choice, from *diligere*, to choose; see *Diligent*.

Preface. (F.-L.) O.F. *preface*. — L. *praefatio*, a preface. — L. *praefatus*, spoken before, pp. of *praefari*, to speak before. — L. *pra*, before, *fari*, to speak. See *Fate*.

Prefect, a governor. (F.-L.) M.E. *prefect*. — O.F. *prefect* (F. *préfet*). — L. *praefectus*, one set over others; pp. of *praeficere*, to set before. — L. *pra*, before; *facere*, to make, set. See *Fact*.

Prefer. (F.-L.) O.F. *preferer*. — L. *praferre*, to set in front, prefer. — L. *pra*, before; *ferre*, to bear, set. See *Fertile*.

Prefigure. (F.-L.) From *Pre* and *Figure*.

Pregnant, fruitful, with child. (F.-L.) M.F. *pregnant*, 'pregnant, pithy;' Cot. — L. *prægnantem*, acc. of *prægnans*, pregnant. *Prægnans* has the form of a pres. part. of an obs. verb **prægnare*, to be before a birth, to be about to bear. — L. *pra*, before; **gnare*, to bear, of which the pp. *gnātus* or *nātus* is used as the pp. of the inceptive infin. *nasci*, to be born. See *Natal*.

Prehensile, adapted for grasping. (L.) Coined with suffix *-ile* (L. *-ilis*) from L. *prehens-us*, pp. of *prehendere*, *prendere*, to lay hold of. — L. *pra*, before; obsolete *-hendere*, to grasp, cognate with E. *Get*, q. v.

Prejudge. (F.-L.) O.F. *prejuger*. — L. *præiudicare*, to judge beforehand. — L. *pra*, before; *iudicare*, to judge, from *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge. See *Judge*.

prejudice. (F.-L.) O.F. *prejudice*. — L. *præiudicium*, a judicial examination, previous to a trial, also a prejudice. — L. *pra*, before; *iudicium*, judgment, from *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge.

Prelate, a church dignitary. (F.-L.) O.F. *prelat*. — L. *prælatus*, set above; used as pp. of *praferre*, to prefer (but from a different root). — L. *pra*, before; *latus*, borne, set, pp. of *tollere*, to lift, bear. See *Tolerate*.

Preliminary, introductory. (F.-L.)

PRELUDE

Coined from *pre-*, prefix, before; and M.F. *liminaire*, 'set before the entry of, dedicatory,' Cot. From L. *præ*, before; and *limināris*, adj., coming at the beginning or threshold. — L. *limin-*, stem of *limen*, threshold. See *Limit*.

Prelude, an introduction. (F.—L.) M.F. *prelude*, 'a prelude, preface, preamble;' Cot. — Late L. **prælūdium*. — L. *prælūdēre*, to play beforehand, give a prelude. — L. *præ*, before; *lūdēre*, to play. See *Ludicrous*.

Premature. (F.—L.) From *Pre* and *Mature*.

Premier. (F.—L.) F. *Premier*, first. — L. *primārium*, acc. of *primārius*, chief. — L. *primus*, first. See *Prime* (1).

Premiss, Premise. (F.—L.) Better *premiss* than *premise*. — O.F. *premiss* (F. *prémisse*), in use in the 14th century (Littré). — L. *præmissa* (*sententia* being understood), a premiss, lit. that which is sent before or stated beforehand. Fem. of *præmissus*, pp. of *præmittere*, to send before. — L. *præ*, before; *mittere*, to send. See *Missile*. Der. *premisses*, s. pl., the adjuncts of a building, first stated in full, in a lease, and afterwards referred to as the *premisses*; or otherwise, due to the custom of beginning leases with *premisses* setting forth the names of the grantor and grantee of the deed. Also *premise*, vb., with accent on *i*.

Premium. (L.) L. *præmium*, profit; lit. 'a taking before;' for **præ-imium*. — L. *præ*, before; *emere*, to take. Cf. *Exempt*.

Premonish, to warn beforehand. (F.—L.) Coined from *pre-*, before (for L. *præ*); and *monish*, a corrupted form of M.E. *monestien*, to warn, Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 1. See *Admonish*. Der. *premonitory*, from L. *præmonitor*, one who warns beforehand, from *præmonēre*, to warn beforehand.

Prentice, short for *Apprentice*, q. v.

Prepare. (F.—L.) M.F. *preparer*; Cot. — L. *præparāre*, to make ready beforehand. — L. *præ*, before; *parāre*, to prepare. See *Paré*.

Prepenſe, premeditated. (F.—L.) 1. As if from M.F. *pre-*, beforehand; *penser*, to think. — L. *præ*, beforehand; *pensāre*, to weigh, ponder, frequent. form of *pendere*, to weigh; see *Pendant*. 2. But in the phr. *malice prepenſe*, it is an altered

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form of A.F. *purpensé*, pp. of *purpenser*, to meditate on, with prefix *pur* (F. *pour-*) from L. *prō*.

preponderate. (L.) From pp. of L. *præponderāre*, to outweigh. — L. *præ*, before; *ponderāre*, to weigh; see *Ponder*.

Preposition. (F.—L.) O.F. *preposition*. — L. acc. *præpositionem*, a setting before; a preposition (in grammar). — L. *præpositus*, pp. of *præponere*, to set before. — L. *præ*, before; *pōnere*, to place. See *Position*.

Preposterous. (L.) L. *præposter-us*, inverted, hind side before; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *præ*, before; *posterus*, later, coming after. See *Post-*.

Prerogative. (F.—L.) A.F. *prerogative*, a privilege. — L. *prærogātiva*, a previous choice, preference, privilege. — L. *præ*, before; *rogāre*, to ask. See *Rogation*.

Presage. (F.—L.) O.F. *presage*. — L. *præsāgium*, a divining beforehand. — L. *præsāgīre*, to perceive beforehand. — L. *præ*, before; *sāgīre*, to observe, perceive. See *Sagacious*.

Presbyter. (L.—Gk.) L. *presbyter*. — Gk. *πρεσβύτερος*, an elder; orig. elder, comparative of *πρεσβυς*, old. Cf. L. *priscus*, ancient.

Prescience. (F.—L.) O.F. *prescience*. — L. *præscientia*, foreknowledge. — L. *præ*, before; *scientia*, knowledge. See *Science*.

Prescribe. (L.) L. *præscribere*, to write beforehand, prescribe; pp. *præscriptus* (whence *prescription*). — L. *præ*, before; *scribere*, to write. See *Scribe*.

Present (1), near at hand. (F.—L.) O.F. *present*. — L. *præsent-*, stem of *præsens*, i.e. being in front or near. — L. *præ*, in front; *-sens*, for **es-ens*, being, from *√ES*, to be. Cf. *Absent*. Der. *presently*, *presence*, sb., O.F. *presence*, L. *præsentia*.

present (2), to give. (F.—L.) O.F. *presenter*. — L. *præsentāre*, to place before, hold out, offer. — L. *præsent-*, stem of *præsens* (above). Der. *present*, sb., a gift.

Presentiment. (F.—L.) M.F. *presentiment*, 'a fore-feeling;' Cot. — L. *præsentī-re*, to feel beforehand. — L. *præ*, before; *sentīre*, to feel. See *Sense*.

Preserve. (F.—L.) O.F. *preserver*, to preserve. — L. *præ*, beforehand; *servāre*, to keep. See *Serve*.

Preside. (F.—L.) O.F. *presider*, to

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preside, govern. — *L. presidere*, to sit before, preside over. — *L. pra*, in front; *sedere*, to sit. See **Sedentary**.

Press (1), to squeeze. (F. — *L.*) M. E. *pressen*. — *F. presser*. — *L. pressare*, frequent. of *premere* (pp. *pressus*), to press. Der. *press*, sb.: *press-ure*.

Press (2), to hire men for service, make men serve as sailors, &c. (F. — *L.*) *Press* is a corruption of the old word *prest*, ready; whence *prest-money*, ready money advanced to a man hired for service, earnest money; also *imprest*, a verb (now *impress*), to give a man earnest money. When it became common to use *compulsion* to force men into service, it was confused with the verb to *press*. *Prest money* was money lent. — O. F. *prestier* (F. *prêter*), to lend, advance money. — *L. praestare*, to stand forth, come forward, furnish, offer, give. — *L. pra*, in front; *stare*, to stand. See **State**. Der. *press-gang*, *impress*, *impress-ment*.

Prestige. (F. — *L.*) F. *prestige*, an illusion, fascination, influence due to fame. — *L. prestigium*, a deception, illusion, jugglery. For **prastrigium*, the 2nd *r* being lost (Brug. i. § 483). — *L. prastringere*, to bind fast, to dull, dim, blind. — *L. pra*, before; *stringere*, to bind. See **Stringent**.

Presume. (F. — *L.*) M. E. *presumen*. — O. F. *presumer*. — *L. praesumere*, to take beforehand, presume, imagine. — *L. pra*, before; *sumere*, to take; see **Assume**. Der. *presumpt-ion*, &c. (from the pp. *praesumpt-us*).

Pretend. (F. — *L.*) O. F. *pretendre*. — *L. pratendere*, to spread before, hold out as an excuse, allege, pretend. — *L. pra*, before; *tendere*, to stretch. See **Tend** (1). Der. *pretence*, misspelt for *pretense* (O. F. *pretensse*, f., Godefroy), from the fem. of Late *L. pratensus*, used for *L. pratentus*, pp. of *pratendere*.

Preter, prefix. (*L.*) *L. prater*, beyond; comparative form of *pra*, before; see **Pre**.

Preterite. (F. — *L.*) M. E. *preterit*. — O. F. *preterit*, m., *preterite*, fem. — *L. prateritus*, pp. of *praterire*, to pass by. — *L. prater*, beyond; *ire*, to go.

Pretermitt, to omit. (*L.*) *L. pratermittere*, to allow to go past. — *L. prater*, beyond; *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. Der. *pretermitt-ion*, from the pp.

Preternatural. (*L.*) From *L. prater*,

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beyond; and *natural*, adj., from *nature*. See **Nature**.

Pretext. (F. — *L.*) M. F. *pretexte*, a pretext. — *L. prae-textum*, a pretext; orig. neut. of *prae-textus*, pp. of *prae-textere*, lit. to weave in front. — *L. pra*, in front; *texere*, to weave. See **Text**.

Pretty. (*E.*) M. E. *prati*; A. S. *prætig*, *prættig*, *pætig*, orig. deceitful, tricky; hence clever, cunning, the usual M. E. sense. Formed with suffix *-ig* from A. S. *præt*, deceit, trickery. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *pratty*, *pretty*, tricky, from *prat*, a trick (G. Douglas). — Icel. *prættir*, a trick; *prætla*, to cheat; E. Fries. *præt*, a trick, *prættig*, jocular, droll, pleasant; M. Du. *pratte*, *perle*, Du. *part*, a trick, deceit. Of uncertain origin.

Prevail. (F. — *L.*) O. F. *prevail*, 1 p. pr. of *prevaloire*, to prevail. — *L. praevalere*, to have great power. — *L. pra*, before, excessively; *valere*, to be strong. See **Valid**. Der. *prevaleant*, from *L. praevalent*, stem of pres. pt. of *praevalere*, to prevail.

Prevaricate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. praevaricari*, to straddle, hence to swerve, shuffle, shift, quibble. — *L. pra*, before, excessively; *varic-us*, straddling, from *varus*, crooked. See **Varicose**.

Prevent. (*L.*) The old meaning was 'to go before'; cf. M. F. *prevenir*, 'to prevent, anticipate, forestall'; Cot. — *L. prae-vent-us*, pp. of *praevenire*, to go before. — *L. pra*, before; *venire*, to come. See **Venture**.

Previous. (*L.*) *L. praeui-us*, on the way before, going before; with suffix *-ous*. — *L. pra*, before; *uia*, a way.

Prey, sb. (F. — *L.*) A. F. *preie* (F. *proie*). — *L. prada*, prey. See **Predatory**. Der. *prey*, vb.

Prial, three of a sort, at cards. (F. — *L.*) A contraction of *pair-royal*; (see **Nares**).

Price. (F. — *L.*) M. E. *pris*. — O. F. *pris*, also spelt *preis*, price, value, merit. — *L. pretium*, price. See **Precious**.

Prick. (*E.*) M. E. *pricke*, *prike*, sb. A. S. *pricu*, *prica*, a point, prick, dot; *prician*, to prick. — M. Du. *prick*, Du. *prik*, a prickle; Dan. *prik*, Swed. *prick*, a dot, mark; E. Fries., Low G. *prikken*, to prick; Dan. *prikke*, Swed. *pricka*, to dot. From a Teut. base **prik*, to prick, dot. Der. *prick*, vb.; *prick-le*, sb., from A. S. *pricel*.

Pride. (F. — *L.*) M. E. *pride*, *prude*. A. S. *prife*, pride; regularly formed (by

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the usual change from *ū* to *ȳ* from A. S. *prūt*, proud, of F. origin. See **Froud**.

Priest. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *preest*; A. S. *prīost*. Contracted (like O. F. *prestre*, O. Sax. *prēstar*, G. *priester*) from L. *presbyter*. Cf. '*Presler John*.' See **Presbyter**.

¶ Abnormal; perhaps *presbyter* was apprehended as **prebyster*.

Prig (1), to steal. (E.) Cant *prygge*, to ride, ride off with a horse which a man has to take care of; *prigger* of *prauncers*, a horse-stealer; see Harman's *Caveat*, pp. 42, 43, and p. 84, col. 3. Modification of *prick*, to spur, to ride; Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 1. See **Prick**.

Prig (2), a pert, pragmatist fellow. (E.) From the verb to *prick*, in the sense to trim, adorn, dress up. Lowl. Sc. *prig-me-dainty*, *prick-me-dainty*, a prig. See above.

Prim, neat. (F.—L.) O. F. *prim*, masc., *prime*, fem., prime, forward, also *prime*, masc. and fem., thin, slender, small, as *cheveux primes*, 'smooth or delicate hair'; Cot. The sense is first-grown, small, delicate.—L. *primus*, first (below). ¶ The word was perhaps confused with *prink*, to deck; see **Frank**.

prime (1), first, chief. (F.—L.) F. *prime*, properly 'prime', the first canonical hour.—L. *prima*, fem. of *primus*, first. *Primus* is for **primus*, and is related to *pris-cus*, ancient, *pris-tinus*, primitive, and to *prīus*, adv., former. Brugm. ii. § 165. Cf. A. S. *for-ma*, first, from *fore* (see **Former**); Gk. *πρῶτος*, first, from *πρῶ*; Skt. *pra-ta-ma*-, first. Der. *prim-ary*; *prim-ate*, O. F. *primat*, L. acc. *prim-ātem*, from *primās*, a chief man.

prime (2), to make a gun quite ready. (F.—L.) Cf. *prime*, to trim trees; *prime*, first position in fencing; and esp. the phr. 'to put into *prime* order.' A peculiar use of *prime* (1).

primero, an old game at cards. (Span.—L.) Span. *primero*, lit. 'first'.—L. *prim-ārius*, chief; see **Premier**.

primeval. (L.) Coined from L. *prim-us*, first; *av-um*, age; with suffix *-al*; cf. L. *primævus*, primeval.

primitive. (F.—L.) F. *primitif*.—L. *primitivus*, earliest of its kind.—L. *primil-us*, adv., for the first time.—L. *primus*, first.

primogeniture. (F.—L.) M. F. *primogeniture*, 'the being eldest'; Cot.—L. *primogenitus*, first-born.—L. *primo-*, for

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primus, first; *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* (base *gen-*), to beget, produce; see **Genus**.

primordial, original. (F.—L.) F. *primordial*.—L. *primordialis*, original.—L. *primordius*, origin.—L. *prim-us*, first; *ordiri*, to begin, allied to *ordo*, order.

primrose. (F.—L.) As if from F. *prime rose*, first rose; L. *prima rosa*. Such is the popular etymology; but, historically, *primrose* is a substitution for M. E. *primerole*, a primrose. Dimin. of Late L. *primula*, a primrose (still preserved in Span. *primula*, the same). Again, *primula* is a derivative of *primus*, first. ¶ Thus the word *rose* was only associated with *primrose* by a popular blunder.

prince. (F.—L.) F. *prince*.—L. *principem*, acc. of *principes*, a chief, lit. 'taking the first place'.—L. *prin-*, for *prim-us*, first; *capere*, to take; see **Capital**.

principal. (F.—L.) F. *principal*.—L. *principālis*, chief.—L. *princip-*, stem of *principes*, a chief (above).

principle. (F.—L.) The *l* is an E. addition, as in *syllable*.—F. *principe*, a principle, maxim; orig. beginning.—L. *principium*, a beginning.—L. *princip-*, stem of *principes*, taking the first place; see *prince* (above).

Print, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *printe*, *prente*, *preinte*; short for *empreinte*, borrowed from M. F. *empreinte*, 'a stamp, print'; Cot. See **Imprint**. Der. *print*, vb.; *re-print*.

Prior (1), former. (L.) L. *prior*, former. Used as comparative of the superl. *primus*; see **Prime**.

prior (2), head of a priory. (F.—L.) M. E. *priour*.—A. F. *priour*; F. *prieur*.—L. *priorem*, acc. of *prior*, former, hence, a superior; see above.

Prise, Prize, a lever. (F.—L.) '*Prise*, a lever;' Halliwell. Hence 'to *prise* open a box,' or corruptly, 'to *pry* open.'—F. *prise*, a grasp, tight hold (hence, leverage). Orig. fem. of *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, to grasp.—L. *prehendere*, to grasp. See **Prehensile**.

Prism. (L.—Gk.) L. *prisma*.—Gk. *πρίσμα* (stem *πρίσματος*), a prism; lit. a piece sawn off.—Gk. *πρίσμις*, for **πρίσμις*, to saw. (Gk. *πρίσμις*). Der. *prismat-ic*.

Prison. (F.—L.) O. F. *prisun*, F. *prison*; cf. Ital. *prigione*, a prison.—L. acc. *prisionem*, acc. of *prensis*, a seizing, seizure.—L. *prensis*, for *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendere*, to seize. See **Prehensile**.

PRISTINE

Pristine, ancient. (F. — L.) M. F. *pristine*. — L. *pristinus*, ancient; allied to L. *pris-cus*, former, and to *prime* (1).

Private. (L.) L. *privatus*, apart; pp. of *privare*, to bereave. — L. *privus*, single; lit. put forward, sundered from the rest.

Privet, a shrub. (F. ? — L. ?) *Privet* seems to be a corruption of *primet*, which also means a primrose; confusion between the plants arose from the L. *ligustrum* being applied to both. We also find, for privet, the names *prim*, *primprint*, *primprivet*; where *print* is short for *primet* (*prim't*), and *primprint* stands for *prim-prim-et*. Prob. named from being formally cut and trimmed; cf. *prime*, to cut trees (Halliwell). See *Prim* and *Prime* (1). *Primet*, a primrose, is likewise from *prime*.

Privilege. (F. — L.) O. F. *privilege*. — L. *privilegium*, (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of one, a privilege. — L. *privi-*, for *privus*, single; *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law.

privy, private. (F. — L.) O. F. *prive* (F. *privé*), private. — L. *privatus*, private; see *Private*.

Prize (1), a thing captured from the enemy or won in a lottery. (F. — L.) F. *prise*, a seizure, also, a prize; see *Priso*.

Prize (2), to value highly. (F. — L.) M. E. *prisen*. — F. *priser*, to esteem. — O. F. *pris* (F. *prix*), a price, value. — L. *pretium*, value. See *Price*.

Prize (3), the same as *Priso*.

Pro-, prefix. (L. or Gk.; or F. — L.) L. *pro-*, prefix, before; cf. also *prō* (= *prōd*), an abl. form, used as a prep. Also Gk. *πρo-*, prefix; *πρo*, prep., before; cf. Skt. *pra*, before, away. See *pre-*, prefix; *pri-* or *pri-me*, *pri-vate*, *prow*, *pro-voist*, &c.

Proa, **Proe**, **Frow**, **Frau**, a small ship. (Malay.) Malay *prahu*, *prau*, a general term for small ships.

Probable. (F. — L.) F. *probable*. — L. *probabilis*, that may be proved. — L. *probare*, to test, prove, orig. to try the goodness. — L. *probus*, good, excellent. See *Prove*.

probation. (F. — L.) F. *probation*. — L. acc. *probationem*, a trial, proof. — L. *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, to test.

probe. (L.) A coined word; cf. Late L. *proba*, a proof. — L. *probare*, to test; see above.

probity. (F. — L.) F. *probité*, honesty. — L. *probitatem*, acc. of *probitas*, honesty. — L. *probus*, honest, excellent.

PRODIGY

Problem. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *probleme*; F. *problème*. — L. *problema*. — Gk. *πρόβλημα*, a thing thrown forward, or put forward as a question for discussion. — Gk. *πρo*, forward; *βλήμα*, a casting, from *βάλλειν*, to cast.

Proboscis. (L. — Gk.) L. *proboscis*. — Gk. *προβοσκis*, an elephant's trunk or 'feeder.' — Gk. *πρo*, in front; *βοσκειν*, to feed; see *Botany*.

Proceed. (F. — L.) O. F. *proceder*. — L. *prōcedere*, to go forward. — L. *prō*, before; *cēdere*, to go. See *Cede*. Der. *process* (mod. F. *process*); *process-ion*.

Proclaim. (F. — L.) F. *proclamer*, 'to proclaim'; Cot. — L. *proclamāre*, to call out. — L. *prō*, forth; *clamāre*, to cry out. See *Claim*.

Proclivity. (L.) From L. *prōclivitas*, a downward slope, tendency. — L. *prōclivus*, sloping forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *clivus*, a slope. (✓KLEI.) Cf. *Acclivity*.

Procrastinate, to postpone. (L.) From pp. of L. *prōcrastināre*, to delay, put off till the morrow. — L. *prō*, forward, off; *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow, from *crās*, morrow.

Procreate. (L.) L. *prōcreāre*, pp. of *prōcreāre*, to generate. — L. *prō*, before, forth; *creāre*, to produce. See *Create*.

Proctor. (L.) M. E. *proketour*; short form of *procurator*. — O. F. *procurator*. — L. acc. *prōcūrātōrem*; see *Procurator*.

Procumbent, prostrate. (L.) L. *prōcumbent-*, stem of *prōcumbens*, pres. pt. of *prōcumbere*, to sink forwards. — L. *prō*, forwards; *cumbere*, to recline, allied to *cubāre*, to lie down. See *Coovey*.

Procurator. (L.) L. *prōcūrator*, a manager, deputy. — L. *prōcūrāre*; see below.

procure. (F. — L.) F. *procurer*. — L. *prōcūrāre*, to take care of, manage. — L. *prō*, before; *cūrāre*, to take care, from *cūra*, care. See *Cure*.

Prodigal. (F. — L.) O. F. *prodigal*. — Late Lat. *prodigālis*; due to L. *prodīgus*, lavish; for **prōd-agus*. — L. *prōd-*, forth; and *agere*, to do, act. See *Agent*.

Prodigy. (F. — L.) Englished from F. *prodige*, a prodigy, wonder. — L. *prōdīgum*, a token, portent, prophetic sign. β. Perhaps for **prōdagium*, i. e. a saying beforehand, from *prōd* (*prō*), before, and **agium*, a saying, as in *ad-agium*; see *Adago*. Brugm. i. § 759.

PRODUCE

Produce, vb. (L.) L. *prōducere*, to bring forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *dūcere*, to lead. See **Duke**. Der. *product-ive*, *-ion* (from the pp. below).

product, sb. (L.) L. *prōductus*, produced; pp. of *prōducere* (above).

Proem. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *proïme*, 'a poem, preface'; Cot.—L. *proemium*. — Gk. *προῖμιον*, an introduction. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *ὁμός*, a way, path, from ✓**El**, to go.

Profane, impious. (F.—L.) F. *profane*. — L. *profānus*, unholy; lit. before (i. e. outside of) the temple. — L. *prō*, before; *fānum*, a temple.

Profess. (F.—L.) We find M. E. *professed*, pp., Englished from O. F. *profes*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed. — L. *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, to avow. — L. *prō*, forth; *fateri*, to speak; see **Confess**.

Proffer. (F.—L.) M. F. *proferer*, to produce, adduce. — L. *proferre*, to bring forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *ferre*, to bring, cognate with **E.bear**. See **Bear** (1).

Proficient. (L.) L. *proficient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *proficere*, to make progress, advance. — L. *prō*, forward; *facere*, to make. See **Fact**.

Profile. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *profilo*, a sketch of a picture, outline (Florio). — L. *prō*, before, in front; *filum*, a thread (Ital. *filo*, thread, line). ¶ The mod. F. *profil* is also from Ital. *profilo*.

Profit. (F.—L.) M. E. *profit*. — F. *profit*. — L. *profectum*, neut. of *profectus*, pp. of *proficere*, to make progress, be profitable. See **Proficient**.

Profligate. (L.) L. *profligatus*, cast down, abandoned, dissolute; pp. of *profligare*, to dash down. — L. *prō*, forward; *figere*, to strike, dash. See **Amliot**.

Profound, deep. (F.—L.) F. *profond*. — L. *profundum*, acc. of *profundus*, deep. — L. *prō*, forward, hence downward; *fundus*, bottom, allied to **Bottom**. Der. *profound-ity*, M. F. *profondité*.

Profuse, lavish. (L.) L. *profusus*, pp. of *profundere*, to pour forth. — L. *prō*, forth; *fundere*, to pour. See **Fuse** (1).

Progenitor. (F.—L.) Formerly *progenitour*. — M. F. *progeniteur*. — L. *progenitorem*, acc. of *progenitor*, an ancestor. — L. *prō*, before; *genitor*, a parent, from the base of *gignere*, to beget. (✓**GEN**.) See **Genus**.

progeny. (F.—L.) O. F. *progenie*. — L. *progeniem*, acc. of *progeniēs*. lineage,

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offspring. — L. *prō*, forth; *genus*, kin. See **Genus**.

Prognostic, a presage. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *prognostique*; Cot.—L. *prognōsticon*. — Gk. *προγνωστικόν*, a token of the future. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *γνωστικός*, good at knowing. See **Gnostic**.

Programme, Program. (F.—L.—Gk.) Now spelt as if from F. *programme*; formerly *programma* (1706), from L. *programma*. — Gk. *πρόγραμμα*, a public notice in writing. — Gk. *πρό*, beforehand; *γράμμα*, a writing, from *γράφειν*, to write.

Progress, advancement. (F.—L.) M. F. *progres* (F. *progrès*). — L. *progressum*, acc. of *progressus*, an advance. — L. *progressus*, pp. of *progredi*, to go forward. — L. *prō*, forward; and *gradī*, to walk. See **Grade**.

Prohibit, to check. (L.) From L. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibere*, to hold before one, put in one's way, prohibit. — L. *prō*, before; *habere*, to have, keep. See **Habit**.

Project, sb., a plan. (F.—L.) M. F. *project* (F. *projet*), a project, purpose. — L. *proiectum*, neut. of *proiectus*, pp. of *proicere* (*proicere*), to fling forth; hence (in Late L.) to purpose, plan. — L. *prō*, forth; *iacere*, to cast. See **Jet** (1).

Prolate, extended in the direction of the polar axis. (L.) L. *prolātus*, extended. — L. *prō*, forward; *lātus*, carried, pp. of *tollere*, to lift, bear. See **Tolerate**.

Prolepsis, anticipation. (L.—Gk.) L. *prolēpsis*. — Gk. *πρόληψις*, lit. a taking beforehand. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *λήψις*, a seizing, from *λήψ-ομαι*, fut. of *λαμβάνειν*, to seize. See **Catalepsy**.

Proletarian, a citizen of the lowest class, useful only by producing children. (L.) From L. *prolētarius*, one who served the state by help of his children only. — L. *prōles*, offspring (below).

prolific. (F.—L.) F. *prolifique*, fruitful. — L. *prōli-*, decl. stem of *prōles*, offspring; *-ficus*, from *facere*, to make. Perhaps L. *prōles* = *prō-oles*, from *prō*, before, and **olēre*, to grow, whence *ad-olescere*, to grow up; cf. *sub-oles*, *ind-oles*. See **Adult**.

Prolix. (F.—L.) F. *prolix*. — L. *prōlixus*, extended. Lit. 'that which has flowed forth' or beyond bounds; from *prō*, forth, *liquēre*, *liqui*, to flow. Cf. *ē-lixus*, soaked. See **Liquid**.

Prolocutor, the chairman of a con-

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ference. (L.) L. *prōlocūtōr*, an advocate. — L. *prōlocūtus*, pp. of *prōloqui*, to speak in public. — L. *prō*, publicly; *loqui*, to speak. See *Loquacious*.

Prologue, a preface. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *prologue*. — L. *prōlogus*, acc. of *prōlogus*. — Gk. *prōlógos*, a fore-speech. — Gk. *prō*, before; *lógos*, a speech. See *Logic*.

Prolong, to continue. (F.—L.) M. E. *prolongen*. — F. *prolonger*. — L. *prolongāre*, to prolong. — L. *prō*, forward; *longus*, long. See *Long*. Doublet, *purlain*.

Promenade, a walk. (F.—L.) Formed with O. F. suffix *-ade* (< L. *-ata*) from O. F. *promener*, to walk. — Late L. *prōmināre*, to drive forwards. — L. *prō*, forwards; Late L. *mināre*, to drive, lead; from L. *mināri*, to threaten. See *Menace*.

Prominent, projecting, forward. (L.) L. *prōminēt*, stem of pres. pt. of *prōminēre*, to project forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *minēre*, to project. See *Menace*.

Promiscuous, mixed, confused. (L.) For L. *prōmiscuus*, mixed. — L. *prō*, forward (here of slight force); *miscēre*, to mix. See *Miscellaneous*.

Promise, an agreement to do a thing. (F.—L.) Formerly *promes*. — F. *promesse*, 'a promise'; Cot. — L. *prōmissa*, fem. of *prōmissus*, pp. of *prōmittere*, to send or put forth, to promise. — L. *prō*, forward; *mittere*, to send. See *Missile*. Der. *promiss-o-ry*.

Promontory, a headland. (L.) L. *prōmonturium*, a ridge, headland. Prob. from *prōminēre*, to jut out; see *Prominent*, and cf. *Mount*.

Promote, to advance, further. (L.) From L. *prōmūt-us*, pp. of *prōmouēre*, to move forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *mouēre*, to move. See *Move*.

Prompt. (F.—L.) F. *prompt*. — L. *prōptum*, acc. of *prōptus*, *prōptus*, brought to light, at hand, ready, pp. of *prōmere*, to bring forward; for **prōd-imere* — L. *prōd*, forward; *emere*, to take, bring. Cf. *Exempt*.

Promulgate. (L.) From pp. of L. *prōmulgāre* to publish. (Of unknown origin.)

Prone. (F.—L.) M. F. *prone*. — L. *prōnum*, acc. of *prōnus*, inclined towards. *Prōnus* is prob. allied to Gk. *πρηνής*, headlong; cf. Skt. *pravaṇa*, inclined to, prone.

Prong, spike of a fork. (E.) Spelt

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prongue in Levins (1570). The M. E. *pronge*, a pang, sharp pain, is the same word. Cf. M. E. *prangelen*, to constrain (Havelok). Also Du. *prangen*, to pinch, oppress; M. Du. *prangen*, to oppress, shackle, constrain; *prange*, a muzzle, shackle, collar; Low G. *prangen*, to press, push hard; *prange*, a stake; G. *pranger*, a pillory; Goth. *ana-prangan* (= *prangan*), to press. All from a Teut. base **prang*, to press, nip, push.

Pronoun. (F.—L.) Coined from L. *prō*, for; and E. *noun*; suggested by F. *pronom*, L. *prōnōmen*, a pronoun. See *Noun*.

Pronounce. (F.—L.) F. *prononcer*. — L. *prōnuntiāre*, to pronounce, lit. tell forth. — L. *prō*, forth; *nuntiāre*, to tell. See *Nuncio*. Der. *pronunciat-ion*, from L. pp. *prōnuntiāt-us*, with suffix *-iōn*.

Proof, a test, evidence. (F.—L.) Formerly *profe* (1551); altered from M. E. *preef*, *preove*. — F. *preuve*, a trial; Cot. — Late L. *proba*, a proof. — L. *probāre*, to test. See *Prove*, *Probable*.

Prop. (E.) M. E. *proppe*. [Also Irish *propa*, Gael. *prop*, a prop, support; borrowed from E.] Cf. Du. *prop*, a stopple; M. Du. *prop*, *proppe*, 'a prop, a stopple,' Hexham; *proppen*, 'to prop, stay, or bear up,' Hexham; Low G. *propp*, a plug, G. *proff*, a cork, also a graft. All from a Teut. base **prup*, to stop up, to support. ¶ In the sense of 'graft,' the G. *proff* is due to L. *propāgo*; see *Propagate*.

Propagate. (L.) From the pp. of L. *prōpāgāre* (or *pro-*), to peg down, propagate by layers; allied to *prōpāgēs*, *prōpāgo* (or *pro-*), a layer, and from the same source as *compāgēs*, a fastening together. — L. *prō*, forth; *pāg-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, set (hence, to peg down). Der. *propagandist*, a coined word; from the name of the society entitled *Congregatio de propaganda fide*, constituted at Rome, A. D. 1622. And see *Prune* (1).

Propel, to urge forward. (L.) L. *prōpellere*, to drive forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *pellere*, to drive; see *Pulse* (1). Der. *propuls-ion*, from pp. *prōpulsus*.

Propensity, an inclination. (L.) Coined from L. *prōpensus*, hanging down, inclining towards; pp. of *prōpendēre*, to hang down or forward. — L. *prō*, forward, *pendēre*, to hang. See *Pendant*.

Proper, one's own, peculiar, suitable. (F.—L.) M. E. *propre*. — F. *propre*. — L.

PROPERTY

proprium, acc. of *proprius*, one's own. Prob. akin to *prope*, near.

property. (F.-L.) M.E. *propertee*. — O.F. *properté*, property (Litttré), also propriety, fitness. — L. *proprietas*, acc. of *proprietas*, property, ownership; also propriety of terms. — L. *proprius*, one's own.

Prophecy. (F.-L.-Gk.) M.E. *prophecie*, sb. — O.F. *prophecie*, variant of *prophetie*, a prophecy. — L. *prophētia*. — Gk. *προφητεία*, a prediction. — Gk. *προφήτης*, a prophet (below). Der. *prophecy*, vb.

prophet. (F.-L.-Gk.) O.F. *prophete*. — L. *prophēta*. — Gk. *προφήτης*, one who declares, an expounder, a prophet. — Gk. *πρό*; publicly, lit. before; *φη-μι*, I speak; with suffix *-ης* of the agent. (✓ BHÄ.) Allied to **Fame**.

Propinquity, nearness. (F.-L.) O.F. *propinquité*. — L. *propinquitatem*, acc. of *propinquitās*, nearness. — L. *propinquus*, near. — L. *prope*, adv., near.

Propitious, favourable. (L.) For L. *propitius*, favourable. Prob. a term in augury, with the sense 'flying forwards'. — L. *pro-*, forward; *petere*, to seek, orig. to fly. See **Petition**. Der. *propitiare*, from pp. of L. *propitiare*, to render propitious.

Proportion. (F.-L.) F. *proportion*. — L. acc. *proportionem*, from *proportio*, comparative relation. — L. *prō*, before, in relation to; *portio*, a portion; see **Portion**.

Propose. (F.-L. and Gk.) F. *proposer*, lit. to place before. — L. *prō*, before; F. *poser*, to place, from Gk. See **Pose**.

Proposition. (F.-L.) F. *proposition*. — L. acc. *propositionem*, a statement. — L. *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, to put forth. — L. *prō*, forth; *ponere*, to put.

propound. (L.) The *d* is excrement; formerly *propounne*, *propone*. — L. *proponere* (above).

Propriety. (F.-L.) M.F. *propriété*, a property, also 'a comely assortment', Cot. — L. acc. *proprietas*, from *proprietas*, property; also, propriety. — L. *proprius*, one's own. Doublet, *property*.

Prorogue. (F.-L.) O.F. *proroguer*. — L. *prorogare*, to propose an extension of office, lit. to ask publicly; hence, to defer. — L. *prō*, publicly; *rogare*, to ask. See **Rogation**.

Pro-, towards. (Gk.) Gk. *πρός*, towards; fuller form *πρότι*, extended from *πρό*, before. + Skt. *prati*, towards, from *pra*, before. See **Pro-**.

PROSTHETIC

Proscenium, the front part of a stage. (L.-Gk.) L. *proscenium*. — Gk. *προσκήνιον*, the place before the stage (or scene). — Gk. *πρό*, before; *σκήνη*, a scene. See **Scene**.

Proscribe. (L.) L. *proscribere*, lit. to write publicly; pp. *proscriptus* (whence *proscription*). — L. *prō*, publicly; *scribere*, to write. See **Scribe**.

Prose. (F.-L.) F. *prose*. — L. *prōsa*, for *prorsa oratio*, direct speech; hence, unimbellished speech; fem. of *prorsus*, forward, short for *prorsus*, lit. turned forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn. See **Verse**.

Prosecute. (L.) From L. *prosecutus*, pp. of *prosequi*, to pursue. — L. *prō*, forward; *sequi*, to follow. See **Sequences**. Doublet, *pursue*.

Proselyte, a convert. (F.-L.-Gk.) O.F. *proselite*. — L. *proselutum*, acc. of *proselutus*. — Gk. *προσηλυτος*, one who has come to a place, a stranger, a convert to Judaism; Acts ii. 10. — Gk. *προσέρχομαι*, I approach, 2 aor. *προσηλθον* (= *προσηλυθον*). — Gk. *πρός*, to; *έρχομαι*, I come. [Gk. *έρχομαι* and *ηλυθον* are from different roots; the latter goes with *ἐλεύσομαι*, I will come; from ✓LEUDH.]

Prosody. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *prosodie*. — L. *prosdia*. — Gk. *προσῳδία*, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody, (or laws of verse). — Gk. *πρός*, to, accompanying; *ψῳδή*, an ode. See **Ode**.

Prosopopoeia, personification. (L.-Gk.) L. *prosopopoeia*. — Gk. *προσωποποιία*, personification. — Gk. *προσωποποιεῖν*, to personify. — Gk. *πρόσωπο-ν*, a face, a person; *ποιεῖν*, to make. *Πρόσωπον* is from *πρός*, towards, and *ὤψ*, stem of *ὤψ*, face, appearance. See **Pros-**, **Optic**, and **Poem**.

Prospect. (L.) L. *prospectus*, a view. — L. *prospectus*, pp. of *prospicere*, to look forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *specere*, to look. See **Species**. Der. *prospectus* = L. *prospectus*, a view.

Prosperous. (L.) L. *prosper*, adj., prosperous; with suffix *-ous*. Cf. L. *prosperus*, by-form of *prosper*. Lit. 'according to one's hope'. — L. *prō*, for, according to; *sper-*, weak grade of *sper-* for *spēs*, hope. Der. *prosper*, vb.; O.F. *prosperer*, L. *prosperare*, to prosper; from *prosper*, adj.

Prosthetic, prefixed. (Gk.) Modern; as if for Gk. **προσθετικός*, lit. disposed to add; due to Gk. *πρόσθετος*, added, put to. — Gk. *πρός*, to; *θε-τός*, placed, put,

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verbal adj. from the base *θε-*, to place. See **Thesis**.

Prostitute. (L.) L. *prostituta*, f. pp. of *prostituere*, to expose openly, prostitute. — L. *pro*, forth; *statuere*, to place, causal of *stare*, to stand. See **State**.

Prostrate. (L.) L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prostrare*, to throw forward on the ground. — L. *pro*, forward; *sternere*, to spread. See **Stratum**. Der. *prostrat-ion*.

Protean. (L.—Gk.) From L. *Proteus* (misdivided as *Prote-us*), a sea-god who often changed his form. — Gk. Πρωτεύς, a sea-god; cf. πρῶτος, first, chief.

Protect. (L.) From L. *protectus*, pp. of *protegere*, to protect; lit. cover in front. — L. *pro*, in front; *tegere*, to cover. See **Tegment**.

Protest. (F.—L.) F. *protester*. — L. *protestari*, to protest, bear public witness. — L. *pro*, forth, in public; *testari*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness. See **Testament**.

Prothalamium. (L.—Gk.) Late L. **prothalamium*. — Gk. **προθαλάμιον*, a song written before a marriage; a coined word. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, bride-chamber. Coined to accompany *epithalamium*, q. v.

Protocol. the first draught of a document. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *protocole*, 'the first draught or copy of a deed.' — Late L. *protocollum*. — Late Gk. πρωτόκολλον, explained by Scheler to mean orig. a first leaf, glued on to MSS., in order to register by whom the MS. was written, &c. By a decree of Justinian, certain MSS. were to be thus accompanied by a fly-leaf. It means 'first glued on,' i. e. fastened on at the beginning. — Gk. πρῶτος, first; κολλᾶν, to glue, from κόλλα, glue. Πρῶτος is a superl. form from *πρό*, before; see **Pro-**.

protomartyr. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *protomartyr*. — Late L. *protomartyr*. — Gk. πρωτόμαρτυρ, lit. 'first martyr.' — Gk. πρῶτος, first (above); *μάρτυρ*, a martyr; see **Martyr**.

prototype. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *prototype*. — L. acc. *prototypum*. — Gk. πρωτότυπον, a prototype, neut. of πρωτότυπος, according to the first form. — Gk. πρῶτος, first (above); *τύπος*, a type; see **Type**.

Protract. (L.) From L. *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere*, to draw forward, also to extend, prolong. — L. *pro*, forth; *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace** (1), **Portray**.

Protrude. (L.) L. *protrudere*, to

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thrust forth. — L. *pro*, forth; *trudere* (pp. *trusus*), to thrust. Der. *protrus-ion* (from the pp.). Cf. **Intrude**.

Protuberant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *protuberare*, to bulge out. — L. *pro*, forward; *tuber*, a swelling. See **Tuber**.

Proud. (F.—L.?) M. E. *prud*, later *proud*; older form *prut*. A. S. *prūt*, proud; whence the Icel. *prúðr*, proud, is supposed to have been borrowed; cf. Dan. *prud*, stately. β. A late word in A. S.; and prob. merely borrowed from O. French. — O. F. *prod*, *prud*, fem. *prode*, *prude*, valiant, notable (taken in a bad sense). See further under **Prowess**. Der. *pride*.

Prove. to test, demonstrate. (L.) The usual old sense is to test or try. — A. S. *prōfian*. [Cf. O. F. *prover*, later *prover*, 'to prove, try, essay, verify'; Cot.] — L. *probare*, to test, try the goodness of. — L. *probus*, excellent. See **Probable**.

Provender. (F.—L.) The final *r* is an O. F. addition. — O. F. *provendre* (Godefroy), usually *provenite*, 'provender, also, a prebendary'; Cot. — Late L. *præbenda*, an allowance of provisions, also a prebend; see **Prebend**.

Proverb. (F.—L.) F. *proverbe*. — L. *prōuerbium*, a common saying. — L. *pro*, publicly; *uerb-um*, a word, cognate with **E. Word**.

Provide. (L.) L. *prōuidere* (pp. *prōuisus*), to foresee, act with foresight. — L. *pro*, before; *uidere*, to see. See **Vision**. Der. *provident*, *provision*.

Province. (F.—L.) F. *province*. — L. *prōvincia*, a territory brought under Roman government. (Of doubtful origin.)

Provision. (F.—L.) F. *provision*. — L. acc. *prōuisionem*, foresight, forethought, purveyance. — L. *prōuis-us*, pp. of *prōuidere*, to provide for. See **Provide**.

Provoke. (F.—L.) F. *provoquer*; Cot. — L. *prōuocāre*, to call forth. — L. *pro*, forth; *uocāre*, to call. See **Vocal**.

Provost. a prefect. (L.) A. F. *provost*; [cf. M. F. *prevost*, 'the provost or president of a college'; Cot.] A. S. *præfost*. — L. *præpositus*, a prefect, one set over. — L. *præponere*, to set over. — L. *pra*, before; *ponere*, to put. See **Position**.

Prow. front part of a ship. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *proué* (F. *proue*), *prow*. [Cf. Ital. *proda*.] — L. *prōra*, a prow; the 2nd *r* disappearing to avoid the double trill (as also in Prov. Span. Port. *proa*, Genese

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prua).—Gk. *πρῶτα*, the prow.—Gk. *πρό*, before, in front. See *Pro-*.

Prowess, bravery. (F.—L.) M. E. *prowes*, *pruesse*.—O. F. *prouaise*, prowess; formed with suffix *-esse* (<L. *-itia*) from O. F. *prou* (F. *preux*), valiant. β. Etym. disputed; we also find O. F. *prod*, *prud*, *pros*, *prouis*, *pru*; Prov. *pros*, Ital. *prode*, valiant, notable (whence Ital. *prodessa*, prowess). Also O. F. *prou*, sb., advantage (whence M. E. *prow*, advantage). Although O. F. *prod* was used to translate L. *probus*, the spelling with *d* shows there is no connexion between these forms. γ. Scheler explains it from L. *prode*, as occurring in *prode-esse*, to benefit; so that *prode* was taken to mean 'for the benefit of'; and we even find F. *prou* used as an adverb, as in *prou*, 'much, greatly, enough'; Cot. *Prod* is the old form of *prode*, before.

Prowl. (O. Low G.) M. E. *prollen*, to search after continually. 'I *prolle*, I go here and there to seke a thyng;' Palsgrave. '*Proillyn*, scrutator. *Proillynge*, or sekyng, perscrutacio;' Prompt. Parv. It also meant to rob, plunder. Like the word *plunder*, it prob. meant 'to filch trifles, or 'to sneak after trifles'; from Low G. *prull*, *prulle*, a trifle, thing of small value (Bremen). Cf. Du. *prul*, 'a bawble' (Sewel), *prullen*, 'lumber, luggage, pelf, trumpery, toys' (id.); *prullenhooper*, a ragman (Calisch); E. Fries. *prülle*, *prüll*, a trifle. Root unknown.

Proximity. (F.—L.) F. *proximité*.—L. *proximitas*, acc. of *proximitas*, nearness. = L. *proximus*, very near; a superl. form from *prope*, near. See *Proximity*.

Proxy. (Late L.—L.) Palsgrave has *prochessy*; short for *procuracy*.—Late L. *procuratoria*, used for L. *procuratio*, management.—L. *procurare*, to manage, to procure. See *Procure*.

Prude, a woman of affected modesty. (F.—L.) F. *prude*, M. F. *preude*, orig. in a good sense, chaste; used (but not originally) as the fem. of F. *preux*, O. F. *pres*, excellent, which at first had but one form for the masc. and fem. (Godefroy). Perhaps the forms *preudomme*, *preude-femme* arose from misunderstanding the O. F. phrases *pres d'omme* and *pres de femme* (Tobler). O. F. *pres* is a variant of O. F. *prod*, *prou*; see *Prowess*.

Prudent. (F.—L.) F. *prudent*.—L. *prudens*, acc. of *prudens*, contr. form of

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prudens, foreseeing, pres. pt. of *prōvidere*, to foresee.—L. *prō*, before; *videre*, to see. See *Vision*.

Prune (1), to trim trees. (F. ?—L. ?) Very difficult. M. E. *proinen*, *prunen*, to dress oneself up smartly, trim; Gascoigne has *proyne*, to prune off shoots. Prob. from a provincial form of F. *provigner* (also spelt *provgner*, *proignier*, Godefroy, *preugner*, *prognier*, Littre), 'to plant or set a stocke, staulke, slip, or sucker,' Cot.; hence the sense, to clear off or to trim off suckers, stalks, &c. This verb is from F. *provin*, O. F. *provain*, a sucker.—L. *propaginem*, acc. of *propago*, a layer, a sucker. See *Propagate*.

Prune (2), a plum. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *prune*.—L. *prunum*.—Gk. *πρῖνον*, shorter form of *πρῖνον*, a plum.

Prunella, **prunello**, a strong woollen stuff, orig. of a dark colour. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *prunelle*, a sloe (with ref. to the colour); whence *prunella* is a Latinised form. Dimin. of F. *prune* (above).

Prurient. (L.) L. *prurient*, stem of pres. pt. of *prurire*, to itch, orig. to burn. Allied to E. *Freeze*. Brugm. i. § 562.

Pry, to peer into, search inquisitively. (F.—L.) M. E. *prien*.—O. F. *prier*, *proir*, to pillage [to search for plunder].—Late L. *prædare*, to plunder, also to investigate; Duc.—L. *prada*, prey; see *Prey*.

Psalm. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *psalm*, formerly *salm*. A. S. *sealm*.—L. *psalmus*.—Gk. *ψαλμός*, a touching, twitching the strings of a harp; also a song, psalm.—Gk. *ψάλλειν*, to touch, twitch, twang a harp. Der. *psalmod-y*, F. *psalmodie*, L. *psalmōdia*, Gk. *ψαλμῳδία*, a singing to the harp, from *ψῆθ*, a song; see *Ode*.

Psalttery, a stringed instrument. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *psalterie* (12th cent.).—L. *psalterium*.—Gk. *ψαλτήριον*, a kind of harp.—Gk. *ψαλτήρ*, a harper.—Gk. *ψάλλειν*, to twang a harp; with suffix *-τηρ* of the agent. Der. *psalter*, O. F. *psaltier*, a book of psalms, L. *psalterium*, (1) a psalttery, (2) a psalter.

Pseudonym. (F.—Gk.) F. *pseudonyme* (1690).—Gk. *ψευδώνυμος*, adj., called by a false name.—Gk. *ψεῦδος*, falsehood (*ψεύδης*, false), from *ψεύδειν*, to lie; *ὄνυμα*, a name.

Pshaw, interjection. (F.) An imitative word; cf. *pish*, *pooh*.

Psychical, pertaining to the soul. (L.)

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—Gk.) From L. *psychicus*. —Gk. *ψυχικός*, belonging to the soul or life. —Gk. *ψυχή*, soul, life, orig. breath. —Gk. *ψύχειν*, to blow.

psychology. (Gk.) Gk. *ψυχο-*, for *ψυχή*, soul, life; *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

Ptarmigan, a bird. (Gael.) Formerly *termigant*. —Gael. *tarmachan*; Irish *tarmochan*. ¶ The *p* was probably due to a notion of a Greek origin; but Gk. *πταρμύχ* means 'milfoil'!

Puberty. (F.—L.) F. *puberté*, youth. —L. *pūbertātem*, acc. of *pūbertās*, age of maturity. —L. *pūbēs*, the signs of manhood, hair. Allied to *pū-pus*, *pu-er*, a boy. Der. *pubescence*, sb. due to *pūbescent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pūbescere*, to arrive at puberty.

Public. (F.—L.) F. *public*, masc., *publique*, fem.; Cot. —L. *publicus*, belonging to the people; also *publicos*, *poplicos* (in inscriptions). —L. *populus*, the people.

publican. (L.) M. E. *publican*. —L. *publicānus*, a tax-gatherer, Luke iii. 12; orig. an adj., belonging to the public revenue. —L. *publicus* (above).

publication. (F.—L.) F. *publication*. —L. acc. *publicatiōnem*. —L. *publicātus*, pp. of *publicāre*, to make public. —L. *publicus*, public.

publish. (F.—L.) M. E. *publishen*. An analogical formation; founded on F. *publier*, to publish. —L. *publicāre* (above).

Puce, the name of a colour. (F.—L.) Lit. 'flea-colour'. —F. *puce*, a flea; *couleur puce*, puce; O. F. *pulce*. —L. *pūlicem*, acc. of *pūlex*, a flea. ¶ Said to be the same as *puke*, which was also the name of a dark-brown colour, but the form *puke* is difficult to explain. The Picard and Walloon form of *puce* was *puche*.

Puck. (E.) M. E. *pouke*. A. S. *pūca* (Napier); whence Irish *puca*, an elf, sprite; W. *pwca*, *pwci*. † Icel. *pūkti*, an imp.

Pucker, to gather into folds. (Scand.) Particularly used of the folds in the top of a poke or bag, when gathered together by drawing the string tight. So also M. Ital. *saccolare*, to pucker, from *sacco*, a sack; and E. *purse*, as 'to *purse* up the brows'. Cf. Norman F. *pouque*, for F. *poche*, a pouch, bag. See **Poke** (1).

Pudding, an intestine filled with meat, a sausage; hence, a sort of light food, made of flour, eggs, &c. (E.) M. E. *pudding*, *poding*. Cf. Low G. *pudding*, a pudding; *puddewurst*, a black-pudding;

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puddig, thick, stumpy; Westphal. *puddel*, a lump, a pudding. Apparently from a Teut. base **pud*, to swell out, similar to **put*; cf. A. S. *puð-uc*, a wen (Toller); and see **Poodle** and **Pout**. β. Cf. also Irish *pułog*, a pudding, Gael. *pułag*; W. *poten*, a paunch, a pudding; Corn. *pot*, a bag, pudding; also W. *putyn*, a short round body, Gael. *put*, a buoy, inflated skin; all borrowed words. See **Pout**.

Puddle (1), a small dirty pool. (E.) M. E. *podel*. Dimin., with E. suffix *-el*, of A. S. *pudd*, a ditch, a furrow (Toller).

puddle (2), to make thick or muddy. (E.) From the sb. above.

Puerile. (F.—L.) M. F. *pueril* (15th cent.). —L. *puerilis*, boyish. —L. *puer*, a boy.

puerperal, relating to child-birth. (L.) From L. *puerpera*, fem. adj., bearing a child. —L. *puer*, a boy; and *parere*, to bear; see **Parent**.

Puff, to blow. (E.) M. E. *puffen*; of imitative origin. † G. *puffen*, to puff, pop, Dan. *puffe*, to pop, Swed. *puffa*, to crack, push; W. *puwff*, a puff (from E.).

puffin, a bird. (E.) From its *puffed* out appearance, or from its swelling beak.

Pug, a monkey, a kind of dog. (E.) Orig. an imp, or little demon (Ben Jonson); see Nares, s. v. *puck*. A later form of *puck*. Cf. Dan. dial. *puge*, a 'puck', sprite; and (perhaps) Dan. dial. *pugge*, a toad. 'A *pug-dog* is a dog with a short monkey-like face;' Wedgwood.

Pugry, Puggery, a scarf round the hat. (Hind.) Hind. *pagri*, a turban; Yule.

Pugilism. (L.) From L. *pugil*, a boxer. Allied to L. *pugnus*, Gk. *πυγμή*, the fist.

pugnacious. (L.) Coined from L. *pugnāci-*, decl. stem of *pugnax*, combative. —L. *pugnāre*, to fight. —L. *pugnus*, the fist.

Puisne, Puny. (F.—L.) *Puny* is for *puisne*, a law-term, implying inferior in rank. —A. F. and M. F. *puisné*, 'puny, younger, born after;' Cot. —L. *post nātus*, born after. See **Natal**.

Puissant, mighty. (F.—L.) F. *puissant*, powerful. Cf. Ital. *possente*, powerful. From **possient-* for **possent-*, stem of a barbarous L. **possens*, substituted for L. *potens*, powerful.

Puke, to vomit. (E.?) Prob. of imitative origin, partly suggested by *spew*. Cf.

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G. *spucken*, to spit; O. F. *escoupir*, to spit, *sput*, *esput*, a spitting.

Pule, to chirp, to whimper. (F.—L.) F. *piuler*, 'to cheep as a young bird, to pule or howle'; Cot. In Gascon, *pioula*. Cf. Ital. *pigolare*, to chirp, moan. Imitative words; allied to L. *pīpilāre*, *pīpāre*, to chirp; see **Pipe**.

Pull. (E.) M. E. *pullen*; A. S. *pullian*, to pull, pluck. †Low G. *pulen*, to pick, pinch, pull, pluck, tear; Dan. dial. *puller*. Cf. also Low G. *pullen*, to drink in gulps (cf. E. to take a *pull*).

Pullet. (F.—L.) M. E. *polete*. — O. F. *polette*, later *poulette*, fem. of F. *poulet*, a chicken, dimin. of F. *poule*, a hen. — Late L. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus*, a chicken. See **Pool** (2).

Pulley. (F.—L.—Gk.?) From F. *poulie*, 'a pulley'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *puleggia*; Late L. *poledia*, a crane; Duc. Perhaps from Late L. **pōlidia*, orig. pl. of **pōlidium* < Gk. **πολίδιον*, a little colt, dimin. of *πόλος*, a colt. Cf. O. F. *poulrier*, a pulley, answering to Late Gk. *πολάριον*, a little colt. β. The M. E. forms are *poliue* (= *poliue*, riming with *drivē*), Ch.; also *poleyne*, Prompt. Parv. The latter form is from F. *poulain*, 'a foal, a colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a seller [cellar], a pulley-rope'; Cot. — Late L. *pullānus*, a colt. — L. *pullus*, a young animal; see **Pullet**. So also E. *pulley* answers to mod. F. *poulie*. γ. The transference of sense causes no difficulty; thus M. F. *poutre*, a filly, also means a beam, and F. *chèvre*, a goat, also means a kind of crane; the names of animals are applied to contrivances for exerting force. Cf. also Late L. *polānus*, a pulley or pulley-rope, also a kind of sledge. ¶ Diez derives E. *pulley* from F. *poulie*, and then, conversely, F. *poulie* from E. *pull*. This is very unlikely. G. Paris (*Romania*, July, '98, p. 486) suggests Gk. **πολίδιον*, dimin. of *πόλος*, a pivot, axis; see **Pole** (2).

Pulmonary, affecting the lungs. (L.) *pulmōnārius*, affecting the lungs. — L. *pulmōn*-, stem of *pulmo*, a lung. †Gk. *πλεύμων*, a lung. See **Pneumatic**.

Pulp. (F.—L.) F. *pulpe*. — L. *pulpa*, pulp of fruit, pith.

Pulpit. (F.—L.) O. F. *pulpite*. — L. *pulpitium*, a scaffold, stage for actors.

Pulsate, to throb. (L.) From pp. of L. *pulsāre*, to throb, beat; frequent. form of *pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), to drive. L. *pel-lo*

PUN

is for **pel-nō*; cf. Gk. *πλ-ναμαι*, 'I draw near quickly'; Brugm. ii. § 612.

Pulse (1), a throb. (F.—L.) F. *pouls*, 'the pulse'; Cot. — L. *pulsus*, acc. of *pulsus*, the beating of the pulse. — L. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere* (above).

Pulse (2), grain or seed of beans, peas, &c. (L.) M. E. *puls*. — L. *puls*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, &c. (hence applied to the pulse itself). †Gk. *πόλτος*, porridge. Der. *poultice*, q. v.

Pulverise. (F.—L.) M. F. *pulverizer*; Cot. — Late L. *pulverizāre*, to reduce to dust; L. *puluerāre*, the same. — L. *puluer* (for **pulus*), stem of *pulus*, dust. Allied to *pollis*, *pollen*, fine meal, *palea*, chaff; Gk. *πάλη*, meal, dust.

Puma, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) Peruv. *puma*.

Pumice. (F.—L.) [A. S. *pumic-stān*, pumice-stone.] M. E. *pomice*. — M. F. *pumice*. — L. *pūmic*-, stem of *pūmex*, pumice. From an Idg. base **pōim*-, whence also A. S. *fām*, foam; from its foam-like appearance. See **Foam**.

Pummel, the same as **Pommel**.

Pump (1), a machine for raising water. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *pumpe*. — F. *pompe*. — G. *pumpe*, also *plumpe*, which is likewise an imitative form. Cf. prov. G. *plumpen*, to pump. β. The G. *plumpen* also means to plump, fall plump, move suddenly and violently, from the plunging action of the piston. It is therefore allied to E. **Plump** (2), of imitative origin. γ. We even find prov. E. *plump*, to pump, Corn. *plumpy*, to pump; also Du. *pomp*, Swed. *pump*, Dan. *pompe*, Russ. *pompa*, a pump, all borrowed words; and (the imitative forms) Span. and Port. *bomba*, a pump, a bomb.

Pump (2), a thin-soled shoe. (F.—L.—Gk.) So called because used for *pomp* or ornament; cf. F. *à pied de plomb et de pompe*, 'with a slow and stately gait,' i. e. gait; Cot. See **Pomp**.

Pumpion, **Pumpkin**, a kind of gourd. (F.—L.—Gk.) The old forms are *pumpion* and *potmon*. — M. F. *potmon*, 'a pumpkin or melon'; Cot.; cf. Ital. *porpone* (Florio); — L. *perōnem*, acc. of *perō*, a large melon. — Gk. *πέπων*, a kind of melon, eaten quite ripe. — Gk. *πέπων*, mellow, from *πέ-τεiv*, to ripen; see **Cook**.

Pun. (E.) Orig. to pound; hence to pound words, beat them into new senses, hammer at forced similes. Shak. has *pun*

PUNCH

= to pound, Troil. ii. 1. 42. — A. S. *punian*, to pound; see **Pound** (3).

Punch (1), to perforate. (F.—L.) M. E. *punchen*, to prick; which seems to have been coined from the sb. *punction*, *punchon*, *punsoun*, a dagger, awl. See **Puncheon** (1).

Punch (2), to beat, bruise. (F.—L.) Short for *punish*; M. E. *punchen* and *punischen* are equivalent (Prompt. Parv.). See **Punish**.

Punch (3), a beverage. (Hind.—Skt.) So called from consisting of five ingredients, spirit, water, lemon-juice, sugar, spice; introduced from India, by way of Goa; mentioned A.D. 1669.—Hind. *panch*, five.—Skt. *pañcha*, five. See **Five**. ¶ The Hind. short *a* is pronounced like *E. u* in *mud*; it occurs again in *pundit*, *punkah*.

Punch (4), a short, hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital.—L.) A contraction for *Punchinello*, which occurs A.D. 1666 (Nares). This is a corruption of Ital. *pulcinello* (by the change of *l* to *n*, the Ital. *ci* being sounded as *E. chi*). *Pulcinello* is the droll clown in Neapolitan comedy; we also find Ital. *puncinella*, 'punch, buffoon, Meadows. A dimin. form of Ital. *pulcino*, a young chicken; cf. *pulcella*, a young girl; from *L. pullus*, the young of any animal, allied to *puer*, a boy. See **Pullet**. The lit. sense of *pulcinello* is little chicken; thence, a little boy, a puppet. ¶ Confused with prov. *E. punch*, short, fat, which is (perhaps) allied to *Bunoh*. *Judy* is for *Judiith*, once a common name.

Puncheon (1), a punch or awl. (F.—L.) M. E. *punchon*, *punsoun*.—Gascon *pounchoun*, M. F. *poinson* (F. *poinson*), 'a bodkin, also a puncheon, a stamp,' &c.; Cot. Cf. Span. *punzon*, a punch, Ital. *punsone*, a punch, bodkin, also a wine-barrel.—L. *punctionem*, acc. of *punctio*, a pricking, puncture. The gender of this word was changed from fem. to masc., whilst at the same time the sense was changed from 'pricking' to 'pricker.'—L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; see **Pungent**. See also **Puncheon** (2).

Puncheon (2), a cask. (F.—L.?) From Gascon *pounchoun*, a punch or awl; M. F. *poinson* (F. *poinson*), 'a bodkin, also a puncheon [steel tool], also a stamp, mark, print, or seal; also, a wine-vessel; Cot. This is a difficult word; but I conclude that the O. F. *poinson* (F. *poinson*) remains the same word in all its senses, and that the cask was named from the 'mark,

PUPA

print, or seal' upon it, which was made with a *puncheon* or stamp. See **Puncheon** (1). ¶ So also M. Ital. *punsone* means both puncheon or bodkin, and puncheon or wine-vessel.

Punchinello; see **Punch** (4).

Punctate, dotted. (L.) Coined from *L. punctum*, a point; with suffix *-ate* (*L. -atus*).—*L. punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; see **Pungent**.

punctilio. (Span.—L.) Span. *puntillo*, a nice point of honour; dimin. of *punto*, a point.—*L. punctum*, a point; see **Punctate**, **Point**.

punctual. (F.—L.) M. F. *punctuel*, 'punctual'; Cot.—Late *L. punctualis*.—*punctum*, a point; see **Point**.

punctuate. (L.) From pp. of Late *L. punctuare*, to determine, define.—*L. punctum*, a point (above).

puncture. (L.) *L. punctura*, a prick.—*L. punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

Pundit, a learned man. (Skt.) Skt. *paṇḍita-* (with cerebral *nd*), adj., learned, sb., a wise man, scholar.—Skt. *paṇḍ*, to heap up or together. See note to **Punch** (3).

Pungent. (L.) *L. pungent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pungere*, to prick, pt. t. *pug-i*, pp. *punctus*. (Base **PUG**.)

Punish. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *punischen*.—F. *puniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *punir*, to punish.—*L. pūnīre*, to punish.—*L. pana*, penalty.—Gk. *ποινή*, penalty. See **Pain**.

Punkah, a large fan. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. *pankhā*, a fan; allied to *pankha*, a wing, feather, *paksha*, a wing. Allied to Skt. *paksha-*, a wing. Cf. Pers. *pankan*, a sieve, a fan. See note to **Punch** (3).

Punt (1), a flat-bottomed boat. (L.—C.) A. S. *punt*.—*L. ponto*, a punt (also a pontoon); a word of Gaulish origin. From Celtic type **qonto-*; cf. *L. contus* < Gk. *κοῦτός*, a punting-pole, whence prov. *E. quont*, *quant*, a punting-pole.

Punt (2), to play at a game at cards called basset. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *ponte*, a punt, a punter, a red ace, *ponter*, to punt.—Span. *punto*, a point, also a pip at cards.—*L. punctum*, a point. See **Point**. ¶ Or immediately from Spanish.

Puny; see **Puisane**.

Pupa, a chrysalis. (L.) *L. pūpa*, a girl, doll, puppet (hence, undeveloped insect). Fem. of *pūpus*, a boy; allied to *putus*, *puer*, a boy. (✓ **PEU**.)

PUPIL

pupil (1), a scholar, ward. (F.—L.) O. F. *pupile*, F. *pupille* (masc.). = L. *pupillum*, acc. of *pupillus*, an orphan-boy, ward; dimin. of *pupus*, a boy (above).

pupil (2), the central spot of the eye. (F.—L.) F. *pupille* (fem.). = L. *pupilla*, a little girl, also pupil (name due to the small images seen in the pupil). Fem. of *pupillus* (above).

puppet. (F.—L.) M. E. *popet*. = M. F. *poupette*, 'a little baby, puppet;' Cot. Dimin. of L. *pupa*; see **Pupa** (above).

puppy, (1) a whelp; (2) a dandy. (F.—L.) I. F. *poupe*, 'a baby, a puppet;' Cot. Here 'baby' really means 'doll,' but it is clear that, in E., the term was applied to the young of an animal, esp. of a dog. The F. *poupe* (as if < L. **pūpata*) is a derivative of L. *pupa*; see **Pupa** (above). 2. In the sense of 'dandy,' *puppy* represents M. F. *poupin*, *popin*, spruce, trim (as if < L. **pūpinus*), from the same source. Der. *pup*, short for *puppy*.

Pur-, prefix. (F.—L.) O. F. *pur-*, F. *pour-*, *pour*, (Span. *por*), for; a curious variation of L. *pro*, for. Thus *pur-* and *pro-* are equivalent; and *pur-vey*, *pro-vide* are doublets.

Purblind. (F.—L. and E.) Orig. *pure-blind*, i.e. wholly blind, M. E. *pur blind*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 376. See **Pure** and **Blind**. It afterwards came to mean partly blind, prob. through confusion with the verb to *pore*, as Sir T. Elyot writes *pore-blind*. (Similarly *parboil*, to boil thoroughly, came to mean to boil partially.) *Pure* = wholly, Tw. Nt., v. 86.

Purchase, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *purchacen*, *purchacen*. = O. F. *purchacer*, to pursue eagerly, acquire, get. = O. F. *pur* (F. *pour*), from L. *pro*; and O. F. *chacer*; see **Chase** (1).

Pure. (F.—L.) F. *pur*, masc., *pure*, fem., *pure*. = L. *pūrus*, *pure*. Cf. Skt. *pū*, to purify. (√PEU).

purge. (F.—L.) F. *purger*. = L. *pur-gare*, to purify. L. *pur-gare* = **pūr-igāre* (Plautus has *expūrigatio*). = L. *pūr-us*, *pure*; *agere*, to make.

purify. (F.—L.) F. *purifier*. = L. *pūrificāre*, to make pure. = L. *pūri-*, from *pūrus*, *pure*; *facere*, to make. Der. *pūri-fic-ati-on*.

Purim, an annual Jewish festival; the feast of lots. (Heb.) Heb. *pūrim*, lots; pl. of *pūr*, a lot. See Esther ix. 26.

Puritan. (L.) A coined word, to

PURPLE

designate one who aimed at great *purity* of life; see below.

purity. (F.—L.) M. E. *puretee*. = F. *pureté*, 'purity;' Cot. = L. acc. *pūritātem*, pureness. = L. *pūrus*, *pure*.

Purl (1), to flow with a murmuring sound. (E.) Cf. M. E. *prille*, *pirle*, a whirly-gig (toy). So also Swed. *porla*, to purl, bubble as a stream; a frequent. form from a base *pur-*, imitative of the sound. See **Purr**, **Purl** (4).

Purl (2), spiced beer. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. But it should be *pearl*. It was a term in cookery; thus *sucre perle* is sugar boiled twice, *bouillon perle*, jelly-broth. Cf. G. *perlen*, to pearl, rise in small bubbles like pearls. See **Pearl**.

Purl (3), to form an edging on lace, invert stitches in knitting. (F.—L.) Frequently misspelt *pearl*. Contraction of *purfle*. = M. F. *pourfiler*, to purfle, embroider on an edge. = F. *pour* (L. *pro*), confused (as often) with F. *par* (L. *per*), throughout; *fil*, a thread, from L. *fīlum*, a thread. See **File** (1), **Profile**.

Purl (4), to upset. (E.) Better *pirl*; from M. E. *pirle*, a whirligig, formed by the frequent. suffix *-l* from the imitative word *purr*, to whirl. See **Purr**, **Pirouette**. So also Ital. *pirlare*, 'to twirl round;' Florio. See **Purl** (1).

Purlieu, the border of a forest, &c. (F.—L.) Formerly *pourallee*, altered to *purlieu* by confusion with F. *lieu*, a place; also spelt *purley*. The O. F. *pourallee*, *poralee* is a sort of translation of Late L. *perambulatio*, which meant 'all that ground near any forest, which, being made forest by Henry II., Rich. I., or king John, were (sic) by *perambulations* granted by Henry III., severed again from the same'; Man-wood's Forest Laws. The etymology is from O. F. *pur* (F. *pour*) < L. *pro*, and O. F. *alee*, a going, for which see **Alley**.

Purloin, to steal. (F.—L.) O. F. *purloignier*, *porloignier*, to prolong, retard, delay (hence to keep back, detain, filch). = L. *prōlongāre*, to prolong. = L. *prō*, forward; *longus*, long. See **Long**. Doublet, *prolong*.

Purple. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *purpre* (with *r*). = O. F. *porpre*, later *pourpre*, purple. = L. *purpura*, the purple-fish. = Gk. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish; cf. Gk. *πορφύρεος*, purple, orig. an epithet of the surging sea. = Gk. *πορφύρειν*, reduplicated

PURPORT

form of *φύειν*, to mix up, stir violently, allied to Skt. root *dhur*, to be active.

Purport, to imply. (F.—L.) O. F. *purporter*, *pourporter*, to declare, inform (hence, imply); we also find *purport*, sb., tenor (Roquefort). — O. F. *pur*, F. *pour*, from L. *prō*, according to; *porter*, to carry, bring, from L. *portāre*. For the sense, cf. *import*. See *Port* (1).

Purpose (1), to intend. (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. *purposer*, a variant of *proposer*, to propose, intend. — L. *prō*, before; and F. *poser*, to place; see *Pose* (1).

Purpose (2), intention. (F.—L.) M. E. *purpos*. — O. F. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos*, a purpose. — L. *propositum*, a thing proposed, neut. of pp. of *proponere*, to propose. — L. *prō*, before; *ponere*, to place. See *Position*.

Purr, Pur. (E.) An imitative word for various sounds, chiefly of the murmuring of a cat. Cf. Scotch *pirr*, a gentle wind; E. *buss*; Irish *bururus*, a gurgling sound. See *Purl* (1), *Purl* (4), and *Pirouette*.

Purse. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *purs*; also *porrs*. A. S. *purs*, Eng. *Studien*, xi. 65. [Also *burs*. — O. F. *burse*, later *bourse*, a purse.] — Late L. *bursa*, a purse. — Gk. *βύρσα*, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. Der. *purse*, vb., to wrinkle up, like a purse drawn together.

Purslain, Purslane, a herb. (F.—L.) M. E. *purslane*, *porselecyne*. — M. F. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*, purslane; Cot. Formed from L. *porcilāca*, purslain (Pliny); usually spelt *portulāca*.

Pursue. (F.—L.) O. F. *poursuir*, *pursuir*, *poursuir*; mod. Norman F. *poursuir*, mod. F. *poursuivre*, to pursue. — O. F. *por*, *pur* < L. *prō*; and *suir* < Late L. *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, to follow. Der. *pursuant*, from the pres. pt. of O. F. *pursuir*; *pursuiv-ant*, from the pres. pt. of *poursuivre*; *pursuit*, from F. *poursuite*, fem. sb. answering to L. *prosecūta*, fem. of the pp. of L. *prosequi*, to pursue.

Pursy, short-winded. (F.—L.) M. E. *purcy*, also *purcyf* (Palsgrave). — M. F. *pourcif* (Palsgrave), variant of *poulsif*, *pursie*, short-winded; Cot. — M. F. *poulsier*, F. *poulsier*, to push, also to pant; see *Push*.

Purtenance. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. *apurtenance*; see *Appurtenance*.

Purulent. (F.—L.) F. *purulent*. — L. *purulentus*, full of matter. — L. *pūr-*, stem of *pūs*, matter; see *Pus*.

Purvey. (F.—L.) M. E. *purueien*,

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porucien, (*purveien*, *porveien*), to provide. — A. F. *purveier*, *purveur* (O. F. *porvoir*, F. *pourvoir*), to provide. — L. *prōvidere*, to provide. See *Provide*.

purview, a proviso. (F.—L.) Now applied to the enacting part of a statute; so called because it orig. began with *purveu* est, it is provided. — O. F. *porveu*, pp. of O. F. *porvoir* (F. *pourvoir*), to provide. — L. *prōvidere*, to provide (above).

Pus, white matter from a sore. (L.) L. *pūs* (gen. *pūris*), pus. + Gk. *πύον*, matter; Skt. *pūya-*, pus, from *pūy*, to stink. Allied to *Foul*. (✓PEU.) Brugm. i. § 113.

Push. (F.—L.) M. E. *possen*, *pussen*. — O. F. *pousser*, *poulsier*, to push, thrust. — L. *pulsare*, to beat, thrust, frequent. of *pellere*, to drive. See *Pulsate*.

Pusillanimous. (L.) L. *pusillanim-is*, mean-spirited; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *pusill-us*, mean, small; *animus*, courage. *Pusillus* is related to *pūsus*, small; cf. *putus*, a boy. (✓PEU.)

Puss, a cat, hare. (E.) Prob. an imitative word, from the spitting of the cat. We find also Du. *poes*, Low G. *puus*, *puus-katte*, Swed. dial. *pus*, Norw. *puse*, *puus*; Irish and Gael. *pus* (from E.). And even S. Tamil *pusei*, a cat; *pusha* in the Cashgar dialect of Afghan; Lith. *puž*, a word to call a cat.

Pustule. (F.—L.) F. *pustule*. — L. *pustula*, another form of *pūsula*, a blister, pimple. Perhaps allied to Gk. *φυσάλλει*, a bladder, *φυσάω*, I blow.

Put. (E.) M. E. *putten*; A. S. *potian*, to push, thrust; [whence also Gael. *put*, to push, thrust; W. *putio*, Corn. *poot*, to push, kick]. + Du. *poten*, to plant, set, *poet*, a twig, M. Du. *pote*, a scion, plant (see Franck); N. Fries. *putje*, Dan. *putte*, to put, place; Swed. dial. *putta*, to push.

Putative, reputed. (F.—L.) F. *putatif*. — L. *putātiuus*, presumptive. — L. *putātus*, pp. of *putāre*, to think, suppose. The orig. sense was to make clean, then to make clear, to come to a clear result. — L. *putus*, clean. (✓PEU.)

Putrefy. (F.—L.) M. F. *putrefier*; as if from L. **putrificāre*; but the true L. forms are *putrefacere*, to make putrid, *putrefieri*, to become putrid. — L. *putri-s*, putrid (below); *facere*, to make.

putrid. (F.—L.) M. F. *putride*. — L. *putridus*, stinking. — L. *putri-*, decl. stem of *puter*, *putris*, rotten; cf. *putrēre*, to be rotten, *putrēre*, to stink. See *Pus*.

PUTTOCK

Puttock, a kite, hawk. (E.?) M. E. *puttok*, *puttok*. Of unknown origin. It seems to have been used in a contemptuous sense. A. S. *Puttoc* occurs as a name or nickname.

Putty. (F.—Low G.) M. F. *potte*, caldined tin, also putty; orig. a potful (of bits of broken metal); cf. M. F. *pottein*, bits of broken metal, *potlin*, solder. All from F. *pot*, a pot, of Germanic origin. See *Pot*.

Puzzle, a difficult question. (F.—L. and Gk.) Orig. a sb., and short for *opposal*, spelt both *opposayle* and *apposayle* in Lydgate, with the sense of question. These are from the verb *oppose*, like *deni-al* from *deny*, &c. See *Pose* (2).

Pygmy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *pygmé*, adj., dwarf-like; Cot.—L. *pygmaeus*, adj., dwarf-like; from pl. *Pygmaei*, the race of Pygmies.—Gk. Πύγμαῖοι, pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a πύγμῃ, i.e. about 13½ in. (from the elbow to the knuckles).—Gk. πύγμῃ, a fist; see *Pugilist*.

Pylorus. (L.—Gk.) L. *pylorus*.—Gk. πυλῶρος, the lower orifice of the stomach, entrance to the intestines; orig. a gate-keeper.—Gk. *πύλα-φορός (Prellwitz); from πύλα=πύλ-η, a gate; φῶρος (cf. ὄρος), a keeper, watcher, allied to *Wary*.

Pyramid. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *pyramis*.—L. *pyramis* (stem *pyramid-*).—Gk. πυράμις (stem *pyramíd-*), a pyramid. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Pyre. (L.—Gk.) L. *pyra*.—Gk. πύρα, a funeral pile.—Gk. πῦρ, fire; allied to E. *Fire*.

pyrites. (L.—Gk.) L. *pyrites*.—Gk. πυρίτης, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire.—Gk. πῦρ, fire.

pyrotechnic, belonging to fireworks. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *pyro-*, for πῦρ, fire; τεχνικός, artistic, from τέχνη, an art; see *Technical*.

Python, a large snake. (L.—Gk.) L. *pythōn*, a serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi.—Gk. Πύθων (the same).—Gk. Πύθω, a former name of Delphi.

Pyx. (L.—Gk.) Shortened from L. *pyxis*, a box.—Gk. πύξις, a box.—Gk. πύξος, box-wood. Allied to *Box* (1), *Box* (2).

Q.

Quack (1), to make a noise as a duck. (E.) M. E. *queke*, as a duck's cry; an imitative word.† Du. *kwaken*, *kwakken*,

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G. *quaken*, Icel. *kvaka*, Dan. *qvække*, to croak, quack. Cf. L. *coaxāre*, to croak, Gk. κῶαί, a croaking.

quack (2), to cry up a nostrum. (Du.) Due to the older word *quacksalver*; hence, to act as a *quack-salver* or a *quack*.—Du. *kwaksalver*, a quacksalver.—Du. *kwaksalven*, vb., to apply salves in a trifling way. Cf. Du. *kwakken*, to croak, which came to mean 'to trifle, linger' (Franck); and Du. *salv*, a salve; see *Salve*.

Quadragesima, forty days of Lent. (L.) L. *quadrāgēsima*, lit. fortieth; fem. of *quadrāgēsīmus*; older form *quadrāgensūmus*, fortieth.—L. *quadrāgēsīnā*, forty.—L. *quadrā-*, related to *quattuor*, four; -*gēsīnā*, allied to Gk. -κῶντα (for *δεκῶντα), and to L. *decem*, ten. See *quadrate*.

quadrangle. (F.—L.) F. *quadrangle*.—L. *quadrangulum*, sb., neut. of *quadrangulus*, four-cornered.—L. *quadr-*, related to *quattuor*, four; *angulus*, angle. See *Angle* (1).

quadrant. (L.) M. E. *quadrant*.—L. *quadrant-*, stem of *quadrans*, sb., a fourth part. Extended from L. *quadr-* (above).

quadrate. (L.) L. *quadrātus*, pp. of *quadrāre*, to make square.—L. *quadr-*, allied to *quattuor*, four; see *Four*. Brugm. ii. § 168.

quadrennial. (L.) For *quadriennial*, adj.—L. *quadrienni-um*, a space of four years; with suffix -*al*.—L. *quadri-*, belonging to four; *annus*, a year; see *Annals*.

quadrilateral. (L.) L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided; with suffix -*al*.—L. *quadri-* (above); *later-*, for **lates-*, stem of *latus*, a side. See *lateral*.

quadrille. (F.—Span.—L.) Formerly a game at cards for four.—F. *quadrille*, (1) fem., a troop of horses; (2) masc., but orig. fem., a game at cards. The former answers to Ital. *quadriglia*, M. Ital. *squadriglia*, a troop; but the latter to Span. *cuadrilla*, a meeting of four persons.—Span. *cuadra*, a square.—Late L. *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus*, square.

quadrillion, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) Coined by prefixing L. *quadr-* i.e. four, to -*illion*, which is *million* without the *m*.

quadroon. (Span.—L.) For *quartroon*.—Span. *cuarteron*, the child of a creole and a Spaniard; one who is, in a fourth part, a black; also a fourth part.—Span.

QUADRUPED

cuarto, a fourth part. — *L. quartum*, acc. of *quartus*, fourth; see *quatern*.

quadruped. (L.) *L. quadrupedus*, four-footed; *quadruped-*, stem of *quadrupes*, *quadripes*, four-footed. — *L. quadrupes*, four times; *pēs*, a foot; see *quadrant*.

quadruple. (F.—L.) *F. quadruple*. — *L. quadruplum*, acc. of *quadruplus*, four-fold. — *L. quadru-* (above); *-plus*, signifying 'fold'; see *Double*.

Quaff, to drink in large draughts. (C.—L.—Gk.) Here *ff* stands for guttural *ch*, as in *quach*, i.e. to drink out of a *quach* or cup, usually called *quach*, *quach*, *quaff* in Lowland Scotch, *quaff* in Humphrey Clinker (Supp. to Jam.). — Irish and Gael. *cuach*, a cup, bowl. — *L. caucis*, a cup. — Gk. *καῦκα*, a cup.

Quagga, a quadruped. (Kaffir.) A Xosa-Kaffir word. — Kaffir *iqwara* (W. J. Davis); where the *r* is guttural. See *N* and *Q*. 9 S. v. 3.

Quagmire. (E.) Spelt *quake-mire* in Stanishurst; i.e. quaking bog.

Quaigh, Quaich, a cup. See under *Quaff*.

Quail (1), to cower. (E.) M. E. *quelen*, to die. A. S. *cwelan* (pt. t. *cwæl*), to die; whence *æcwelan*, to die utterly. † *Du. kwelen*, O. H. G. *quelan*, to pine. Teut. type **kwel-an-*. Cf. A. S. *cwalu*, destruction, *Du. kwaal*, Icel. *kvöl*, Dan. Swed. *qväl*, G. *qual*, agony. Also allied to Lith. *gelti*, to pain; *gela*, pain. From Idg. root **g(w)el*. Brugm. i. § 656. ¶ Distinct from prov. E. *quail*, to coagulate, from O. F. *coailier* (F. *cailler*), from *L. coagulare*. Der. *qualm*.

Quail (2), a bird. (F.—Low L.—Low G.) M. E. *quaille*. — O. F. *quaille*, F. *caille*. — Low L. *quacula*, a quail. — M. Du. *quachel*, *Du. kwakkel*, a quail. — M. Du. *quacken*, *Du. kwaken*, to quack. From the noise which the bird makes. See *Quack*.

Quaint, neat, odd, whimsical. (F.—L.) M. E. *queint*, also *quoit*, *coint*, commonly with the sense of 'famous'. — O. F. and M. F. *coint*, 'quaint, compt, neat, fine'; Cot. — *L. cognitus*, well-known, pp. of *cognoscere*, to know; see *Cognisance*. Der. *ac-quaint*.

Quake. (E.) M. E. *quaken*, *cwakien*. A. S. *cwacian*, to quake; cf. *cweccan*, to wag; E. Fries. *kwakkelen*, to be unsteady. Der. *Quaker* (A. D. 1650); see Haydn.

Quality. (F.—L.) M. E. *qualitee*. — *F.*

QUARRY

qualité. — *L. qualitatem*, acc. of *qualitās*, sort, kind. — *L. quali-s*, of what sort. Allied to E. *Which*.

qualify. (F.—L.) *F. qualifier*. — Late *L. qualificare*, to endue with a quality. — *L. quali-s*, of what sort; *facere*, to make.

Qualm. (E.) M. E. *qualm*, usually 'a pestilence'. A. S. *cwealm*, pestilence. † O. Sax. *qualm*, destruction, death; O. H. G. *qualm*, destruction. [Perhaps not the same word as *Du. kwalm*, thick vapour.] Teut. type **kwalmos*, masc.; from **kwai*, and grade of **kwel-an-*, to die. See *Quail* (1).

Quandary, a perplexity. (L.—Gk.) Orig. a morbid state of mind; Knt. of Burning Pestle, i. 1. It probably arose from 'condarye, for *hypo-condarye*, a morbid state of mind. 'I, seeing him so troubled, asked him what newes . . . had put him in so great a *hypo-condarye*;' Blackhall, Brief Narration, ab. 1640 (Spalding Club), p. 175. See *Hypocondria*. (H. B.)

Quantity. (F.—L.) M. E. *quantitee*. — *F. quantité*. — *L. quantitatem*, acc. of *quantitās*, quantity. — *L. quanti-*, for *quantus*, how much. Related to *quam*; and to *quis*, who. Brugm. i. § 413.

Quarantine. (F.—L.) O. F. *quarantine* (Roquefort), usually *quarantaine*, a space of forty days. — *F. quarante*, forty. — *L. quadragintā*, forty; see *Quadragesima*.

Quarrel (1), a dispute. (F.—L.) M. E. *querèle*. — O. F. *querelle*, later *querelle*. — *L. querēla*, a complaint. — *L. queri*, to complain. See *Querulous*.

Quarrel (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F.—L.) M. E. *quarel*. — O. F. *quarrel*, M. F. *quarreau*, a diamond, square tile, cross-bow bolt. — Late *L. quadrellus*, a quarrel. — *L. quadrus*, square; see *Quadrant*.

quarry (1), a place where stones are dug. (F.—L.) Formerly *quarrer*; M. E. *quarriere*, a place where stones are squared. — O. F. *quarriere*, a quarry; F. *carrière*. — Late *L. quadraria*, a quarry for squared stones. — *L. quadrare*, to square. — *L. quadrus*, square. ¶ The sense was suggested by *L. quadratarius*, a stone-squarer, also a stone-cutter (merely).

Quarry (2), a heap of slaughtered game. (F.—L.) M. E. *querrē*. — O. F. *curree*, *cuires* (F. *curée*), intestines of a slain animal, the part given to hounds; so called because wrapped in the skin. — *F.*

QUART

cuir, a skin, hide. — *L. corium*, hide. See *Cuirass*.

Quart, the fourth of a gallon. (F.—L.) M. E. *quarte*. — F. *quarte*. — L. *quarta* (i. e. *pars*), a fourth part; fem. of *quartus*, fourth. Related to *L. quattuor*, four. Brugm. i. § 279.

quartan. (F.—L.) F. *quartaine*, recurring on the fourth day (said of a fever). — L. *quartāna* (*febris*), a quartan fever; fem. of *quartānus*, belonging to the fourth. — L. *quartus*, fourth (above).

quarter. (F.—L.) M. E. *quarter*. — O. F. *quarter*, *quartier*. — L. *quartārius*, fourth part. — L. *quartus*, fourth.

quatern, fourth of a pint. (F.—L.) Short for *quarteron*. M. E. *quarteroun*. — O. F. *quarteron*, a quatern. — Late L. *quarterōnem*, acc. of *quartero*, a fourth part. — Late L. *quarterus*, from L. *quartus*, fourth.

quartet, **quartette**. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *quartetto* (*quartette* is a F. spelling); dimin. of *quarto*, fourth. — L. *quartus*, fourth.

quarto, having the sheet folded into four leaves. (L.) From L. phr. *in quartō*, in a fourth part; where *quartō* is abl. of *quartus*, fourth.

Quartz, a mineral. (G.) G. *quarz*, rock-crystal; M. H. G. *quarz*.

Quash. (F.—L.) M. E. *quaschen*. — O. F. *quasser*, later *casser*, to break, quash. — L. *quassāre*, to shatter; frequent. of *quātere* (supine *quassum*), to shake.

Quassia, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Named by Linnæus (like *dahlia* from *Dahl*) from *Quassi*, a negro of Surinam, who pointed out the use of the bark as a tonic in 1730. *Quassi* is a common negro name.

Quaternary, consisting of fours. (F.—L.) F. *quaternaire*. — L. *quaternārius*. — L. *quaterni*, pl., four at a time. — L. *quattuor*, four.

quaternion. (L.) L. *quaterniōn*, stem of *quaternio*, a band of four men; Acts xii. 4. — L. *quaterni*, pl.; see above.

quatrain. (F.—L.) F. *quatrain*, a stanza of four lines. — F. *quatre*, four. — L. *quattuor*, four.

Quaver, vb. (E.) Frequent. of *quave*, M. E. *quāven* (*u=v*), to quake. Allied to M. E. *quappen*, to throb, palpitate. Compare **Quake**. Der. *quaver*, sb., a note in music, orig. a trill, shake. And see *quiver* (1).

QUERN

Quay, a wharf. (F.—C.) Formerly *kay*, *key*; M. E. *key*, *keye*. — M. F. *quay* (F. *quai*), 'the key of a haven'; Cot. — Bret. *kad*, an enclosure, a quay; W. *cae*, an enclosure, hedge. Celt. type **kagi*-; allied to Haw, *Hedge*.

Quean, a woman; used slightly. (E.) A. S. *cwene*. † O. H. G. *quena*, a wife; Goth. *kwinō*. Teut. type **kwenōn*. Also Irish *ben*, W. *bun*, a woman; Russ. *jena*, wife; Idg. type **g(w)enā*. Cf. Gk. *γυνή*, Pers. *zan*. See **Queen**. Brugm. i. § 670.

Queasy. (Scand.) M. E. *quaysy*, *queysy*, causing or feeling nausea. — Norweg. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch; Icel. *ðíra-kveisa*, colic. Cf. Icel. *kveisa*, a whitlow, boil; Low G. *quese*, a blister; *quesen-kopp*, a brain-disease in sheep; E. Fries. *kwäse*, a blister, boil, worm causing giddiness in sheep.

Queen. (E.) Differing in gradation from *quean*, which spelling is restricted to the use of the word in a lower sense. A. S. *cwēn*, a woman; O. Merc. *kwēn*. † Icel. *kvæn*, wife; Goth. *kwinōs*, woman. Teut. type **kwenis*, fem.; Idg. type **g(w)enī*-, cf. Skt. *jāni*-, wife. Brugm. i. § 677. (√GwEN.)

Queer. (Low G.) A cant word. — Low G. *queer*, across; cf. *quere*, obliquity. In Awdelay's *Fraternity of Vagabonds*, p. 4, 'a *quire* fellow' is one who has just come out of prison; cf. Low G. *in der quere ligger*, to lie across, lie queerly. So also G. *quer*, transverse; *querkopf*, a queer fellow. G. *quer* answers to O. H. G. *twēr*, transverse, Icel. *þveir* (whence E. *thwart*). See **Thwart**.

Quell, to subdue. (E.) M. E. *quellen*, to kill. A. S. *cwellan*, to kill; causal of *cwelan*, to die. † Du. *kwellen*, Icel. *kwelja*, Swed. *qvälja*, Dan. *qvæle*, to torment, choke; all causal forms. Teut. type **kwäljan*-; from **kwal*, 2nd stem of **kwel-an*-, to die. See **Quall** (1).

Quench. (E.) M. E. *quenchen*. A. S. *cwencan*, to extinguish; causal of A. S. *cwincan* (pt. t. *cwanc*), to go out, be extinguished. Cf. O. Fries. *kwinka*, to be extinguished.

Querimonious, fretful. (L.) From L. *querimōnia*, a complaint. — L. *queri*, to complain; with Idg. suffixes *-mōn-jā*.

Quern, **Kern**, a handmill for grinding grain. (E.) M. E. *querne*. A. S. *cwearn*, *cwyrn*; orig. 'that which grinds.' † Du.

QUERULOUS

kweern, Icel. *kuern*, Dan. *quærn*, Swed. *quærn*, Goth. *kwaïrnus*. Teut. type **kweurnus*. Cf. also Russ. *jernove*, a mill-stone; Lith. *girma*, stone in a hand-mill. Brugm. i. § 670.

Querulous, fretful. (L.) *L. querulus*, full of complaints. — *L. queri*, to complain.

+ Skt. *qras*, to sigh. Brugm. i. § 355.

Query, an enquiry. (L.) For *quare*, i. e. enquire thou. — *L. quare*, imp. sing. 2 pers. of *querere*, to seek; for **quas-ere*, as in *L. quaso*, I beg. Brugm. ii. § 662.

quest, a search. (F.—L.) O. F. *queste*; F. *quête*. — *L. quasita* (*rēs*), a thing sought; fem. of pp. of *querere*, to seek.

question. (F.—L.) F. *question*. — *L. acc. questionem*, an enquiry. — *L. quæs*, base of *querere*, to seek; with suffix *-tion-*.

Queue, a tail. (F.—L.) F. *queue*, a tail. — *L. cauda*, a tail; see *Caudal*.

Quibble. (L.) Dimin. of *quib*, a sarcasm (Ash); which is a weakened form of *quip*. See *Quip*.

Quick, living, lively. (E.) M. E. *quik*. A. S. *cwic*, *cwicu*. + Du. *kwik*, Icel. *kvikr*, Dan. *qvik*, Swed. *quick*, O. H. G. *quac*. Teut. type **kwikus* or **kwikwos*, allied to the shorter Teut. type **kwiwos*, as in Goth. *kwiuis*, living; cf. Irish *beo*, W. *byw*, *L. uiuus*, Lith. *gywas*, Russ. *živoi*, alive; Gk. *bíos*, life; Skt. *jīv*, to live. Brugm. i. §§ 85, 318, 677. Der. *quick-silver*; A. S. *cwiceolfor*.

quicken. (E.) M. E. *quiknen*, orig. to become alive. — A. S. *cwic*, alive.

Quid, a mouthful of tobacco. (E.) Merely another form of *cud*; M. E. *quide*, *cud*. See *Cud*.

Quiddity, a nicety, cavil. (L.) Late *L. quidditās*, the nature of a thing. — *L. quid*, what; i. e. what is it? Neut. of *quis*, who; see *Who*.

Quiet, adj. (L.) *L. quiētus*, quiet; orig. pp. of **quies*, only used in the inceptive form *quiescere*, to be still. Cf. *quies*, rest. Allied to O. Pers. *shiyāti*, a place of delight, home; Pers. *shād*, pleased; and to *E. While*. Brugm. i. §§ 130, 675; Horn, § 767. Der. *quiet*, sb. and vb.; *quietus*, sb.; *quiescent*, from stem of pres. pt. of *quiescere*.

Quill (1), a feather, pen. (E.?) M. E. *quille*. *Quylle*, a stalk, Calamus; ? Prompt. Parv. *Quill* also meant the faucet of a barrel, or a reed to wind yarn on. This is a difficult and doubtful word, not found at an early date. Apparently E.,

QUINSY

and of Teut. origin. + Low G. *kiil*, a goose-quill (Berghaus); Westphalian *kwisle* (Woeste); G. *kiel*, M. H. G. *kiel* or *kil*.

Quill (2), to pleat a ruff. (F.—L.) From O. F. *cuillir* (F. *cueillir*), to gather, pluck; also used in the sense of to pleat; see Rom. Rose, 1219, and Chaucer's translation. — Folk-L. **colligere*, for *L. colligere*, to cull, collect. See *Oull*. Allied to the Guernsey word *enquiller*, to pleat (Métivier).

Quillet, a sly trick in argument. (L.) Short for *L. quidlibet*, anything you choose. — *L. quid*, anything; *libet*, it pleases (you).

Quilt, a bed-cover, &c. (F.—L.) M. E. *quille*. — A. F. and O. F. *cuite*, a quilt (12th cent.). — *L. culcita*, a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt.

Quinary, consisting of fives. (L.) *L. quinaris*, arranged by fives. — *L. quini*, five at a time. For **quinc-ni*, from *quinque*, five. Cf. *binī*, two at a time. See *Five*.

Quince. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *quence*, *quyns*. (Cf. M. F. *coignasse*, 'the greatest kind of quince,' Cot.) Merely the pl. form of M. E. *quyne*, *coine*, or *coin*, a quince. — O. F. *coin*, F. *coing*, a quince. [The same as Prov. *codoin*; cf. Ital. *cotogna*, a quince.] — *L. *colōnium*, for **cydōnium*; (the Ital. *cotogna* being from *L. cydōnia*, a quince). — Gk. *κυδώνιον μήλον*, a quince, lit. a Cydonian apple. — Gk. *Κυδωνία*, *Κυδωνίς*, Cydonia, one of the chief cities of Crete.

Quincunx, an arrangement by fives. (L.) Applied to trees arranged like the spots on the side of a die marked 5; *L. quincunx*. — *L. quinque*, five; *uncia*, an ounce, small mark, such as a spot on a die; see *Uncial*.

Quinine, extract of Peruvian bark. (F.—Peruv.) F. *quinine*, formed with suffix *-ine* (*L. -ina*), from F. *quina*, Peruvian bark. — Peruvian *kina*, or *kina-kina*, said to mean 'bark,' esp. that which we call Peruvian bark.

Quinquagesima. (L.) *L. quinquā-gēsima* (*dies*), fiftieth (day); fem. of *quinquā-gēsimus*, fiftieth. — *L. quinquā-*, for *quinque*, five, allied to *E. Five*; *-gēsimus*, for **gensimus*, allied to *decem*, ten; see *Quadragesima*. ¶ So also *quinguan-gular*, having five angles; *quingui-ennial*, lasting five years.

Quinsy. (F.—Gk.) Formerly also *squiancy*. — O. F. *quinnancie* (Supp. to

QUINTAIN

Godefroy, s. v. *esquinance*; also *quin-ancie* (16th cent.); *squinance*, 'the squinancy or squinzie,' Cot. Formed (sometimes with prefixed *s* = O. F. *es*-, L. *ex*-, very) from Gk. *κυνάκην*, lit. a dog-throttling, applied to a bad kind of sore throat. = Gk. *κύων*, stem of *κύων*, a dog; *ἀγκύων*, to choke.

Quintain. (F. - L.) M. F. *quintaine*, a post with arms, for beginners to tilt at. The form of the word is such that it must be allied to L. *quintāna*, a street in the camp, which separated the *fifth* manipule from the sixth; where was the market and business-place of the camp. Doubtless this public place was also the scene of martial exercises and trials of skill; the Late L. *quintāna* means (1) a quintain, also (2) a part of a street (space) where carriages could pass. = L. *quintānus*, from *quintus*, fifth. For **quinc-tus*, from *quinque*, five. See **Five**.

Quintal, a hundred-weight. (F. - Span. - Arab. - L.) F. *quintal* (Cot.). = Span. *quintal*. = Arab. *qintār*, a weight of 100 lbs. Not a true Arab. word; but formed from L. *centum*, a hundred.

Quintessence, pure essence. (F. - L.) Lit. 'fifth essence.' = L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence (in addition to the four elements). See below; and **Essence**.

Quintuple, five-fold. (F. - L.) F. *quintuple*. = L. **quintuplus*, a coined word. = L. *quintus*, fifth, for **quinctus*; from *quinque*, five; -*plus*, i. e. -fold; see **Double**.

Quip, a taunt, cavil. (L.) Formerly *quippy*; Drant's Horace, bk. ii. sat. 1. = L. *quippe*, forsooth (ironical). For **quid-pe*; Brugm. i. § 585. Der. *quibble*.

Quire (1), a collection of sheets of paper. (F. - L.) Spelt *cwaer* in the Ancræn Riwe. = O. F. *quaier* (13th cent.), later *quayer*, *cayer*; mod. F. *cahier*. = Late L. *quaternum*, a collection of four leaves (we find Late L. *quaternus*, glossed by A. F. *quaer* in Wright's Voc. i. 116); whence also Ital. *quaderno*, a quire. Allied to L. *quattuor*, four. [The suffix -*num* is lost as in F. *infer* from L. *infernum*.] ¶ Not from L. *quaternio*, which could not thus suffer loss of the acc. termination -*nidnem*.

Quire (2), a band of singers; see **Choir**.

Quirk, a cavil. (M. Du. - F. - L.) M. Du. *kuerken*, 'a cunning trick,' Hexham. Dimin. of M. Du. *küre*, Du. *kuur*, a whim, also a cure. = F. *cure*, a cure. =

QUOTE

L. *cūra*; see **Cure**. Cf. E. Fries. *küre*, *kürke*, a whim.

Quit, freed, free. (F. - L.) Orig. an adj., as in 'quit claim.' M. E. *quyt*, *quit*, also *quyle*, free; adj. = O. F. *quite*, discharged, released, free. = Late L. *quitus*, *quiltus*, altered forms of Late L. *quiltus*, at rest, hence, free. Cf. Late L. *quiltā clāmāntia*, A. F. *quite claime*. E. *quit claim*; *quiltum clāmāre*, *quiltum clāmāre*, to quit a claim; *quiltāre*, *quiltāre*, *quiltāre*, to free from debt. See **Quiet**. Der. *quit*, vb., F. *quitter*, O. F. *quiter*, from the adj.; hence *quitt-ance*, O. F. *quittance*, Late L. *quiltantia*, *quiltantia*; *acquit*. Cf. **Ooy**.

quite. (F. - L.) M. E. *quite*; an adverbial use of the M. E. adj. *quite*, free, now spelt *quit*; see above.

Quiver (1), to shiver. (E.) Allied to obsolete adj. *quiver*, full of motion, brisk; A. S. *cwifer*, in the comp. adv. *cwiferlice*, eagerly. Cf. M. Du. *kuyven*, *kuyveren*, to quiver (Kilian); E. Fries. *kwifer*, lively, *kwifern*, to be lively.

Quiver (2), a case for arrows. (F. - O. H. G.) O. F. *cuiore*, *cuevre*, *cuiore*, a quiver. = O. Sax. *cokar*; cf. O. H. G. *kohhar* (G. *köcher*), a quiver; A. S. *cocer*, a quiver. Teut. type **kukuro*, whence Med. L. *cucurum*, a quiver.

Quixotic. (Span.) Named from *Don Quixote* or *Quijote*, a novel by Cervantes.

Quoif, the same as **Coif**.

Quoin, a wedge. (F. - L.) The same as F. *coin*; see **Coïn**.

Quoit, **Coit**, a ring of iron for throwing at a mark. (F. - L. ?) M. E. *coile*, *coyle*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *coit*, to push about, juggle. Prob. from O. F. *coitier*, *quoitier*, to press, push, hasten, incite, urge on (which prob. also had the sense 'to hurl'). Of unknown origin. Cf. Prov. *coitar*, to hasten, urge.

Quorum. (L.) It was usual to nominate members of a committee, of whom (*quorum*) a certain number must be present to form a meeting. = L. *quorum*, of whom; gen. pl. of *quis*, who. Allied to **Who**.

Quota, a share. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *quota*, a share. = L. *quota (pars)*, how great a part; fem. of *quosus*, how great. = L. *quot*, how many; allied to *qui*, who; see **Who**.

quote. (F. - L.) Formerly also *cote*. = O. F. *quoler*, *coter*, to quote. = Late L. *quiltāre*, to mark off into chapters and verses, for references; hence, to give a reference.

QUOTH

—L. *quotus*, how many, how much, with allusion to chapters, &c.; see above.

Quoth, he said. (E.) Properly a pt. t. M. E. *quoth*, *quod*.—A. S. *cwæð*, pt. t. of *cwædan*, to say. † Icel. *kvað*, pt. t. of *kveða*, to say; Goth. *kwath*, pt. t. of *kwithan*, to say. Der. *quotha*, for *quoth he*.

Quotidian, daily. (F.—L.) F. *quotidien*.—L. *quotidianus*, daily.—L. *quoti*-, for *quotus*, how many; *diēs*, a day. Thus *quotidianus* = on however many a day, on any day, daily.

quotient. (F.—L.; or L.) F. *quotient*, the part which falls to each man's share; Cot.—L. **quotient*-, the imaginary stem of L. *quotiens*, how many times; which is really indeclinable.—L. *quot*, how many. See **Quote**.

R.

Rabbet, to cut the edges of boards so that they overlap and can be joined. (F.—L. and G.) F. *raboter*, to plane, level, or lay even; cf. *rabot*, a joiner's plane, a plasterer's beater. Of doubtful origin. Perhaps from F. *re*-. (L. *re*-), again; F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; and M. F. *buter*, 'to joine unto by the ende,' Cot., from F. *but*, end. See **Abut**, and **Butt** (1).

Rabbi, Rabbin, sir. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. *rabbī*, John i. 38.—Gk. *παῖσι*.—Heb. *rabbī*, literally 'my master.'—Heb. *rab*, great; as sb., master; and *ī*, my.—Heb. root *rābāb*, to be great. (The form *rabbīn* is French.)

Rabbit. (O. Low G.?) M. E. *rabet*. Dimin. of an older form only found in M. Du. *robbe*, dimin. *robbeken*, a rabbit (Kilian). ¶ The true E. name is *cony*.

Rabble. (M. Du.) From the noise made by a crowd.—M. Du. *rabbelen*, to chatter; Low G. *rabbeln*, to chatter, babble. The suffix *-le* gives a frequentative force; *rabble* = that which keeps on making a noise. Cf. **Rap**; and see **Rapparee**.

Rabid, mad. (L.) L. *ravidus*, mad.—L. *rabere*, to rage, rave. Cf. **Rage**.

Raca. (Chaldee.) Matt v. 22. Chaldee *rākā*, worthless; hence, foolish.

Raccoon, Racoön. (N. American Indian.) Spelt *rackoon* in Bailey (1735). The native W. Indian name. 'Arathkone, a beast like a fox;' glossary of Indian Words subjoined to A Historie of Travaille into Virginia, by W. Strachey (pub. by the Hakluyt Soc. in 1849).

RACK

Race (1), a swift course. (Scand.) M. E. *ras* (North); [*rees* (South), from A. S. *ræs*].—Icel. *rás*, a running, race. Teut. base **ræs*-. Hence it is not for **rans*, i. e. a running (as in Noreen).

Race (2), a family. (F.—Ital.) F. *race*.—Ital. *rasa*, *rasa*, also M. Ital. *raggia*, 'a race, broode,' Florio. Of doubtful origin; but answering to L. type **radia*, allied to *radiāre*, to radiate. (Korting, § 6612.)

Race (3), a root. (F.—L.) 'A race of ginger;' Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 50.—O. F. *rais*, *rais*, a root.—L. *radicem*, acc. of *radix*, a root. See **Radix**, **Radish**.

Raceme, a cluster. (F.—L.) F. *racème*.—L. *racēnum*, acc. of *racēnus*, a cluster.

Rack (1), a grating above a manger, an instrument of torture. (E.) In some senses the word is doubtless English; cf. M. E. *rekke*, a rack for hay. In the particular sense 'to torture,' it may have been borrowed from M. Du. *racken*, to rack, to torture. The radical sense of *rack* is to extend, stretch out; hence, as sb., *rack* is a straight bar (cf. G. *rack*, a rail, bar); hence, a frame-work, such as the bars in a grating above a manger, a frame-work used for torture, a bar with teeth in which a cog-wheel can work. On the *rack* = in great anxiety; *arack-rent* is a rent stretched to its full value, or nearly so. Allied words are Icel. *rakkr*, straight, *rekja*, to strain, M. Du. *racken*, to stretch, reach out, to rack; Swed. *rak*, straight, G. *rack*, a rack, rail, *recken*, to stretch; esp. Low G. *račk*, a shelf, as in E. *plate-rack*. Cf. Goth. *uf-rakjan*, to stretch out. ¶ *Rack* is used in many senses; see *rack* (2), *rack* (3), &c.

Rack (2), light vapoury clouds, mist. (Scand.) See Hamlet, ii. 2. 506; Antony, iv. 14. 10. M. E. *rak*.—Icel. *rek*, drift, motion, a thing drifted; cf. *skýrek*, the rack or drifting clouds.—Icel. *reka*, to drive, thrust, toss; cognate with A. S. *wreacan*, to drive. See **Wreak**. Cf. Swed. *skeppet vräker* = the ship drifts.

Rack (3), to pour off liquor, to clear it from dregs or lees. (F.—L.?) Minsheu (1627) speaks of 'rackt wines.'—M. F. *ragué*; whence *vin ragué*, 'small, or coarse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture;' Cot. Cf. Languedoc *raqua*, to glean grapes; *raguo*, skin of grapes (D'Hombres); Span. *rascon*, sour; *rascar*, to scrape. Prob. of L. origin; see **Rascal**.

RACK

Back (4), the same as *wrack*; in the phr. 'to go to *rack* and ruin'; see *Wrack*.

Back (5); see *Arrack*.

Back (6), a neck of mutton. (E.) A.S. *hracca*, the back of the head (*occiput*); see Somner, and Vocab. 463. 21. ¶ We also find *rack* (7), for *reck*, to care; *rack* (8), to relate, from A. S. *racu*, an account; *rack* (9), a pace of a horse, i. e. a *rocking* pace; see *Book* (2). Also *rack* (10), a track, cart-rut, from A. S. *racu*, a track.

Racket (1), **Raquet**, a bat with a net-work blade. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M.E. *raket*; borrowed from O. F.; cf. M. F. *raquette*.—Span. *raqueta*, a racket, battle-dore.—Arab. *rāhat*, the palm of the hand (hence the game of fives, which preceded rackets). To this day, tennis is called in F. *pauze*, i. e. palm of the hand, though now played with bats.

Racket (2), a noise. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. *rattle*, *rap*. So also Gael. *racaid*, a noise; Irish *racan*, noise; Gael. *rac*, to make a noise like geese or ducks.

Racoon; see *Raccoon*.

Racy, of strong flavour, spirited. (F.—Ital.; with E. suffix.) *Rac-y* = indicative of its *race*, due to its breed. See *Race* (2).

Radiant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *radiāre*, to shine.—L. *radius*, a ray.

Radical; see *Radix*.

Radish. (F.—Prov.—L.) F. *radis* (not a true F. word, but borrowed from Provençal).—Prov. *radits*, a root.—L. *rādīcem*; see *Radix*. ¶ Or the F. *radis* is from Ital. *radice*.

Radius, a ray. (L.) L. *radius*, a ray. Doublet, *ray* (1).

Radix, a root. (L.) L. *rādix* (stem *rādīc-*), a root. † Gk. *rádis*, a branch, rod; *rádāwos*, a twig. See *Root* and *Wort*. Der. *radic-al*, L. *rādīcālīs*.

Raffle, a kind of lottery. (F.—G.) M. E. *rafle*, a game at dice.—M. F. *rafle*, *rafle*, a game at three dice; O. F. *rafle*, a gust of wind; F. *rafier*, to snatch up.—G. *raffeln*, to snatch up; frequent. of *raffen*, to snatch away, carry off hastily. See *Rap* (2).

Raft. (Scand.) M. E. *raft*, a spar, beam; orig. sense 'rafter'.—Icel. *raptr* (*rafter*), a rafter, beam (where the final *r* is merely the sign of the nom. case); Dan. *raft*, a rafter, a beam. Allied to Icel.

RAIN

rāf, *rafr*, a roof, cognate with O. H. G. *rāfo*, a spar, rafter. Allied to Gk. *ῥοφος*, a roof, *ῥέπειν*, to cover. (✓REPH.) ¶ Not allied to A. S. *hrōf*, a roof.

rafter, a beam to support a roof. (E.) A. S. *rafter*. An extension of the word above.

Rag. (Scand.) M. E. *ragge*. We only find A. S. *raggie*, for **raggige*, rough, shaggy; as if formed from a sb. **ragg-*.—Norw. *ragg*, rough hair, whence *ragged*, shaggy (E. *ragged*); Swed. *ragg*, rough hair, whence *raggis*, shaggy; Icel. *rögg*, shagginess, *raggabr*, shaggy. Orig. sense 'shagginess,' whence the notion of untidiness. ¶ The resemblance to Gk. *ῥανος*, a shred of cloth, is accidental. Der. *rag-stone*, i. e. rugged stone; *rag-wort*, i. e. ragged plant.

Rage. (F.—L.) F. *rage*.—L. *rabieum*, acc. of *rabis*, *rage*.—L. *rabere*, to rage. And see *Rave*.

Ragout. (F.—L.) F. *ragoût*, a seasoned dish.—F. *ragoûter*, to coax a sick man's appetite.—F. *re*, again; *a*, to; *gôûter*, to taste.—L. *re*; *ad*; *gustare*, to taste. See *Gust* (2).

Raid. (North E.) A Northern form of E. *road*. Cf. Icel. *reið*, a riding, a road. See *Road*.

Rail (1), a bar. (F.—L.) M. E. *rail*. Not found in A. S.—O. F. *reille*, a rail, bar; Norman dial. *raile*.—L. *régula*, a bar. See *Rule*. Cf. Low G. *regel*, a rail, cross-bar; Swed. *regel*, a bar, bolt; G. *riegel*, O. H. G. *rigil*, a bar, bolt; all from L.

Rail (2), to brawl, scold. (F.) F. *railler*, to deride; O. F. *raille*, sb., mockery. Origin unknown. Der. *railler-y*, F. *raillerie*, banter.

Rail (3), a bird. (F.—Teut.) O. F. *raalle*; M. F. *rasle*, 'a rayle,' Cot.; F. *râle*. (From its cry.)

Rail (4), part of a woman's night-dress. (E.) See Halliwell and Palgrave. M. E. *rejel*.—A. S. *hragl*, *hregl*, a dress, robe, swaddling-clothes. † O. Fries. *hreit*, *rei*; O. H. G. *hregil*, a garment. Teut. type **hragilom*, neut.

Raiment. (F.—L. and Scand.; with F. suffix.) Short for *arraiment*; see *Array*.

Rain. (E.) M. E. *rein*. A. S. *regn*, also *rēn* (by contraction). † Du. *regen*, Icel. Dan. Swed. *regn*, G. *regen*, Goth. *rign*, rain. Cf. L. *rigare*, to moisten.

RAINDEER

Raindeer; see **Reindeer**.

Raise. (Scand.) M. E. *reisen*. — Icel. *reisa*, to make to rise, causal of *risa* (pt. t. *reis*), to rise; so also Dan. *raise*, Swed. *resa*, to raise. See **Rise**, **Rear** (1).

Raisin. (F. — L.) M. E. *raisin*. — O. F. *raisin*, a grape; also a bunch. — Folk-L. *racim*, for L. *racemum*, acc. of *racemus*, a cluster.

Rajah, prince. (Skt.) Skt. *rājā*, the nom. case from the stem *rājan*, a king. Cognate with L. *rex*; see **Regal**.

rajpoot, a prince. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. *rajput*, a prince; lit. 'son of a rajah.' — Skt. *rāj-ā*, a king; *putra*, son.

Rake (1), an implement. (E.) A. S. *raca*, a rake. † Du. *rakel*, a rake, Dan. *rage*, a poker, Swed. *raka*, an oven-rake (with base *rak-*); also Icel. *reka*, a shovel, G. *rechen*, a rake (with base *rek-*). Allied to Goth. *rikan* (Teut. type **rek-an*, pt. t. *rak*), to collect, heap up. Cf. Icel. *raka*, vb., to rake. Der. *rake*, vb.

Rake (2), a dissolute man. (Scand.) M. E. *rakel*, rash; oddly corrupted to *rakehell* (Trench, Nares); finally shortened to *rake*. — Swed. dial. *rakkel*, a vagabond, from *raka*, to run hastily, M. Swed. *racka*, to run about. Cf. A. S. *racian*, to run.

Rake (3), the projection of the extremities of a ship beyond the keel, the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. (Scand.) 'In sea-language, the *rake of a ship* is so much of her hull or main body, as hangs over both the ends of her keel;' Phillips (1706). Evidently from *rake*, vb., to reach, extend (Halliwell). — Swed. dial. *raka*, to reach, *raka fram*, to reach over, project; Dan. *rage frem*, to project, jut out. Cf. Icel. *rakr*, Swed. *rak*, straight. Allied to **Rack** (1).

Rakehell, a vagabond; see **Rake** (2).

Raki, arrack. (Turk. — Arab.) Turk. *rāqī*, arrack. — Arab. 'araq, arrack; see **Arrack**.

Rally (1), to re-assemble. (F. — L.) F. *rallier*. — F. *re-*, again; *allier*, to ally; see **Ally**. Cf. prov. F. *raller*, to rally, grow convalescent; dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse).

Rally (2), to banter. (F.) We also find the sb. *rallery*, 'pleasant drolling,' Phillips, ed. 1706. This is, of course, another spelling of *raillery*; and *rally* is merely another form of *rail* (2), from F. *railler*, to deride. See **Rail** (2).

Ram. (E.) A. S. *ram*. † Du. *ram*, G.

RANCH

ramm. Cf. Icel. *ramr*, strong. Der. *ram*, vb., to butt, push, thrust; *ram-rod*.

Ramadan, a great Mohammedan fast. (Arab.) So called because kept in the ninth month, named *Ramadan*. — Arab. *ramaḍān*, pronounced *ramazān* in Turkish and Persian. As it is in the ninth month of the lunar year, it may take place in any season; but it is supposed to have been originally held in the hot season. The word implies 'consuming fire'; from Arab. root *ramed*, it was hot. (Devic, Richardson.)

Ramble. (E.) Frequentative of M. E. *ramien* (?), prov. E. *rame*, to rove, to gad about (Yks.); cf. E. Fries. *ramen*, *rāmen*, to rove, ramble. The *b* is excrement, and *ramble* is for prov. E. *rammle*, to ramble (Whitby Glossary).

Ramify. (F. — L.) F. *ramifier*, to put forth branches (hence, to branch off). — L. *rāmi-*, for *rāmus*, a branch, bough; *facere*, for *facere*, to make. With L. *rāmus*, cf. Gk. *ῥάμνος*, a twig. Brugm. i. § 529.

Ramp, Romp, to bound, leap; properly to climb, scramble, rear; also to sport boisterously. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *rampen*, to rage; cf. *rampant* (F. *rampant*), rearing, said of a lion. — F. *rampier*, 'to creep, run, crawl, climb;' Cot. Orig. sense 'to clamber'; cf. M. Ital. *rampare*, to clutch, *rampo*, a hook. According to Diez, the Ital. *rampare* (Prov. *rapar*) is a nasalised form from Low G. *rappen*, to snatch hastily, Dan. *rappe*, to hasten; cf. G. *raffen*, to snatch; see **Rape** (1). But Körting derives Ital. *rampa*, a grip, from Low G. *ramp* (Lübben), Bavar. *rampf*, a cramp, seizure; which is allied to *rampf*, and grade of O. H. G. *rimpsan*, to cramp. Cf. **Ripple** (2).

Rampart. (F. — L.) Also spelt *rampire*, *rampier*, *rampar*. — M. F. *rempart*, *rempar*, a rampart of a fort. — M. F. *remparer*, to put again into a state of defence. — L. *re-*, again; *im-* (*in*), in; *parare*, to get ready. See **Pare**.

Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) A double plural; for *rams-en-s*. Here *ramsen* = A. S. *hramsan*, ramsons; a pl. form, from a sing. *hramsa*. † Swed. *rams-lök* (*lök* = leek); Dan. *rams*; Lithuan. *kermusze*, wild garlic; Irish *creamh*, W. *cras*, garlic; Gk. *ῥάμνον*, an onion (Stokes-Fick, p. 98).

Ranch, Rancho, a rude hut. (Span. — Teut.) Common in Mexico. — Span. *rancho*, a mess, set of persons who eat

RANCID

and drink together; formerly, 'a ranke,' Minshew. Prob. borrowed from Prov. *renc*, a rank; O. F. *reng*; see **Rank**, **Range**.

Rancid. (L.) *L. rancidus*, rancid. Cf. *L. rancens*, stinking, as if from an infin. **rancēre*, to stink.

rancour. (F.—L.) M. E. *rancour*.—A. F. *rancour*.—L. *rancōrem*, acc. of *rancor*, spite, orig. rancidness. See above.

Random. said or done at hazard. (F.—Tent.) M. E. *random*; esp. in phr. *in random*, in great haste.—O. F. *random*, the force and swiftness of a great stream; whence phr. *à random*, in great haste, with impetuosity; from O. F. *randir*, to run swiftly. So also Span. *de rendon*, *de rondon*, rashly, impetuously.—G. *rand*, a brim, edge, verge, margin; whence Ital. *a randa*, with difficulty, exactly (lit. near the verge). Cf. G. *bis am rande voll*, full to the brim. The sense of O. F. *randir* has reference to the course of a *full* or *brimming* river. † A. S. *rand*, Icel. *rönd*, Dan. *rand*, rim, verge; Swed. *rand*, a stripe. See **Rind**.

Range. (F.—O. H. G.) The sense 'to rove' arose from the trooping about of ranks of armed men.—F. *ranger* (O. F. *renger*), to range, rank, order, array, lit. 'to put into a rank'.—F. *rang* (O. F. *reng*), a rank (below).

rank (1), a row, line of soldiers, class. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *reng*, *renk*.—O. F. *reng* (F. *rang*), a rank, row, list, range.—O. H. G. *hrinc*, a ring, ring of men, hence a row or rank of men. See **Ring**.

Rank (2), coarse in growth, very fertile; also rancid. (E.) The sense 'rancid' is due to confusion with O. F. *rance*, 'musty,' Cot., which is from *L. rancidus*. But M. E. *rank* means strong, forward; from A. S. *ranc*, strong, proud, forward. † Du. *rank*, lank, slender (like things of quick growth); Icel. *rakkr* (for **rankr*), straight, slender, Swed. *rank*, long and thin, Dan. *rank*, erect.

Rankle. to fester. (F.—L.—Gk.) A. F. *rankler*, to fester; O. F. *draoncler*, *raoncler*, *rancler* (so that it once began with *d*; see Godefroy).—O. F. *draoncle*, *raoncle*, *rancler*, an eruption of the skin.—Late L. *dracunculus*, *dranculus*, (1) a little dragon; (2) a kind of ulcer (as dragons were supposed to be venomous).—Late L. *draco*, a dragon. See **Dragon**. (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1891.)

Ransack. (Scand.) Icel. *raunsaka*, to search a house, ransack; Swed. *ransaka*,

RAPE

Dan. *ransage*.—Icel. *rann*, a house, abode; *sak*, related to *sakja*, to seek. The Icel. *rann* stands for **razn*, and is the same as A. S. *ærn*, a cot, Goth. *rasn*, a house; see barn. Cf. A. S. *razn*, a plank, beam; and see **Seek**. ¶ Cf. Norman dial. *ransaquer*, Gael. *rannsaich*, from Scand.

Ransom. redemption. (F.—L.) M. E. *ransoun* (with final *n*).—O. F. *raïnsoun*, later *rançon*, a ransom.—L. *redemptiōnem*, acc. of *redemptio*, a buying back.—L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, to redeem; see **Redeem**. Doublet, *redemption*.

Rant. (Du.) M. Du. *randten*, to dote, be enraged; also spelt *randen*; see Kilian. Cf. Westphal. *rantern*, to prate.

Rantipole. a romping child. (Low G.) Cf. M. Du. *wrantigh*, E. Fries. *wranterig*, Low G. *wrantig*, peevish, quarrelsome; and Poll. See **Frampold**.

Ranunculus. (L.) *L. ranunculus*, a little frog; also, a plant. Double dimin. of *rāna*, a frog.

Rap (1), to strike smartly; a smart stroke. (Scand.) Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap; Swed. *rapp*, a blow; Swed. *rappa*, to beat; cf. G. *rappeln*, to rattle. Of imitative origin; allied to **Rattle**, **Racket** (2).

Rap (2), to snatch, seize hastily. (E.) M. E. *rapen*, to hasten, act hastily. Cf. M. Du. *rapen*, 'to rap up, gather, Hexham; Du. *rap*, quick; Icel. *hrapa*, to fall, tumble, hasten, hurry; Swed. *rappa*, to seize, snatch, Dan. *rappe*, to make haste; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk; G. *raffen*, to snatch. From Tent. base **hrap*. ¶ Chiefly in the phrase to *rap and rend*. And see **Rapt**, **Rape** (1).

Rapacious. (L.) Coined from L. *rapāci*, for *rapax*, grasping.—L. *rapere*, to grasp. Brugm. i. § 477.

Rape (1), a seizing by force. (F.—L.) A. F. and Norm. dial. *rape*, *rap*; cf. Late L. *rappus*, *rapus* (for *L. raptus*).—O. F. *raft*.—L. *raptum*, acc. of *raptus*, a rape.—L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize. Cf. O. F. *rafer*, Gascon *rapa*, to seize. β. But, apparently, confused with M. E. *rape*, haste, hurry, a common word; see Chaucer's lines to Adam Scrivener.—Icel. *hrap*, ruin, falling down, *hrapaðr*, a hurry, *hrapa*, to hasten; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick; see **Rap** (2). Der. *rape*, vb.

Rape (2), a plant. (L.) M. E. *rape*.—L. *rāpa*, *rāpum*, a turnip, a rape. † Gk. *ῥάπυς*, a turnip, *ῥαπάρις*, a radish; Russ. *riepe*, a turnip; G. *rübe*.

Rape (3), a division of a county, in Sussex. (Scand.) Icel. *hreppr*, a district; prob. orig. a share. — Icel. *hreppa*, to catch; cf. A. S. *hreppan*, to touch, lay hold of. Allied to **Rap** (2).

Rapid. (F. — L.) F. *rapide*. — L. *rapidus*, quick, lit. snatching away. — L. *rapere*, to snatch. See **Rapacious**.

Rapier, a light narrow sword. (F. — Span. — O. H. G.) M. F. *rapiere*, *rappiere*, also *raspiere* (Littre); it was considered as Spanish. 'Rapiere, Spanische sworde;' Palsgrave, p. 908. Perhaps *raspiere* was a name given in contempt, meaning 'a rasper' or poker; hence it was called 'a *proking-spit* of Spaine'; Nares. Cf. Span. *raspadera*, a raker. — Span. *raspar*, to rasp, scratch. — O. H. G. *raspōn*, to rasp. See **Rasp**. ¶ So Diez; Littre rejects this probable solution.

Rapine. (F. — L.) F. *rapine*, 'rapine, ravine;' Cot. — L. *rapina*, robbery, plunder. — L. *rapere*, to seize. See **Rapacious**.

Rapparee, an Irish robber. (Irish.) Irish *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief; cf. *rapal*, noise, *rapack*, noisy. Cf. Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow. All perhaps from E. *rabble* (Macbain).

Rappee, a kind of snuff. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *rapé*, lit. rasped, reduced to powder; pp. of *ráper*, to rasp; see **Rasp**.

Rapt, carried away. (L.) From L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize; see Milton, P. L. iii. 522. ¶ But in 'What thus *raps* you,' Cymb. i. 6. 51, the word may be E. See **Rap** (2).

raptorial. (L.) Used of birds of prey. — L. *raptōr-i*, from *raptor*, one who seizes; with suffix *-al*. — L. *rapere*, to seize.

rapture. (L.) Coined, as if from L. **raptūra*, from L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*.

Rare. (F. — L.) F. *rare*. — L. *rārum*, acc. of *rārus*, rare.

Rascal, a knave, villain. (F. — L.) M. E. *raskaille*, the common herd. [It was a term of the chase; certain animals, not worth hunting, were so called. The hart, till he was six years old, was accounted *rascayle*.] A. F. *raskayle*, a rabble; also **rascaille*, whence mod. F. *racaillé*, 'the rascality or base or rascall sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts of any company,' Cot. Due to an O. F. word cognate with Prov. Span. Port. *rascar*, to scrape; the orig. sense being 'scrapings'; cf. M. F. *rasque*, 'scurie'; Cot. All from a Late L. **rāsīcāre*, a frequent

form from *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape; see **Rase** (below); and **Rash** (2).

Rase, **Raze**, to scrape, efface. (F. — L.) M. E. *rasen*, to scrape. — F. *raser*. — Late L. *rāsāre*, to graze, to demolish. — L. *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape. Allied to **Rodent**.

Rash (1), headstrong. (E.) M. E. *rash*, *rasch*, E. Fries. *rask*; cf. A. S. *rāscan*, to flash. † Du. *rasch*, G. *rasch*; Dan. Swed. *rask*, quick, rash; Icel. *röskr*, vigorous; N. Fries. *radsk*, quick. ¶ Brugm. i. § 795, connects this word with O. H. G. *rad*, a wheel; see **Rotary**.

Rash (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F. — L.) O. F. *rasche*, *rasque*, *rache*. The same as Prov. *rasca*, the itch. So called from the wish to scratch it; cf. Prov. *rascar*, to scratch, equivalent to a Late L. **rāsīcāre*. — L. *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape. See **Rascol**.

Rash (3), to pull, tear violently. (F. — L.) 'Rashing off helmets;' F. Q. v. 3. 8. M. E. *aracen*, afterwards shortened to *racen*. — O. F. *esrachier* (F. *arracher*), to root up, pull away violently. — L. *extrādīcāre*, to root out. — L. *ex*, out; *rādīcāre*, to root, from *rādīc*, stem of *rādīx*, a root. See **Radix**.

Rash (4), a kind of serge. (F. — Ital.) M. F. *ras*, serge. — Ital. *rascia*, 'silk rash;' Florio. From *Rascia*, a district in the S. of Bosnia.

Rasher, a thin slice of broiled bacon. (E.) 'Rasher on the coales, quasi *rashly* or hastily roasted,' Minsheu. This is right; cf. 'Rashed, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed;' Halliwell. See **Rash** (1).

Rasorial. (L.) L. *rāsōr-i*, from *rāsor*, one who scrapes; with suffix *-al*. — L. *rās-um*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape.

Rasp, vb. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *raspen*. — O. F. *rasper* (F. *ráper*). — O. H. G. *raspōn*, whence G. *raspeln*, to rasp. Cf. O. H. G. *hrespan*, to pluck, to rake together. Cf. **Rap** (2).

rasp-berry, a kind of fruit. (F. — O. H. G.; and E.) Formerly called *raspi*, *raspes*, but this is merely a pl. form used as a singular. Named from its uneven surface. So also M. Ital. *raspo*, a rasp, also a raspberry.

Rat. (E.) M. E. *rat*. A. S. *rat*. † M. Du. *ratte*, Du. *rat*, Dan. *rotte*, Swed. *råtta*, *ratte*, *rats*; Low L. *ratius*, *rato* (whence F. *rat*); Irish and Gael. *radan*, Bret. *ras*.

RATAFIA

Der. rat, vb., to desert one's party, as rats are said to leave a falling house. And see **Ratten**.

Ratafia, a liquor. (F.—Arab. and Malay.) F. *ratafia*; cf. *tafia*, rum-arrack. — Malay *araq tafia*, the spirit called *tafia*; where *araq* is borrowed from Arab. *'araq*, arrack.

Ratch, a rack or bar with teeth. (E.) A palatalised form of *rack* (1) above, in the sense of 'bar with teeth'; hence it came to mean a kind of a toothed wheel. **Der. ratch-et**, in watch-work, 'the small teeth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel that stop it in winding up;' Phillips.

Rate (1), a proportion, standard, tax. (F.—L.) A. F. *rate*, price, value. — L. *rata*, fem. of *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reor*, I think, judge, deem. Brugm: i. § 200.

Rate (2), to scold, chide. (F.—L.) M. E. *raten*, Ch. C. T. 3463; *araten*, to reprove. Also spelt *retten*, *aretten*. — O. F. *reter*, *rateir*, *areter*, *aratter*, to accuse, to impute; Norman dial. *reter*, *retter*, to blame. — L. *ad*, to; and *reputāre*, to count. See **Repute**. ¶ Not from *rate* (1).

Rath, early; **Rather**, sooner. (E.) *Rather* is the compar. of *rath*, early, soon. A. S. *hræte*, adv., quickly, *hræð*, adj., quick, swift; hence *hræðor*, sooner. — Icel. *hræðr*, swift; M. H. G. *rad*, *hrad*, quick; Du. *rad*, swift. Cf. O. Ir. *crothim*, I shake.

Ratify. (F.—L.) F. *ratifier*. — Late L. *ratificāre*, to confirm. — L. *ratī*-, for *ratus*, settled; — *ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. See **Rate** (1).

ratio. (L.) L. *ratio*, calculation. — L. *ratus*, pp. of *reor*, I think, deem.

ration, rate or allowance of provisions. (F.—L.) F. *ration*. — L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio* (above). Doublet, *reason*.

Ratlines, **Ratlines**, **Rattlings**, the small transverse ropes crossing the shrouds of a ship. (E.; and F.—L.) Now turned into *rat-lines*, as if affording ladders for rats to get up by. But the old term was *raddelimes*, or *raddelyng of the shrowdes*, Naval Accounts (1485-97), ed. Oppenheim, pp. 185, 207. Prob. the same as prov. E. *raddlings*, long pieces of underwood twisted between upright stakes (hence, *cross-lines* of the shrouds); cf. Du. *weeflijnen* (weave-lines), *ratlines*. Cf. prov. E. *raddle*, a hurdle; perhaps allied to *rod*. Palsgrave has '*radyll* of a carte.'

Rattan, a Malacca cane. (Malay.)

RAVEL

Also spelt *latan* (Johnson). — Malay *rōlan*, the rattan-cane.

Ratten, to take away a workman's tools for offending the trades' union. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) *Ratten* is the Hallamshire (Sheffield) word for a rat; hence applied to working secret mischief, which is attributed to rats. 'I have been *rattened*; I had just put a new cat-gut band upon my lathe, and last night the *rats* have carried it off;' N. and Q. 3 S. xii. 192. M. E. *raton*, a rat. — F. *raton*, dimin. of F. *rat*; see **Rat**.

Rattle, to clatter. (E.) M. E. *ratelen*. A. S. **hratelan*, only preserved in A. S. *hratele*, *hratelwyrt*, rattle-wort, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules. — Du. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, to rattle; allied to Gk. *κράδαινειν*, to shake. Cf. also Gk. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.

Raught, pt. t. of **Reach**, q. v.
Ravage, sb., plunder. (F.—L.) F. *ravage*, 'ravage;' Cot. — F. *ravir*, to bear away suddenly. — Folk-L. *rapire*, L. *rapere*, to seize. See **Rapid**. **Der. ravage**, vb., F. *ravager*.

Rave. (F.—L.) M. E. *raven*. — O. F. *raver*, cited by Diez, s. v. *rēver*, as a Lorraine word; hence the derivative *ravasser*, 'to rave, talk idly;' Cot. Godefroy has O. F. *resver*, *raver*, *rever*, to stroll about, also to rave; cf. F. *rāver*, dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse). Allied to Span. *rabiar*, to rave, a verb formed from the sb. *rabia*, rage, allied to L. *rabīz*, rage. — L. *rabere*, to rage; see **Rabid**. ¶ This is the solution given by Diez; but see Körting, § 6598.

Ravel, to untwist, unweave, entangle. (M. Du.) The orig. sense has reference to the untwisting of a string or woven texture, the ends of threads of which become afterwards entangled. To *unravel* is to disentangle; to *ravel out* is to unweave. — M. Du. *ravelen*, to ravel; mod. Du. *rafelen*, E. Fries. *rafeln*, to fray out, unweave; Low G. *reffeln*, to fray out. Cf. Du. *rafel*, E. Fries. *rafel*, *rüfel*, a frayed edge. Also Norman dial. *raviler*, to ravel; Pomeran. *rabbein*, *uprabbein*, to ravel out. Of unknown origin; but cf. A. S. *ārāfan* (or *ārāfan*?), to unravel, Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 245, l. 22. ¶ The M. Du. *ravelen*, to dote (from O. F. *rāver*, see **Rave**), is a different word. **Der. unravel**.

RAVELIN

Ravelin, a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F.—Ital.) F. *ravelin*. — M. Ital. *ravellino*, *revellino* (Ital. *rivellino*), a ravelin. Origin unknown; thought to be from L. *re-*, back, *vallum*, a rampart; which is unlikely.

Raven (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. *raven*. A. S. *hræfn*, *hræfn*. † Du. *raaf*, Icel. *hræfn*, Dan. *ravn*, G. *rabe*. Teut. type **hrabnos*, m. Perhaps allied to Gk. *κόραξ*, a raven, L. *corvus*.

Raven (2), to plunder, to devour. (F.—L.) Better spelt *ravin*. From M. E. *ravine*, sb., plunder. — O. F. *ravine*, rapidity, impetuosity (oldest sense 'plunder', as in L.). — L. *rapina*, plunder; see **Rapine**.

ravine, a hollow gorge. (F.—L.) F. *ravine*, a hollow worn by floods, also a great flood; O. F. *ravine* (above).

ravish, to seize with violence. (F.—L.) M. E. *rauischen*. — F. *raviss*, stem of pres. pt. of *ravir*, to ravish. — Folk-L. *rapire*, for L. *rapere*, to seize.

Raw. (E.) M. E. *raw*. A. S. *hræaw*, *hræw*. † Du. *raauw*; Icel. *hrær*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *rå*; O. H. G. *rāo*, G. *roh*. Teut. types **hræawoz*, **hræwoz*. Allied to L. *crūdus*, raw, Skt. *krūra-*, sore, cruel, hard; also to Gk. *κρέας* (for **κρεφας*), raw flesh, Skt. *kravya-*, raw flesh; Lat. *cruor*, blood; Russ. *krovo*, Lith. *kravjas*, Irish *crú*, W. *crau*, blood. Brugm. i. § 492. (✓KREU.)

Ray (1). (F.—L.) O. F. *raye*; F. *raie*. — L. *radius*, acc. of *radius*, a ray. See **Radius**.

Ray (2), a fish. (F.—L.) O. F. *raye*, F. *raie*. — L. *rāia*, a ray.

Ray (3), a dance. (Du.) M. Du. *rey*, a dance; Du. *rei*, a chorus.

Rayah, a person, not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation-tax, a word in use in Turkey. (Arab.) It may be explained as 'subject,' though the orig. sense is 'a flock,' or pastured cattle. — Arab. *ra'yah*, *ra'ya*(s), a flock, subject, peasant; from *ra'y*, pasturing, tending flocks. Cf. **Ryot**.

Raze, the same as **Rase** (above).

razor. (F.—L.) F. *rasoir*, a razor, lit. a shaver. — F. *raser*, to shave; see **Rase**.

Razzia, a sudden raid. (F.—Algiers.) F. *razzia*, *razia*; borrowed from the Algerine *razia*, which is a peculiar pronunciation of Arab. *ghāsia*, a raid, expedition against infidels (Devic). — Arab. *ghāsi*, a hero, a leader of an expedition.

REAM

Re-, Red-, prefix, again. (F.—L.; or L.) L. *re-*, *red-*; commonly *re-*, except in *red-eem*, *red-olent*, *red-dition*, *red-ound*, *red-undant*. ¶ Hence a large number of compounds, such as *re-address*, *re-arrange*, which cause no difficulty.

Reach (1), to attain. (E.) M. E. *rechen*, pt. t. *raghte*, *raughte*, pp. *raught*. — A. S. *ræcan*, *ræcean*, pt. t. *ræhte*. † Du. *reiken*, O. Friesic *reka*; G. *reichen*. The A. S. *ræcan* is closely allied to the sb. *ge-ræc*, opportunity; giving as the orig. sense 'to seize an opportunity.' Teut. type **raikjan-*. (Distinct from A. S. *reccan*, to stretch.) Der. *reach*, sb., which also means 'a stretch in a river.'

Reach (2), to try to vomit; see **Retoh**.

Read. (E.) M. E. *reden*. A. S. *rædan* (strong verb), to counsel, consult, interpret, read; with the remarkable pt. t. *rærd*. [Also as a weak vb., pt. t. *rædde*; prob. by confusion with *rædan*, to dispose of, to govern.] Allied to Goth. *garëdan*, to provide, Icel. *ræða* (pt. t. *reð*), to advise, G. *rathen* (pt. t. *rieth*), to advise. Teut. type **rædan-*. Perhaps allied to L. *rē-rī*, to think. Der. *riddle* (1), q. v.

Ready. (E.) M. E. *redi*; with change of suffix from A. S. *ræde*, ready; orig. 'equipped for riding,' or 'prepared for a raid'; [*ready* = 'fully dressed,' is common in Tudor E.]; usual form *ge-ræde*. — A. S. *rād*, 2nd stem of *rīdan*, to ride. So also G. *be-reit*, ready, from *reit-en*, to ride; Goth. *gararids*, Icel. *g-reiðr*, ready; cf. Goth. *raidjan*, to order, appoint. And cf. G. *fertig*, ready, from *fahren*, to go. See **Ride**.

Real (1), actual. (F.—L.; or L.) Either from O. F. *reel* (F. *réel*), or directly from Late L. *realis*, belonging to the thing itself. — L. *rēs*, a thing. Der. *real-ist*.

Real (2), a small Spanish coin. (Span.—L.) Span. *real*, lit. a 'royal' coin. — L. *rēgālis*, royal; see **Regal**.

Realgar, red arsenic. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *réalgar*. — Span. *realgar*, red sulphuret of arsenic. — Arab. *rahj al-ghār*, powder of the mine, mineral powder. — Arab. *rahj*, powder; *al*, the; *ghār*, a cavern, mine.

Realm. (F.—L.) M. E. *roialme*, *realme*. — A. F. *realme* (F. *royaume*), a kingdom; answering to a Late L. **rēgāli-men*. — L. *rēgālis*, royal; see **Regal**.

Ream. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. E. *reeme*. — O. F. *raime* (F. *rame*), a ream or

REAP

bundle of paper. — Span. *resma*, a ream. — Arab. *risma(f)*, pl. *risam*, a bundle.

Reap. (E.) M. E. *repen* (pt. t. *rep*, pp. *ropen*). O. Merc. *reopan*, A. S. *repan*, pt. t. *rep*, pt. t. pl. *rāpon*. [But a commoner form is A. S. *ripan* (pt. t. *rāp*, pp. *ripen*); whence A. S. *riþ*, E. *ripe*; see **Ripe**. The co-existence of these two strong verbs is remarkable.] The A. S. *repan* is from a Teut. base **rep-*, whence Du. *repel*, a flax-comb (see **Ripple** (1)), and Swed. *repa*, to rip up (see **Rip**). The A. S. *ripan* is from a Teut. base **reip-*, whence **Ripe** and **Rope**.

Rear (1), to raise. (E.) M. E. *rerem*. A. S. *rēran*, to rear; the exact equivalent of Icel. *reisa*, to raise. Teut. type **raisjan-* (cf. Goth. *ur-raisan*, to raise up); whence A. S. *rēran*, by Verner's law. See **Raise**. Causal form of *risan*, to rise (pt. t. *rās* = Goth. *rais*). Doublet, *raise*.

Rear (2), the back part. (F.—L.) M. E. *rere*, chiefly in adv. *arere*, *arriere*, in the rear. — O. F. *riere*, backward; whence *arriere* (F. *arrière*), behind, backward. — L. *retro*, backward; whence *ad retro* > F. *arrière*. See **Retro**.

Rear (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.) M. E. *rere*. A. S. *hrēr*, half-cooked.

Rearmouse; see **Rermouse**.

Rearward, the rear-guard. (F.—L. and G.) The old spelling is *rereward*, M. E. *rereuarde*, i. e. guard in the rear. See **Rear** (2) and **Ward**.

Reason. (F.—L.) M. E. *resoun*, *reisun*. — A. F. and O. F. *reison* (F. *raison*). — L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio*, calculation, reason. See **Ratio**.

Reave, to rob. (E.) M. E. *reuen* (= *reven*); pt. t. *rafte*, *refte*, pp. *raft*, *rest*. A. S. *rēafian*, to despoil, lit. to strip; cf. A. S. *rēaf*, clothing, a robe, spoil, plunder. — A. S. *rēaf*, and grade of strong verb *rēofian*, to break. † Icel. *raufa*, to reave, *rauf*, spoil, from *rauf*, and grade of *rjūfa*, to break up, violate; G. *rauben*, to rob, *raub*, plunder. The strong verb is of the Teut. type **reuban-* (pt. t. **raub*). Cf. L. *rumper*, to break. Brugm. i. § 701.

Rebate, to blunt a sword's edge. (F.—L.) O. F. *rebatre*, to beat back again. — F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; O. F. *batre*, F. *battre*, to beat; see **Batter** (1).

Rebeck, a three-stringed fiddle. (F.—Arab.) O. F. *rebec*, also spelt *rebebe*; M. Ital. *ribeca*, also *ribebba*, a rebeck. — Arab. *rabāb*, *rahāba(f)*, a rebeck (Devic).

RECEPTACLE

Rebel. (F.—L.) The verb is from the sb., and the sb. was orig. an adj. M. E. *rebel*, adj., rebellious. — F. *rebelle*, rebellious. — L. *rebellem*, acc. of *rebellis*, renewing war. — L. *re-*, again; *bellum*, war = O. L. *duellum*, war; see **Duel**. Der. *rebel*, sb. and vb.; *rebell-ion*, *-ious*.

Rebound; see **Bound** (1).

Rebuff, a repulse. (Ital.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 936. — Ital. *rebuffo*, *ribuffo*, a check. — Ital. *ribuffare*, 'to check, chide'; Florio. — Ital. *ri-* (L. *re-*), back; *buffare*, a word of imitative origin, like E. *puff*; see **Puff**.

Rebuke, to reprove. (F.—L.) M. E. *rebuken*; A. F. *rebuker*. — O. F. (Picard) *rebouquer*, also *reboucher*, to blunt a weapon; metaphorically, to put aside a request; cf. Picard *se rebuker*, to revolt. — F. *re-*, back; *bouquer*, Picard form of *boucher*, to obstruct, shut up, also to hoodwink, nip with cold (hence to blunt); formed from *bouque*, Picard form of F. *bouche*, the mouth. — L. *re-*, back; *bucca*, the puffed cheek (later, the mouth). Thus to *rebuke* is to stop one's mouth, obstruct; cf. Gascon *rebouca*, 'refluer, en parlant d'eau.'

Rebus, a representation of a word by pictures. (L.) Thus *Bolton* was represented by pictures of a *bolt* and a *tun*. — L. *rebus*, by things, i. e. by means of things; abl. pl. of *res*, a thing. See **Real** (1).

Rebut. (F.—L. and M. H. G.) O. F. *rebouter*, to repulse. — L. *re-*, again; M. H. G. *bōzen*, to beat; see **Beat**.

Recall. (L. and Scand.) From L. *re-*, back; and *call*, of Scand. origin.

Recant. (L.) L. *recantāre*, to sing back, echo; also, to recant, recall. — L. *re-*, back; *cantāre*, to sing. See **Cant** (1).

Recede. (L.) L. *recedere*, to go back. — L. *re-*, back; *cedere*, to go; see **Oede**.

Receive. (F.—L.) A. F. *receivo-*, a stem of *receivere*, O. F. *receivere*. — L. *recipere*, to take back. — L. *re-*, back; *capere*, to take. See **Capacious**.

Recent. (F.—L.) M. F. *recent* (F. *récent*). — L. *recent-*, stem of *recens*, fresh, new, orig. 'beginning anew.' — L. *re-*, again; *-cent-*, a stem allied to Russ. *po-chin-ate*, to begin, O. Irish *clt-*, first; and to Gk. *καὶός*, new (Prellwitz).

Receptacle. (F.—L.) F. *réceptacle*. — L. *receptāculum*, a place to store away. — L. *recept-us*, pp. of *recipere*; see **Receive**.

RECEPTION

reception. (F.—L.) *F. réception.*—L. acc. *receptionem*, a taking back.—L. *receptus*; as above.

Recess. (L.) L. *recessus*, a retreat.—L. *recessus*, pp. of *re-cedere*, to recede. See **Recede**.

Recheat, a signal of recall, in hunting. (F.—L.) From A. F. *rechet*, variant of O. F. *recet*, a place of refuge, a retreat (Godefroy).—L. *receptum*, acc. of *receptus*, a retreating, retreat.—L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, to receive; see **Receive**.

recipe. (L.) L. *recipe*, take thou; imp. of *recipere*, to receive (above).

recipient. (L.) L. *recipient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *recipere*, to receive.

Reciprocal. (L.) From L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating. Lit. 'directed backwards and forwards'; from L. **re-co-*, backwards (from *re-*, back); and **pro-co-*, forwards, whence *procul*, afar off. Brugm. ii. § 86.

Recite. (F.—L.) M. F. *reciter*.—L. *recitare*, to recite.—L. *re-*, again; *citare*, to quote; see **Cite**.

Reck, to regard. (E.) M. E. *rekken*; often *reccen*. A. S. *reccan*, *reccan* (for **rak-jan*); but the pt. t. in use is *röh-te*, from an infin. *rēcan* (for **rök-jan*), from the strong grade **rök-*. + Icel. *rakja*; O. Sax. *rōkjan*, to reckon, heed. Formed from a sb. with base *rac-*, strong grade *rōc-*, care, which exists in the cognate M. H. G. *ruoch*, O. H. G. *ruoh*, care, heed (whence the M. H. G. *ruochen*, O. H. G. *ruohhjan*, to reckon). β. The Teut. stem **rök-* is the strong grade of **rak-*, as seen in Icel. *rök*, a reason, A. S. *racu*, account, reckoning, O. Sax. *raka*, a business, affair, O. H. G. *rahha*. Der. *reck-less*, A. S. *recc-leas*; cf. Du. *rekeloos*, G. *ruhlos*.

reckon. (E.) M. E. *rekenen*. A. S. *ge-reccenian*, to explain; allied to *ge-reccan*, *reccan*, to rule, order, direct, explain, ordain, tell. + Du. *rekenen*; (whence Icel. *reikna*, to reckon, Dan. *regne*, Swed. *räkna*, 'are borrowed'); G. *rechnen*, O. H. G. *rehhanōn*, to compute, reckon. β. All secondary verbs; allied to the sb. seen in A. S. *racu*, an account, Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin, O. H. G. *rahha*, a thing, subject. See **Reck**.

Reclaim; from **Re-** and **Claim**.

Recline. (L.) L. *reclināre*, to lean back, lie down.—L. *re-*, back; **clināre*, to lean. See **Lean** (1) and **Incline**.

RECoup

Recluse. (F.—L.) M. E. *recluse*, orig. fem.—O. F. *recluse*, fem. of *reclus*, pp. of *reclorre*, to shut up.—L. *recludere*, to unclothe; but in late Lat. to shut up.—L. *re-*, back; *claudere*, to shut. See **Clause**.

Recognise. (F.—L.) Formed from the sb. *recognisance* (Chaucer, C. T. 13260).—O. F. *recognisance*, an acknowledgment.—O. F. *recognis-ant*, pres. part. of *recognistre* (F. *reconnaitre*).—L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See **Cognisance**. Der. *recognit-ion* (from L. pp. *recognit-us*).

Recoil. vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *recoilen*.—A. F. *recuiller*; F. *reculer*, 'to recoyle, retire'; Cot. Lit. to go backwards.—F. *re-*, back; *cul*, the hinder part.—L. *re-*, back; *cūlum*, acc. of *cūlus*, the hinder part.

Recollect, to remember. (F.—L.) Lit. 'to gather again'; from *re-*, again, and *collect*; see **Collect**.

Recommend, to commend to another. (F.—L.) From **Re-** and **Commend**; imitated from F. *recommander*, 'to recommend'; Cot.

Recompense, to reward. (F.—L.) M. F. *recompenser*, 'to recompence'; Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *compensāre*, to compensate; see **Compensate**.

Reconcile. (F.—L.) O. F. *reconcilier*.—L. *re-*, again; *conciliāre*, to conciliate; see **Conciliate**.

Recondite, secret. (L.) L. *reconditus*, put away, hidden, secret; pp. of *recondere*, to put back again.—L. *re-*, back; *condere*, to put together. β. The L. *condere* (pt. t. *condidi*) is from *con-* (*cum*), with, and the weak grade of √*DHĒ*, to place, put. Brugm. i. § 573.

Reconnoitre, to survey. (F.—L.) O. F. *reconoistre*, M. F. *recognoistre*, 'to recognise, to take a precise view of'; Cot.—L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See **Recognise**.

Record. (F.—L.) M. E. *recorden*.—O. F. *recorder*.—L. *recordāre*, *recordāri*, to recall to mind.—L. *re-*, again; *cord-*, stem of *cor*, heart. See **Heart**.

Recount. (F.—L.) F. *raconter*, to tell, relate.—F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; *aconter*, to account; from a (L. *ad*), to, and *conter*, to count. See **Count** (2). *Recount* = *re-ac-count*.

Recoup, to diminish a loss. (F.—L. and Gk.) Lit. to secure a piece or shred.—F. *recoupe*, a shred.—F. *recouper*, to cut

RECOURSE

again. — *L. re-*, again; and *F. couper*, to cut; see *Coppice*.

Recourse. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. recours*. — *L. recursus*, acc. of *recursus*, a running back; from pp. of *recurere*, to run back. — *L. re-*, back; *currere*, to run; see *Current*.

Recover. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. recovrer*, *recuvrer* (*F. recouvrer*). — *L. recuperare*, to recover, also to recruit oneself. A difficult word; perhaps orig. 'to make good again,' from Sabine *cuprus*, good, of which the orig. sense may have been 'desirable,' from *L. cupere*, to desire. Brugm. ii. § 74.

Recreant. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. recreant*, faint-hearted; pres. pt. of *recroire*, to believe again, also to give up, give back (hence, to give in). — Late *L. recréder*, to believe again, recant, give in. — *L. re-*, again; *crédere*, to believe; see *Creed*.

Recreation. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. recreation*. — *L. recreātiōnem*, acc. of *recreatio*, orig. recovery from illness (hence, amusement). — *L. recreātus*, pp. of *recreare*, to revive, refresh. — *L. re-*, again; *creare*, to make. See *Create*.

Recriminate. (*L.*) From *L. re-*, again; and *criminātus*, pp. of *crimināri*, to accuse of crime, from *crimen*, for *crimen*, a crime. See *Crime*.

Recruit. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. recruter*, to levy troops (Littré). An ill-formed word, from *recrute*, mistaken form of *recrue*, fem. of *recrū*, pp. of *recroître*, to grow again. *F. recrue*, sb., means 'a levy of troops,' lit. 'new-grown.' — *L. recrescere*, to grow again. — *L. re-*, again; *crescere*, to grow; see *Crescent*.

Rectangle. a four-sided right-angled figure. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectangle*, adj., right angled (Cot.). — *L. rectangulus*, having a right angle. — *L. rect-us*, right; *angulus*, an angle. *Rectus* was orig. the pp. of *regere*, to rule. See *Regent* and *Angle* (1).

rectify. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectifier*. — Late *L. rectificare*, to make right. — *L. recti-*, for *rectus*, right (above); *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

rectilinear. (*L.*) From *L. rectiline-us*, formed by straight lines. — *L. recti-*, for *rectus*, right, straight; *linea*, a line.

rectitude. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectitude*. — *L. rectitudo*, uprightness. — *L. recti-* (above); with suffix *-itudo*.

Recumbent. (*L.*) *L. recumbent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *recumbere*, to recline; where *cumbere* is a nasalised form allied to *cubare*, to lie down. See *Incumbent* and *Covey*.

REDOUND

Recuperative, tending to recover. (*L.*) *L. recuperātivus*, (properly) recoverable. — *L. recuperare*, to recover. See *Recover*.

Recur. (*L.*) *L. recurrere*, to run back, recur. — *L. re-*, back; *currere*, to run; see *Current*.

Recusant, opposing an opinion. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. récusant*, 'rejecting,' Cot.; pres. pt. of *récuser*. — *L. recusare*, to reject, oppose a cause or opinion. — *L. re-*, back; *caussa*, a cause. See *Cause*.

Red. (*E.*) *M. E. reed* (with long vowel). *A. S. rēad*. + *Du. rood*, *Icel. rauðr*, *Dan. Swed. rōd*, *G. roth*, *Goth. rauds*. Teut. type **raudos*. Further allied to *Gk. ῥωρός*, *Irish and Gael. ruath*, *W. rhudd*, *L. ruber* (for **rudhra*), red; cf. *Russ. ruda*, *Skt. rudhira*, blood. Note also the *Icel.* strong verb *rjóða* (pt. t. *rauð*), to redden; *A. S. rēoðan*, to redden; Teut. type **reudan-*, pt. t. **raud*. (✓*REUDH*.)

Reddition. a restoring. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. reddition*. — *L. redditiōnem*, acc. of *redditiō*, a restoring. — *L. reddere*, to give back. — *L. red-*, back; *dare*, to give. See *Date* (1).

Redeem, to atone for. (*L.*) Formerly *redeme*. Coined from *L. red-*, back, and *emere*, to buy. [Cf. *M. F. redimer*, 'to redeem,' Cot. — *L. redimere*, to buy back.] *Der. redemption* (from the pp. *redemptus*).

Redgum. a disease of infants. (*E.*) *M. E. reed gounde*, lit. 'red matter' (of a sore); Prompt. Parv. From *A. S. rēad*, red; *gund*, matter of a sore.

Redintegration, renovation. (*L.*) From *L. redintegratio*, restoration. — *L. red-*, again; *integer*, whole, entire. See *Integer*.

Redolent, fragrant. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. redolent*. — *L. redolent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *redolere*, to emit odour. — *L. red-*, again; *olere*, for **odere*, to be odorous; see *Odour*.

Redoubt, an intrenched place of retreat. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) Ill spelt; through confusion with *redoubtable*. *F. redoute*. — *Ital. ridotto*, a place of retreat. — *Ital. ridotto*, *ridutto*, pp. of *ridurre*, to bring home. — *L. reducere*, to bring back. — *L. re-*, back; *ducere*, to lead. See *Duke*.

Redoubtable. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. redoubtable*, terrible. — *O. F. redouter*, *M. F. redoubter*, to fear. See *Re* and *Doubt*.

Redound. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. redonder*. — *L. redundare*, to overflow. — *L. red-*, again, back; *unda*, a wave. See *Undulate*.

REDRESS

Redress. (F.—L.) F. *redresser*, to put straight again.—F. *re-*, again; *dresser*, to erect, dress; see **Dress**.

Redstart, a bird with a red tail. (E.) From **Red**; and **start**, a tail (A. S. *steort*).

Reduce. (L.) Orig. to bring back.—L. *reducere*, to bring back.—L. *re-*, back; *ducere*, to lead. See **Duke**. Der. *reduction* (from the pp. *reduct-us*).

Redundant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *redundare*, to redund. See **Redound**.

Reechy, dirty. (E.) Lit. 'smoky'; palatalised form of *reeky*; cf. Low. Sc. *reekie*, smoky. See **Beek**.

Reed. (E.) M. E. *reed*. A. S. *hrēod*, a reed. + Du. *riet*; G. *riet*, *ried*. Teut. type **hreudom*, neut.

Reef (1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.) Formerly *riff*.—Du. *rif*, a reef. + Icel. *rif*, a reef, allied to *rifa*, a fissure, rift; Dan. *rev*, a sand-bank (*revle*, a shoal, *revne*, to split); Swed. *refva*, *ref*, a sand-bank, a cleft, gap. Cf. L. *ripa*, a bank; Gk. *ἐπίρρυς*, a broken cliff, scaur, *ἐπίρρυς*, to tear down. The orig. sense seems to have been 'broken edge.' Cf. **Rive**.

Reef (2), a portion of a sail. (Du.) M. E. *riff*.—Du. *rif*, 'a riff in a sail,' Sewel; M. Du. *rif*, *rif*, a reef. + Icel. *rif*, a reef in a sail; Dan. *rev*, Swed. *ref*, reef; Low G. *reff*, *riff*, a small sail; Pomeran. *räff*, a little extra sail, bonnet.

Reek, vapour. (E.) M. E. *reke*. O. Merc. *rēc*, vapour; O. Fries. *rēk*. + Icel. *reykr*, Swed. *rök*, Dan. *røg*; Du. *rook*, G. *rauch*; Teut. base **rauk-*. From **rauk*, and grade of Teut. **reukan-*, to smoke; as in A. S. *rēocan*, Icel. *rjúka*, O. H. G. *riohhan*, G. *riecken*. Brugm. i. § 217.

Reel (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.) M. E. *rele*; A. S. *hrēol*, a reel. + E. Fries. *rēl*; N. Fries. *reel*. Kluge derives A. S. *hrēol* from a form **hrōehil*, but this would give A. S. *hrēl*; see Eng. Stud. xi. § 12. Der. *reel*, vb., to wind, turn round, stagger.

Reel (2), a Highland dance. (Gael.) Gael. *riohil*, *ruidhil*, *ruithil*, a reel.

Beest, the wood on which a plough-counter is fixed. (E.) Also *wreest* (wrongly), *rest*. A. S. *rēost*.

Reeve (1), to pass a rope through a ring. (Du.) Du. *reven*, to reeve.—Du. *reef*, a reef in a sail; because a reeved rope is used for reefing; see **Beef** (2).

Reeve (2), an officer, steward. (E.)

REFRESH

A. S. *gerēfa*, an officer; orig. sense perhaps 'numberer,' registrar (of soldiers); for **ge-rōfja*. From *-rōf*, a host (as in *sege-rōf*, a host of men); cf. O. H. G. *ruova*, a number. ¶ Not allied to G. *graf*. Der. *borough-reeve*; *port-reeve*; *sheriff*, q. v.

Refection, refreshment. (F.—L.) M. F. *refection*, a repast.—L. acc. *refectionem*, lit. a remaking.—L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, to remake, restore.—L. *re-*, again; *facere*, to make. See **Fact**.

Refel. (L.) L. *refellere*, to refute, shew to be false.—L. *re-*, back; *fallere*, to deceive; see **Fallible**.

Refer, to assign. (F.—L.) O. F. *referer* (F. *référer*).—L. *referre*, to bear back, relate, refer.—L. *re-*, back; *ferre*, to bear; see **Fertile**.

Refine. (F.—L.) Coined from *re-* and *fine* (1), but imitated from F. *rafiner*, to refine, comp. of L. *re-*, again, L. *af-*=*ad*, to, and F. *fin*, fine. Der. *refine-ment*; cf. F. *raffinement*.

Reflect. (L.) L. *reflectere*, lit. to bend back, hence to return rays, &c.—L. *re-*, back; *flectere*, to bend; see **Flexible**.

Reform. (F.—L.) F. *reformier*, to shape anew.—L. *re-*, again; *formāre*, to form; see **Form**.

Refract, to bend back rays of light. (L.) L. *refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, to bend back.—L. *re-*, back; *frangere*, to break; see **Fragile**. Der. *refract-ory*, a mistaken form for *refractory*, from L. *refractārius*, stubborn, obstinate. Also *refrangible*, a mistaken form for *refringible*.

Refrain (1), to restrain, forbear. (F.—L.) M. E. *refreinen*.—O. F. *refreiner*, to repress; Cot.—L. *refrēnāre*, to bridle, hold in with a bit.—L. *re-*, back; *frēnum*, a bit, curb. The orig. sense of *frēnum* is 'holder' or 'keeper,' from √DHER, to support, maintain; cf. Skt. *dhṛ*, to support, *dhārana-*, restraining. ¶ Prob. sometimes confused with M. F. *refreindre*, 'to bridle,' Cot.; this is from L. *refringere*, to break back (below).

Refrain (2), the burden of a song. (F.—L.) F. *refrain*; so also Prov. *refranks*, a refrain, *refranher*, *refrenher*, to repeat. So called from frequent repetition; the O. F. *refreindre*, to pull back, is the same word as Prov. *refrenher*, to repeat; both are from L. *refringere*, to break back (refract, hence, to repeat).—L. *re-*, back; *frangere*, to break; see **Fragile**.

Refresh. (F.—L. and G.) M. E. *re-*

REFRIGERATE

freschen.—O. F. *refreschir*; Cot.—L. *re-*, again; O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*), fresh. See *Fresh*.

Refrigerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *refrigerare*, to make cool again.—L. *re-*, again; *frigerare*, to cool, from *frigus*, cold. See *Frigid*.

Reft, pp. of *reave*; see *Reave*.

Refuge. (F.—L.) M. F. *refuge*.—F. *refuge*.—L. *refugium*, an escape.—L. *refugere*, to flee back.—L. *re-*, back; *fugere*, to flee; see *Fugitive*.

refugee. (F.—L.) M. F. *refugit*, pp. of *se refugere*, to take refuge.—F. *refuge* (above).

Refulgent. (L.) From L. *refulgens*, stem of pres. pt. of *refulgere*, to flash back.—L. *re-*, back; *fulgere*, to shine. See *Fulgent*.

Refund, to repay. (L.) L. *refundere*, to pour back, also to restore, give back (see below).

refuse, to deny a request. (F.—L.) M. F. *refusen*.—O. F. *refuser* (the same as Port. *refusar*, Ital. *refusare*, to reject). It answers to a Late L. type **refūsare*, formed as a frequentative of *refundere*, to pour back, also to restore, give back (whence to reject).—L. *re-*, back; *fundere*, to pour; see *Fuse* (1). β. We may also note E. *refuse*, sb., O. F. *refus*, refuse; cf. O. F. *mettre en refus*, *faire refus* à, to abandon, reject (Godefroy).

refute, to oppose, disprove. (F.—L.) M. F. *refuter*.—L. *refutāre*, to repel, rebut. The orig. sense was prob. 'to pour back'; see *Confute*.

Regain. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) F. *regagner*.—L. *re-*, back; and F. *gagner*, to gain. See *Gain* (1).

Regal. (F.—L.) M. F. *regal*, royal; Cot.—L. *regālis*, adj., from *rēg-*, stem of *rex*, a king. Allied to L. *regere*, to rule. Cf. Skt. *rājan-*, a king; O. Irish *rī*. Brugm. i. §§ 135, 549 c. Der. *regal-ia*, insignia of a king; neut. pl. of *regālis*.

Regale, to entertain. (F.—Ital.?) M. F. *regalar*, to entertain. Not allied to *regal*, as Cotgrave suggests; but the same as Span. *regalar*, to make much of, pamper; orig. to melt (Diez). 1. Diez derives it from L. *regalāre*, to melt, thaw; from L. *re-*, back, *galāre*, to freeze (see *Gelid*). 2. Hatzfeld derives F. *regaler* (ultimately) from Ital. *regalare*, to give presents to; from Ital. *gala*, mirth. See *Gala*.

Regard, vb. (F.—L. and O. H. G.)

REGRET

F. *regarder*, to look, look at, view.—L. *re-*, back; F. *garder*, to guard, observe; of O. H. G. origin; see *Guard*.

Regatta. (Ital.) Orig. a strife, contention, hence a race, rowing-match.—Ital. *regatta*, *rigatta*, 'a strife for the maistrice'; Florio.—M. Ital. *rigattare*, to contend for the mastery, to wrangle, to haggle as a huckster does. So also Span. *regatear*, to haggle, retail provisions, to rival in sailing. Of unknown origin.

Regenerate. (L.) From pp. of *regenerare*, to produce anew.—L. *re-*, again; *generare*, to produce, from *genēs*, for **genes*, stem of *genus*, kindred. See *Genus*.

Regent. (F.—L.) M. F. *regent*, a regent, vice-gent.—L. *regent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *regere*, to rule. Allied to Gk. *ῥέγειν*, to stretch, Goth. *uf-rakjan*, to stretch out, Skt. *rj*, to stretch, *rāj*, to govern. (✓REG.) See *Right*. Brugm. i. § 474.

regicide, slayer of a king; slaying of a king. (F.—L.) M. F. *regicide* (Minshew).—L. *rēgi-*, for *rex*, king, allied to *regere*, to rule; *-cida*, a slayer, from *cadere*, to slay. Also: from L. *rēgi-* (as before), *-cidium*, a slaying, from *cadere*.

regimen. (L.) L. *regimen*, guidance.—L. *regere*, to rule, direct.

regiment. (F.—L.) M. F. *regiment*, 'a regiment of soldiers', Cot.; also, a government.—L. *regimentum*, rule, government.—L. *regere*, to rule.

region. (F.—L.) M. F. *region*.—L. *regiōnem*, acc. of *regiō*, territory.—L. *regere*, to rule, govern.

Register. (F.—L.) M. F. *registre*, 'a record'; Cot.—Late L. *registrum*, more correctly *registum*, a book in which things are recorded (L. *regeruntur*).—L. *registum*, neut. of pp. of *regerere*, to bring back, record.—L. *re-*, back; *gerere*, to carry. See *Gerund*. Cf. L. *registra*, pl., a register.

Regnant, reigning. (L.) L. *regnant-*, stem. of pres. pt. of *regnare*, to reign.—L. *regnum*, kingdom.—L. *regere*, to rule. See *Regent*.

Regress, return. (L.) L. *regressus*, sb.—L. *regressus*, pp. of *regredi*, to go back.—L. *re-*, back; *gradi*, to go. See *Grade*.

Regret, sorrow. (F.—L. and Scand.) F. *regret*, grief; *regretter*, to lament (Cot.). The oldest form of the verb is *regreter*. Of disputed origin; see *Scheler*. The

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most likely solution is that which derives O. F. *regrater* from L. *re-*, again, and the verb which appears in Icel. *gráta*, Swed. *gråta*, Dan. *græde*, A. S. *grētan*, Lowl. Sc. *greit*, to weep, bewail. See **Greet** (2). Cf. 'I mone as a chylde dothe for the wantyng of his nourse or mother, *je regrete*'; Palsgrave.

Regular. (L.) L. *rēgulāris*, according to rule. — L. *rēgula*, a rule; *regere*, to rule. See **Regent**.

Rehearse. (F.—L.) M. E. *reheresen*. — O. F. *reherser*, *rehercer*, to harrow over again; hence, to go over the same ground. — L. *re-*, again; O. F. *hercer*, to harrow, from *herce*, sb., a harrow. See **Hearse**.

Reign, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *regne*. — M. F. *regne*. — L. *regnum*, kingdom. — L. *regere*, to rule. See **Regent**.

Reimburse, to refund. (F.—L. and Gk.) Adapted from F. *rembourser* by substituting L. *re-im* for F. *rem-* (with the same force). — L. *re-*, again; *im-* (for *in*), in; F. *bourse*, a purse. See **Purse**.

Rein. (F.—L.) M. E. *reine*. — O. F. *reine*, rein of a bridle (The same as Ital. *redina*, Span. *rienda*, transposed form of *redina*). — Late L. **retina*, not found, but a short form allied to L. *retinaculum*, a rein. — L. *retinere*, to hold back. — L. *re-*, back; *tenere*, to hold. See **Retain**.

Reindeer, **Reindeer**, a kind of deer. (Scand.) M. E. *raynedere*. Formed by adding *deer* (see **Deer**) to Icel. *hreinn*, a reindeer; cf. also O. Swed. *ren*, a reindeer, A. S. *hrān*. [We also find Dan. *rendyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier*.] Teut. type **hrainox*; a true Teut. word, as the forms shew. β. Diez refers us to Lapp *raingo*, but this is merely a bad spelling of Swed. *renko*, i. e. rein-cow. The true Lapp word is *pätso*, a reindeer; nor can the Icel. word have been suggested by Lapp *reino*, a pasturage for rein-deer; Ihre, *Lexicon Lapponicum*, p. 374.

Reins, the lower part of the back. (F.—L.) O. F. *reins*. — L. *rēnēs*, pl., kidneys, reins.

Reject. (F.—L.) M. F. *rejecter* (16th cent.; F. *rejeter*; oldest spelling *regeter*). — O. F. *re-*, back; *geter*, *getter*, to throw, from L. *iactare*; see **Jet** (1).

Rejoice. (F.—L.) M. E. *reioisen*. — O. F. *resjois*, stem of pres. pt. of *resjoir* (mod. F. *réjouir*), to gladden, rejoice. — L. *re-*, again; O. F. *esjoir*, to rejoice, from L.

RELIC

ex, much, very, and *gaudere*, to rejoice. See **Gaud**.

Rejoin. (F.—L.) Lit. to join again; in legal language, to answer to a reply. — F. *rejoign-*, a stem of *rejoindre*, to rejoin. — L. *reiuungere*, to join again. — L. *re-*, again; *iungere*, to join. See **Join**. Der. *rejoinder*, which is the F. infin. mood used as a sb., as in the case of *attainder*.

Relapse, to slide back into a former state. (L.) From L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relābi*, to slide back. — L. *re-*, back; *lābi*, to slide; see **Lapse**.

Relate, to describe, tell. (F.—L.) F. *relater*, 'to relate'; Cot. — Late L. *relātāre*, to relate. — L. *relātus*, used as pp. of *referre*, to relate (but from a different root). — L. *re-*, again; *lātus*, for *tlātus*, borne, pp. of *tollere*, to bear. See **Tolerate**.

Relax. (L.) L. *relaxāre*, to relax. — L. *re-*, again; *laxāre*, to slacken; see **Lax**. Doublet, *release*.

Relay (1), a set of fresh dogs or horses, a fresh supply. (F.—L.) Orig. used of dogs and horses. — F. *relais*, a relay; *chiens de relais*, *chevaux de relais*, dogs or horses kept in reserve; Cot. The orig. sense is 'a rest,' and *chiens de relais* are dogs kept at rest; cf. *à relais* 'at rest, that is not used,' Côt.; and see *relais* in Godefroy. — O. F. *relaissier*, to relinquish. — L. *relaxāre*, to loosen, let loose, allow to rest; see **Lax**. Cf. Italian *cani di rilasso*, dogs kept in reserve (late edition of Florio by Torriano, 1688).

Relay (2), to lay again. (L. and E.) From *re-* and *lay*. See **Lay** (1).

Release. (F.—L.) M. E. *relessen*, *relesen*. — O. F. *relessier* (M. F. *relaissier*), to relax. — L. *relaxāre*, to relax; see **Relax**.

Relegate, to consign to exile. (L.) From pp. of L. *relēgare*, to send away, remove. — L. *re-*, again, back; *lēgare*, to send, appoint; see **Legate**.

Relent. (F.—L.) Altered from F. *ralentir*, to slacken, to relent (cf. L. *relentescere*, to slacken). — F. *ra-*, for *re-a-* (L. *re-ad*); L. *lentus*, slack, slow, allied to *lenis*, gentle, and to E. *lithe*. See **Lenient** and **Lithe**.

Relevant. (F.—L.) The orig. sense is 'helpful'; hence, of use for the matter in hand. — F. *relevant*, pres. part. of *relever*, to raise up, assist, help. — L. *relevāre*, to raise again. — L. *re-*, again; *levāre*, to raise, from *levis*, light. See **Levity**.

Relic, a memorial. (F.—L.) Chiefly

RELICT

in the pl.; M. E. *reliques*. = F. *reliques*, s. pl., 'reliques'; Cot. = L. *reliquiās*, acc. of *reliquia*, pl., remains. = L. *relinquere*, to leave behind. = L. *re-*, back; *linquere*, to leave. See **Belinquish**, **Licence**.

relict, a widow. (L.) L. *relictā*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, to leave behind (above).

Relieve. (F. - L.) M. E. *releuen* (= *releven*). = F. *relever*, to raise up, relieve. = L. *releuāre*, to raise again; see **Relevant**. Der. *relief*, M. E. *relief*, O. F. *relief* (F. *relief*), a sb. due to the verb *relever*.

Religion. (F. - L.) F. *religion*; Cot. = L. acc. *religiōnem*, from *religio*, piety; allied to *religens*, fearing the gods, pious. *Re-ligens* is the opposite of *neg-ligens*, negligent; see **Neglect**. Allied also to *di-ligent*, and to Gk. *ἀλλέγειν*, to reverence.

Relinquish. (F. - L.) O. F. *relenquis-*, pr. pt. stem of *relenquir*, to leave (Godefroy). = L. *relinquere*, to leave behind; see **Relio**.

reliquary, a casket for relics. (F. - L.) F. *reliquaire*, 'a casket wherein reliques be kept'; Cot. = Late L. *reliquiārium* (same sense). = L. *reliquiā*, orig. stem of *reliquia*, relics; see **Relio** (above).

relique, the same as **Relic**.

Relish, orig. an after-taste. (F. - L.) M. E. *reles*, an after-taste, Sir Cleges, 208. = O. F. *reles*, *relais*, that which is left behind; also a relay; see **Relay** (1).

Reluctant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *reluctāre*, *reluctāri*, to struggle against. = L. *re-*, back; *luctāri*, to struggle, from *lucta*, a wrestling. Allied to Gk. *λυγίσειν*, to bend, writhe in wrestling; Lith. *lūgnas*, flexible, Skt. *ruj*, to bend, break. (✓LEUG.)

Rely, to repose on trustfully. (F. - L.) We find 'to *relye* their faith upon'; where *relye* = fasten. = F. *relier*, to bind up, or together. = L. *religare*, to fasten. L. *re-*, back; *ligare*, to bind; see **Ligament**. ¶ But much influenced by E. *lie*, vb., to repose, though this would have required a pp. *relain*. Der. *reli-ance*.

Remain. (F. - L.) O. F. pres. s. (*je*) *remain*; cf. M. F. impers. vb. *il remain-t*, it remains. [The infin. *remanēre* is preserved in E. *remainder*, used as a sb.] = L. *reman-ēo*, I remain; *reman-et*, it remains; *remanēre*, to remain. = L. *re-*, behind; *manēre*, to stay. See **Mansion**.

Remand, to send back. (F. - L.) M. F. *reman-der*. = L. *reman-dāre*, to send back

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word. = L. *re-*, back; *mandāre*, to send; see **Mandate**.

Remark, to take notice of. (F. - L. and Teut.) F. *remarquer*, to mark, note, heed. = L. *re-*, again; *marquer*, to mark, from *marque*, sb., a mark; see **Mark** (1).

Remedy. (F. - L.) M. E. *remedie*. = A. F. *remédie*, O. F. *remede*, mod. F. *remède*. = L. *remedium*, a remedy; that which heals again. = L. *re-*, again; *medēri*, to heal. See **Medicine**.

Remember. (F. - L.) O. F. *remembrer*. = L. *rememorāri*, to remember. = L. *re-*, again; *memorāre*, to make mention of, from *memor*, mindful. See **Memory**.

Remind, to bring to mind again. (L. and E.) From **Re-** and **Mind**.

Reminiscence. (F. - L.) M. F. *reminiscence*. = L. *reminiscentia*, remembrance. = L. *reminiscent*, stem of pres. pt. of *reminisci*, to remember. = L. *re-*, again; and base of *me-min-i*, I remember. Allied to Gk. *μν-μν-α*, I yearn, Skt. *man*, to think. (✓MEN.)

Remit, to abate. (L.) L. *remittere* (pp. *remissus*), to send back, slacken, abate. = L. *re-*, back; *mittere*, to send; see **Missile**. Der. *remiss*, adj., from pp. *remissus*; *remiss-ion*.

Remnant. (F. - L.) M. E. *remanant*. = O. F. *remanant*. = L. *remanent*, stem of pres. pt. of *remanēre*, to remain; see **Remain**.

Remonstrate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *remonstrāre*, to expose, to produce arguments against. = L. *re-*, again; *monstrāre*, to show, from *monstrum*, a portent; see **Monster**.

Remorse. (F. - L.) M. F. *remors*; Cot. = Late L. *remorsus*, remorse. = L. *remorsus*, pp. of *remordēre*, to bite again, to vex. = L. *re-*, again; *ordēre*, to bite; see **Mordacity**.

Remote, distant. (L.) L. *remōtus*, pp. of *remouēre*, to remove; see **Remove**. Or from M. F. *remote*, f. 'remove, removed,' Cot.; from L. pp. f. *remōta*.

Remount, to mount again. (F. - L.) F. *remonter*. = F. *re-*, again; *monter*, to mount; see **Mount** (2).

Remove. (F. - L.) M. F. *remouvoir*, Cot. See **Re-** and **Move**.

Remunerate, to recompense. (L.) From pp. of *remūnerāre*, *remūnerāri*, to reward. = L. *re-*, again; *mūnerāre*, to bestow a gift, from *mūner-* (for **mūnes-*),

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most likely solution is that which derives O. F. *regrater* from L. *re-*, again, and the verb which appears in Icel. *gráta*, Swed. *gråta*, Dan. *græde*, A. S. *grætan*, Lowl. Sc. *greit*, to weep, bewail. See Greet (2). Cf. 'I mone as a chylde dothe for the wantyng of his nourse or mother, *je regrete*;' Palsgrave.

Regular. (L.) L. *regulāris*, according to rule. — L. *rēgula*, a rule; *regere*, to rule. See Regent.

Rehearse. (F.—L.) M. E. *reheresen*. — O. F. *reherser*, *rehercer*, to harrow over again; hence, to go over the same ground. — L. *re-*, again; O. F. *hercer*, to harrow, from *herce*, sb., a harrow. See Hearse.

Reign. sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *regne*. — M. F. *regne*. — L. *regnum*, kingdom. — L. *regere*, to rule. See Regent.

Reimburse. to refund. (F.—L. and Gk.) Adapted from F. *rembourser* by substituting L. *re-im-* for F. *rem-* (with the same force). — L. *re-*, again; *im-* (for *in*), in; F. *bourse*, a purse. See Purse.

Rein. (F.—L.) M. E. *reine*. — O. F. *reine*, rein of a bridle (The same as Ital. *redina*, Span. *rienda*, transposed form of *redina*). — Late L. **retina*, not found, but a short form allied to L. *retinaculum*, a rein. — L. *retinēre*, to hold back. — L. *re-*, back; *tenēre*, to hold. See Retain.

Reindeer, Rindeer, a kind of deer. (Scand.) M. E. *raynedere*. Formed by adding *deer* (see *Deer*) to Icel. *hreinn*, a reindeer; cf. also O. Swed. *ren*, a reindeer, A. S. *hræn*. [We also find Dan. *rensdyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier*.] Teut. type **hrainnos*; a true Teut. word, as the forms shew. β. Diez refers us to Lapp *raingo*, but this is merely a bad spelling of Swed. *renko*, i. e. rein-cow. The true Lapp word is *pätsa*, a reindeer; nor can the Icel. word have been suggested by Lapp *reino*, a pasturage for rein-deer; Ihre, Lexicon Lapponicum, p. 374.

Reins, the lower part of the back. (F.—L.) O. F. *reins*. — L. *rēnēs*, pl., kidneys, reins.

Reject. (F.—L.) M. F. *rejecter* (16th cent.; F. *rejeter*; oldest spelling *regeter*). — O. F. *re-*, back; *geter*, *getter*, to throw, from L. *iactāre*; see Jet (1).

Rejoice. (F.—L.) M. E. *reioisen*. — O. F. *resjois*, stem of pres. pt. of *resjoir* (mod. F. *réjouir*), to gladden, rejoice. — L. *re-*, again; O. F. *esjoir*, to rejoice, from L.

RELIC

ex, much, very, and *gaudēre*, to rejoice. See Gaud.

Rejoin. (F.—L.) Lit. to join again; in legal language, to answer to a reply. — F. *rejoign*, a stem of *rejoindre*, to rejoin. — L. *reiuungere*, to join again. — L. *re-*, again; *iungere*, to join. See Join. Der. *rejoinder*, which is the F. infin. mood used as a sb., as in the case of *attainder*.

Relapse. to slide back into a former state. (L.) From L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relābi*, to slide back. — L. *re-*, back; *lābi*, to slide; see Lapse.

Relate. to describe, tell. (F.—L.) F. *relater*, 'to relate'; Cot. — Late L. *relātāre*, to relate. — L. *relātus*, used as pp. of *referre*, to relate (but from a different root). — L. *re-*, again; *lātus*, for *lātus*, borne, pp. of *tollere*, to bear. See Tolerate.

Relax. (L.) L. *relaxāre*, to relax. — L. *re-*, again; *laxāre*, to slacken; see Lax. Doublet, *release*.

relay (1), a set of fresh dogs or horses, a fresh supply. (F.—L.) Orig. used of dogs and horses. — F. *relais*, a relay; *chiens de relais*, *chevaux de relais*, dogs or horses kept in reserve; Cot. The orig. sense is 'a rest,' and *chiens de relais* are dogs kept at rest; cf. *à relais* 'at rest, that is not used,' Côt.; and see *relais* in Godefroy. — O. F. *relaissier*, to relinquish. — L. *relaxāre*, to loosen, let loose, allow to rest; see Lax. Cf. Italian *cani di rilasso*, dogs kept in reserve (late edition of Florio by Torriano, 1688).

Relay (2), to lay again. (L. and E.) From *re-* and *lay*. See Lay (1).

Release. (F.—L.) M. E. *relessen*, *relesen*. — O. F. *relessier* (M. F. *relaisser*), to relax. — L. *relaxāre*, to relax; see Relax.

Relegate. to consign to exile. (L.) From pp. of L. *relēgare*, to send away, remove. — L. *re-*, again, back; *lēgare*, to send, appoint; see Legate.

Relent. (F.—L.) Altered from F. *ralentir*, to slacken, to relent (cf. L. *relen-tescere*, to slacken). — F. *ra-*, for *re-a-* (L. *re-ad*); L. *lentus*, slack, slow, allied to *lēnis*, gentle, and to E. *lithe*. See Lenient and Lithe.

Relevant. (F.—L.) The orig. sense is 'helpful'; hence, of use for the matter in hand. — F. *relevant*, pres. part. of *relever*, to raise up, assist, help. — L. *relevāre*, to raise again. — L. *re-*, again; *levāre*, to raise, from *levis*, light. See Levity.

Relic, a memorial. (F.—L.) Chiefly

RELICT

in the pl.; M. E. *relikes*. = F. *reliques*, s. pl., 'reliques;' Cot. = L. *reliquiās*, acc. of *reliquia*, pl., remains. = L. *relinquere*, to leave behind. = L. *re-*, back; *linquere*, to leave. See **Relinquish**, **Licence**.

relict, a widow. (L.) L. *relictā*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, to leave behind (above).

Believe. (F. - L.) M. E. *releuen* (= *releuen*). = F. *relever*, to raise up, relieve. = L. *releuāre*, to raise again; see **Relevant**. Der. *relief*, M. E. *relef*, O. F. *relief* (F. *relief*), a sb. due to the verb *relever*.

Religion. (F. - L.) F. *religion*; Cot. = L. acc. *religiōnem*, from *religio*, piety; allied to *religens*, fearing the gods, pious. *Re-ligens* is the opposite of *neg-ligens*, negligent; see **Neglect**. Allied also to *di-ligent*, and to Gk. *ἀλγέειν*, to reverence.

Relinquish. (F. - L.) O. F. *relenquiss*, pr. pt. stem of *relenquīr*, to leave (Godefroy). = L. *relinquere*, to leave behind; see **Relio**.

reliquary, a casket for relics. (F. - L.) F. *reliquaire*, a casket wherein reliques be kept; Cot. = Late L. *reliquiārium* (same sense). = L. *reliquiās*, orig. stem of *reliquia*, relics; see **Relio** (above).

relique; the same as **Relio**.

Relish, orig. an after-taste. (F. - L.) M. E. *reles*, an after-taste, Sir Cleges, 208. = O. F. *reles*, *relais*, that which is left behind; also a relay; see **Relay** (1).

Reluctant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *reluctāre*, *reluctārī*, to struggle against. = L. *re-*, back; *luctārī*, to struggle, from *lucta*, a wrestling. Allied to Gk. *λυγέειν*, to bend, writhe in wrestling; Lith. *lūgnas*, flexible, Skt. *ruj*, to bend, break. (✓LEUG.)

Rely, to repose on trustfully. (F. - L.) We find 'to *relye* their faith upon'; where *relye* = fasten. = F. *relier*, to bind up, or together. = L. *religāre*, to fasten. L. *re-*, back; *ligāre*, to bind; see **Ligament**. ¶ But much influenced by E. *lie*, vb., to repose, though this would have required a pp. *relain*. Der. *reli-ance*.

Remain. (F. - L.) O. F. pres. s. (*je*) *remain*; cf. M. F. impers. vb. *il remain-t*, it remains. [The infin. *remanēre* is preserved in E. *remainder*, used as a sb.] = L. *reman-ēo*, I remain; *reman-et*, it remains; *remanēre*, to remain. = L. *re-*, behind; *manēre*, to stay. See **Mansion**.

Remand, to send back. (F. - L.) M. F. *remander*. = L. *remandāre*, to send back

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word. = L. *re-*, back; *mandāre*, to send; see **Mandate**.

Remark, to take notice of. (F. - L. and Teut.) F. *remarquer*, to mark, note, heed. = L. *re-*, again; *marquer*, to mark, from *marque*, sb., a mark; see **Mark** (1).

Remedy. (F. - L.) M. E. *remedie*. = A. F. *remedie*, O. F. *remede*, mod. F. *remède*. = L. *remedium*, a remedy; that which heals again. = L. *re-*, again; *medēri*, to heal. See **Medicine**.

Remember. (F. - L.) O. F. *remembrer*. = L. *rememorārī*, to remember. = L. *re-*, again; *memorāre*, to make mention of, from *memor*, mindful. See **Memory**.

Remind, to bring to mind again. (L. and E.) From **Re-** and **Mind**.

Reminiscence. (F. - L.) M. F. *reminiscence*. = L. *reminiscentia*, remembrance. = L. *reminiscens*, stem of pres. pt. of *reminisci*, to remember. = L. *re-*, again; and base of *me-min-i*, I remember. Allied to Gk. *μν-μν-α*, I yearn, Skt. *man*, to think. (✓MEN.)

Remit, to abate. (L.) L. *remittere* (pp. *remissus*), to send back, slacken, abate. = L. *re-*, back; *mittere*, to send; see **Missile**. Der. *remiss*, adj., from pp. *remissus*; *remiss-ion*.

Remnant. (F. - L.) M. E. *remnant*. = O. F. *remanant*. = L. *remanent*, stem of pres. pt. of *remanēre*, to remain; see **Remain**.

Remonstrate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *remonstrāre*, to expose, to produce arguments against. = L. *re-*, again; *monstrāre*, to show, from *monstrum*, a portent; see **Monster**.

Remorse. (F. - L.) M. F. *remors*; Cot. = Late L. *remorsus*, remorse. = L. *remorsus*, pp. of *remordēre*, to bite again, to vex. = L. *re-*, again; *mordēre*, to bite; see **Mordacity**.

Remote, distant. (L.) L. *remōtus*, pp. of *removēre*, to remove; see **Remove**. Or from M. F. *remote*, f. 'remove, removed,' Cot.; from L. pp. f. *remōta*.

Remount, to mount again. (F. - L.) F. *remonter*. = F. *re-*, again; *monter*, to mount; see **Mount** (2).

Remove. (F. - L.) M. F. *remouvoir*, Cot. See **Re-** and **Move**.

Remunerate, to recompense. (L.) From pp. of *remūnērāre*, *remūnērārī*, to reward. = L. *re-*, again; *mūnērāre*, to bestow a gift, from *mūner-* (for **mūnes-*),

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stem of *münus*, a gift, also, an office. See **Municipal**.

Renaissance, revival of learning. (F.—L.) M.F. *renaissance*, 'a new birth,' Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *nascentia*, birth, from *nascent*, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be born. See **Natal**.

Renal. (F.—L.) M.F. *renal*.—L. *renālis*, adj.; from *renēs*, s. pl., reins. See **Reins**.

Renard; see **Beynard**.

Rencounter, Rencontre. (F.—L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting.—F. *rencontrer*, to meet.—F. *re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet, encounter; see **Encounter**.

Rend. (E.) M.E. *renden*. A.S. *rendan*, to cut or tear.—O. Fries. *renda*, to tear; North Fr. *renne*, *ranne*, to tear apart. Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent*.

Render. (F.—L.) M.E. *rendren*.—F. *rendre*.—L. *reddere*, to give back.—L. *red-*, back; *dare*, to give; see **Date** (1).

rendevous. (F.—L.) F. *rendevous*, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemble of souldiers;' Cot.—F. *rendex vous*<L. *reddite* *uōs*, render yourselves; imperative pl. of *reddere* (above).

Renegade, Renegado. (Span.—L.) Span. *renegado*, an apostate, one who has denied the faith; orig. pp. of *renegar*, to forsake the faith.—L. *re-*, again; *negāre*, to deny. See **Negation**.

Renew. (L. and E.) From L. *re-*, again; and E. *new*.

Rennet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M.E. *renet*; from M.E. *rennen*, to run; prov. E. *run*, to congeal, coagulate. See **Bun**. Hence *rennet* is also called *runnet* (Pegge's Kenticisms); also *erning* (Derbyshire), from A.S. *irnan*, to run. So also M. Du. *rinsel*, *runsel*, *renninge*, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' from *rinnen*, 'to presse, curdle;' Hexham. Cf. G. *rinmen*, to run, curdle, coagulate.

Rennet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F.—L.) Formerly spelt *renate*, from an odd notion that it was derived from L. *renātus*, born again!—F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. *raine*, a frog.—L. *rāna*, a frog. Cf. **Ranunculus**.

Renounce. (F.—L.) F. *renoncer*.—L. *renuntiāre*, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce.—L. *re-*, back, again; *nuntiāre*, to tell, bring news, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See **Nuncio**.

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Der. *renunciā-tion*, F. *renonciā-tion*, from L. pp. *renuntiātus*.

Renovate. (L.) From L. *renovātus*, pp. of *renovāre*, to renew.—L. *re-*, again; *novāre*, to make new, from *novus*, new. See **Novel**.

Renown, fame. (F.—L.) M.E. *renoun*.—A. F. *renoun*, *renun*; O. F. *renon* (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombre*, *renown*.]—O. F. *renommer*, to make famous.—L. *re-*, again; *nōmīnāre*, to name, from *nōmen*, a name; see **Noun**.

Rent (1), a tear; see **Rend**.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M.E. *rente*.—F. *rente*. [Cf. Ital. *rendita*, *rent*.]—Late L. *rendita*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see **Render**.

Renunciation. (F.—L.) M.F. *renonciation*, 'renunciation;' Cot.—L. acc. *renuntiātiōnem*, prop. an announcement.—L. *renuntiāt-us*, pp. of *renuntiāre*, orig. to announce; see **Renounce**.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*.—L. *reparāre*, to recover, repair, make ready anew.—L. *re-*, again; *parāre*, to get ready; see **Pare**. Der. *repar-able*, M.F. *reparable*, L. *reparābilis*; *repar-at-ion*, M.F. *reparation*.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F.—L.) M.F. *repaier*, to haunt; Cot. Older form *re-pairier* (Burguy).—L. *repatriāre*, to repair to one's own country.—L. *re-*, back; *patria*, native country, from *patri-*, for *pater*, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F.—L.) F. *repartie*, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of *reparti*, pp. of M.F. *repartir*, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply.—F. *re-*, again; *partir*, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing.—L. *re-*, again; *partire*, to share, from *parti-*, for *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

Repast, a meal. (F.—L.) O.F. *repast*, later *repas*.—L. *re-*, again; *pastum*, acc. of *pastus*, food, from *pascere*, to feed. See **Pastor**.

Repay. (F.—L.) O.F. *repaier*.—O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; *paier*, to pay; see **Pay**.

Repeal. (F.—L.) Altered from O. F. *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, to repeal.—O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*); *apeler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. See **Appeal**. *Repeat*=*re-appeal*.

Repeat. (F.—L.) Formerly *repete*.—M.F. *repetel*, Cot.—L. *repetere*, to attack

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again, reseek, repeat. — *L. re-, again; petere, to attack; see Petition. Der. repel-ition.*

Repel. (*L.*) *L. repellere*, to drive back. — *L. re-, back; pellere, to drive; see Pulse. Der. repulse, from pp. repulsus.*

Repent, to rue. (*F. — L.*) *F. repentir*, to repent. — *L. re-, again; pœnitēre, to cause to repent; see Penitent.*

Repercussion. (*L.*) From *Re-* and *Percussion.*

Repertory, a treasury. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. repertoire. — L. repertorium*, an inventory. — *L. repertor*, a finder, discoverer. — *L. repere*, to find out. — *L. re-, again; parire* (*Ennius*), usually *parere*, to produce; see *Parent.*

Repine. (*L.*) Compounded of *L. re-, again; and pine*, to fret; see *Pine* (2).

Replace. (*F. — L. and Gk.*) From *re- (F. re-, L. re-), again; and Place.*

Replenish. (*F. — L.*) *O. F. repleniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *replenir*, to fill up again; now obsolete. — *L. re-, again; Late L. *plenire*, to fill, from *L. plenus*, full.

replete, full. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. replet*, masc.; *replete*, fem., full. — *L. replētus*, filled up; pp. of *re-plēre*, to fill again. — *L. re-, again; plēre*, to fill; see *Plenary.*

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (*F. — Teut.*) *F. re- (L. re-), again; O. F. plevir*, to be surety. See *Pledge.*

Reply. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. replien. — O. F. replier*, the old form afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form *répliquer*, to reply. — *L. replicāre*, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. — *L. re-, back; plicāre*, to fold. *Der. replica*, a repetition; from *Ital. replica*, a sb. due to *L. replicāre*, to repeat, reply.

Report. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. reporten. — F. reporter*, to carry back. — *L. reportāre*, to carry back. — *L. re-, back; portāre*, to carry; see *Port* (1). The *E.* sense 'to relate' is due to *F. rapporter*, *O. F. reporter*; with prefix *ra- < L. re-ad.*

Repose. (*F. — L. and Gk.*) *F. reposer*, to rest, pause; *Late L. repausāre*, to pause, rest. — *L. re-, again; pausāre*, to pause, from *pausa*, sb., due to *Gk. paûsis*, a pause.

¶ Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to *poser* and its compounds. See *Pose.*

Repository, a storehouse. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. repositoryre*, a storehouse. — *L. repositōrium. — L. repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, to

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lay up, store. — *L. re-, again; pōnere*, to place; see *Position.*

Reprehend, to reprove. (*L.*) *L. reprehendere*, to hold back, check, blame. — *L. re-, back; prehendere*, to seize, to hold. See *Prehensible.*

Represent. (*F. — L.*) *O. F. représenter. — L. repræsentāre*, to bring before again, exhibit. — *L. re-, again; præsentāre*, to present; see *Present* (2).

Repress. (*F. — L.*) From *F. re-, again, and presser*, to press; but used with sense of *L. reprimere* (pp. *repressus*) to press back, check. — *L. re-, back; premere*, to press; see *Press.*

Reprive, vb. (*F. — L.*) [A doublet of *reprove*.] *M. E. repreven*, to reprove, reject, disallow; to *reprive* a sentence is to disallow it. — *O. F. repréuve*, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of *reprover* (*F. réprover*), to reprove; see *Reprove*. Cf. *Schwan*, § 348(4).

Reprimand. (*F. — L.*) *F. réprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof'; Cot. — *L. reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of *reprimere*, to repress; see *Repress.*

Reprisal. (*F. — Ital. — L.*) *M. F. represaille*, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb *reprise*, to seize in return; from *F. repris*, pp. of *reprēndre < L. reprehendere*, (here) to seize again.] — *Ital. ripresaglia*, booty. — *M. Ital. ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ripreso*, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also to retake. — *L. reprehendere*, to seize again, also, to reprehend; see *Reprehend.*

Reproach. (*F. — L.*) *F. reprocher*, to reproach. Cf. *Span. reprochar*, *Prov. repropchar*, to reproach; answering to *Late L. *repropiāre*, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. — *L. re-, again; propi-us*, nearer, comp. of *prope*, near. See *Proximity*. ¶ A translation of *L. obicere* (*obicere*), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (*L.*) *L. reprobātus*, reprobated, rejected; pp. of *reprobāre*, to reject upon trial. — *L. re-, back; probāre*, to test. See *Probable.*

reprove. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. repreven*, also *repreven. — O. F. reprover* (*F. réprover*), to reprove, condemn. — *L. reprobāre*, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (*F. — L.*) *F. reptile*, 'crawling'; Cot. — *L.*

RENAISSANCE

stem of *münus*, a gift, also, an office. See **Municipal**.

Renaissance, revival of learning. (F.—L.) M.F. *renaissance*, 'a new birth,' Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *nascentia*, birth, from *nascent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be born. See **Natal**.

Renal. (F.—L.) M.F. *renal*. = L. *renālis*, adj.; from *renēs*, s. pl., reins. See **Reins**.

Renard; see **Beynard**.

Rencounter, Rencontre. (F.—L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting. = F. *rencontrer*, to meet. = F. *re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet, encounter; see **Encounter**.

Rend. (E.) M.E. *renden*. A.S. *rendan*, to cut or tear. + O. Fries. *renda*, to tear; North Fr. *renne*, *ranne*, to tear apart. Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent*.

Render. (F.—L.) M.E. *rendren*. = F. *rendre*. = L. *reddere*, to give back. = L. *red-*, back; *dare*, to give; see **Date** (1).

rendevous. (F.—L.) F. *rendevous*, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemble of souldiers;' Cot. = F. *rendez vous* < L. *reddite* *uōs*, render yourselves; imperative pl. of *reddere* (above).

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Renew. (L. and E.) From L. *re-*, again; and E. *new*.

Bennet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M.E. *renet*; from M.E. *rennen*, to run; prov. E. *run*, to congeal, coagulate. See **Bun**. Hence *rennet* is also called *runnet* (Pegge's Kenticisms); also *erning* (Derbyshire), from A.S. *irnan*, to run. So also M. Du. *rinsel*, *runsel*, *renninge*, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' from *rinnen*, 'to presse, curdle;' Hexham. Cf. G. *rinnen*, to run, curdle, coagulate.

Bennet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F.—L.) Formerly spelt *renate*, from an odd notion that it was derived from L. *renātus*, born again! = F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. *raine*, a frog. = L. *rāna*, a frog. Cf. **Banunculius**.

Renounce. (F.—L.) F. *renoncer*. = L. *renuntiāre*, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce. = L. *re-*, back, again; *nuntiāre*, to tell, bring news, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See **Nuncio**.

REPEAT

Der. *renunciatiōn*, F. *renonciatiōn*, from L. pp. *renuntiātus*.

Renovate. (L.) From L. *renovātus*, pp. of *renovāre*, to renew. = L. *re-*, again; *novāre*, to make new, from *novus*, new. See **Novel**.

Renown, fame. (F.—L.) M.E. *renoun*. = A. F. *renoun*, *renun*; O. F. *renon* (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombre*, renown.] = O. F. *renommer*, to make famous. = L. *re-*, again; *nōmīnāre*, to name, from *nōmen*, a name; see **Noun**.

Rent (1), a tear; see **Bend**.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M.E. *rente*. = F. *rente*. [Cf. Ital. *rendita*, rent.] = Late L. *rendita*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see **Render**.

Renunciation. (F.—L.) M.F. *renonciatiōn*, 'renunciation;' Cot. = L. acc. *renuntiatiōnem*, prop. an announcement. = L. *renuntiāt-us*, pp. of *renuntiāre*, orig. to announce; see **Benounce**.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*. = L. *repārāre*, to recover, repair, make ready anew. = L. *re-*, again; *parāre*, to get ready; see **Paré**. Der. *repar-able*, M.F. *reparable*, L. *reparābilis*; *repar-atiōn*, M.F. *reparation*.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F.—L.) M.F. *repaier*, to haunt; Cot. Older form *repaierier* (Burguy). = L. *repatriāre*, to repair to one's own country. = L. *re-*, back; *patria*, native country, from *patri-*, for *pater*, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F.—L.) F. *repartie*, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of *reparti*, pp. of M.F. *repartir*, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply. = F. *re-*, again; *partir*, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing. = L. *re-*, again; *partire*, to share, from *parti-*, for *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

Repast, a meal. (F.—L.) O.F. *repast*, later *repas*. = L. *re-*, again; *pastum*, acc. of *pastus*, food, from *pascere*, to feed. See **Pastor**.

Repay. (F.—L.) O.F. *repaier*. = O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; *pāier*, to pay; see **Pay**.

Repeal. (F.—L.) Altered from O. F. *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, to repeal. = O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*); *apeler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. See **Appeal**. *Repeat* = *re-appeal*.

Repeat. (F.—L.) Formerly *repele*. = M.F. *repeler*, Cot. = L. *repelere*, to attack

REPEL

again, reseek, repeat. — *L. re-, again; petere, to attack; see Petition. Der. repel-ition.*

Repel. (*L.*) *L. repellere*, to drive back. — *L. re-, back; pellere, to drive; see Pulse. Der. repulse, from pp. repulsus.*

Repent, to rue. (*F. — L.*) *F. repentir*, to repent. — *L. re-, again; pœnitēre, to cause to repent; see Penitent.*

Repercussion. (*L.*) From *Re-* and *Percussion.*

Repertory, a treasury. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. repertoire. — L. repertorium*, an inventory. — *L. repertor*, a finder, discoverer. — *L. repere*, to find out. — *L. re-, again; parire* (*Ennius*), usually *parere*, to produce; see *Parent.*

Repine. (*L.*) Compounded of *L. re-, again; and pine*, to fret; see *Pine* (2).

Replace. (*F. — L. and Gk.*) From *re-* (*F. re-, L. re-*), *again; and Place.*

Replenish. (*F. — L.*) *O. F. repleniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *replenir*, to fill up again; now obsolete. — *L. re-, again; Late L. *plenire*, to fill, from *L. plenus*, full.

replete, full. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. replet*, masc.; *replete*, fem., full. — *L. replētus*, filled up; pp. of *re-plere*, to fill again. — *L. re-, again; plere*, to fill; see *Plenary.*

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (*F. — Teut.*) *F. re- (L. re-), again; O. F. plevir*, to be surety. See *Pledge.*

Reply. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. replien. — O. F. replier*, the old form afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form *répliquer*, to reply. — *L. replicāre*, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. — *L. re-, back; plicāre*, to fold. *Der. replica*, a repetition; from *Ital. replica*, a sb. due to *L. replicāre*, to repeat, reply.

Report. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. reportien. — F. reporter*, to carry back. — *L. reportāre*, to carry back. — *L. re-, back; portāre*, to carry; see *Port* (1). The *E.* sense 'to relate' is due to *F. rapporter*, *O. F. reporter*; with prefix *ra-* < *L. re-ad.*

Repose. (*F. — L. and Gk.*) *F. reposer*, to rest, pause; *Late L. repausāre*, to pause, rest. — *L. re-, again; pausāre*, to pause, from *pausa*, sb., due to *Gk. paûsis*, a pause.

¶ Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to *poser* and its compounds. See *Pose.*

Repository, a storehouse. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. repositoryre*, a storehouse. — *L. repositōrium. — L. repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, to

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lay up, store. — *L. re-, again; pōnere*, to place; see *Position.*

Reprehend, to reprove. (*L.*) *L. reprehendere*, to hold back, check, blame. — *L. re-, back; prehendere*, to seize, to hold. See *Prehensible.*

Represent. (*F. — L.*) *O. F. representor. — L. reprasentāre*, to bring before again, exhibit. — *L. re-, again; prasantāre*, to present; see *Present* (2).

Repress. (*F. — L.*) From *F. re-, again; and presser*, to press; but used with sense of *L. reprimere* (pp. *repressus*) to press back, check. — *L. re-, back; premere*, to press; see *Press.*

Reprive, vb. (*F. — L.*) [A doublet of *reprove*.] *M. E. repreven*, to reprove, reject, disallow; to *reprive* a sentence is to disallow it. — *O. F. repréuve*, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of *reprover* (*F. réprover*), to reprove; see *Reprove*. Cf. *Schwan*, § 348(4).

Reprimand. (*F. — L.*) *F. réprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof'; Cot. — *L. reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of *reprimere*, to repress; see *Repress.*

Reprisal. (*F. — Ital. — L.*) *M. F. represaille*, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb *reprise*, to seize in return; from *F. repris*, pp. of *reprandre* < *L. reprehendere*, (here) to seize again.] — *Ital. ripresaglia*, booty. — *M. Ital. ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ri-preso*, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also to retake. — *L. reprehendere*, to seize again, also, to reprehend; see *Reprehend.*

Reproach. (*F. — L.*) *F. reprocher*, to reproach. Cf. *Span. reprochar*, *Prov. re-propchar*, to reproach; answering to *Late L. *repropiāre*, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. — *L. re-, again; propi-us*, nearer, comp. of *prope*, near. See *Pro-pinquity*. ¶ A translation of *L. obicere* (*obicere*), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (*L.*) *L. reprobātus*, re-proved, rejected; pp. of *reprobāre*, to reject upon trial. — *L. re-, back; probāre*, to test. See *Probable.*

reprove. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. repreven*, also *repreven. — O. F. reprover* (*F. réprover*), to reprove, condemn. — *L. reprobāre*, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (*F. — L.*) *F. reptile*, 'crawling'; Cot. — *L.*

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stem of *münus*, a gift, also, an office. See **Municipal**.

Renaissance, revival of learning. (F.—L.) M.F. *renaissance*, 'a new birth,' Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *nascentia*, birth, from *nascent*, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be born. See **Natal**.

Renal. (F.—L.) M.F. *renal*.—L. *renālis*, adj.; from *renēs*, s. pl., reins. See **Reins**.

Renard; see **Beynard**.

Rencontre, Rencontre. (F.—L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting.—F. *rencontrer*, to meet.—F. *re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet, encounter; see **Encounter**.

Rend. (E.) M.E. *renden*. A.S. *rendan*, to cut or tear.—O. Fries. *renda*, to tear; North Fr. *renne*, *ranne*, to tear apart. Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent*.

Render. (F.—L.) M.E. *rendren*.—F. *rendre*.—L. *reddere*, to give back.—L. *red-*, back; *dare*, to give; see **Date** (1).

rendevous. (F.—L.) F. *rendevous*, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemble of souldiers;' Cot.—F. *rendes vous*<L. *reddite* uōs, render yourselves; imperative pl. of *reddere* (above).

Renegade, Renegado. (Span.—L.) Span. *renegado*, an apostate, one who has denied the faith; orig. pp. of *renegar*, to forsake the faith.—L. *re-*, again; *negāre*, to deny. See **Negation**.

Renew. (L. and E.) From L. *re-*, again; and E. *new*.

Rennet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M.E. *renet*; from M.E. *rennen*, to run; prov. E. *run*, to congeal, coagulate. See **Bun**. Hence *rennet* is also called *runnet* (Pegge's Kenticisms); also *erning* (Derbyshire), from A.S. *irnan*, to run. So also M. Du. *rinsel*, *runsel*, *renninge*, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' from *rinnen*, 'to presse, curdle;' Hexham. Cf. G. *rinnen*, to run, curdle, coagulate.

Bennet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F.—L.) Formerly spelt *renate*, from an odd notion that it was derived from L. *renātus*, born again!—F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. *raine*, a frog.—L. *rāna*, a frog. Cf. **Banuncul**.

Renounce. (F.—L.) F. *renoncer*.—L. *renuntiāre*, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce.—L. *re-*, back, again; *nuntiāre*, to tell, bring news, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See **Nuncio**.

REPEAT

Der. *renunciā-tion*, F. *renonciā-tion*, from L. pp. *renuntiātus*.

Renovate. (L.) From L. *renouātus*, pp. of *renouāre*, to renew.—L. *re-*, again; *nouāre*, to make new, from *nouus*, new. See **Novel**.

Renown, fame. (F.—L.) M.E. *renoun*.—A. F. *renoun*, *renun*; O. F. *renon* (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombre*, *renown*.]—O. F. *renommer*, to make famous.—L. *re-*, again; *nōmīnāre*, to name, from *nōmen*, a name; see **Noun**.

Rent (1), a tear; see **Rend**.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M.E. *rente*.—F. *rente*. [Cf. Ital. *rendita*, *rent*.]—Late L. *rendita*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see **Render**.

Renunciation. (F.—L.) M.F. *renonciation*, 'renunciation;' Cot.—L. acc. *renuntiātiōnem*, prop. an announcement.—L. *renuntiāt-us*, pp. of *renuntiāre*, orig. to announce; see **Renounce**.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*.—L. *reparāre*, to recover, repair, make ready anew.—L. *re-*, again; *parāre*, to get ready; see **Pare**. Der. *repar-able*, M.F. *reparable*, L. *reparābilis*; *repar-at-ion*, M.F. *reparation*.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F.—L.) M.F. *repaier*, to haunt; Cot. Older form *re-pairier* (Burguy).—L. *repatriāre*, to repair to one's own country.—L. *re-*, back; *patria*, native country, from *patri-*, for *pater*, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F.—L.) F. *repartie*, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of *reparti*, pp. of M.F. *repartir*, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply.—F. *re-*, again; *partir*, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing.—L. *re-*, again; *partire*, to share, from *parti-*, for *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

Repast, a meal. (F.—L.) O.F. *repast*, later *repas*.—L. *re-*, again; *pastum*, acc. of *pastus*, food, from *pascere*, to feed. See **Pastor**.

Repay. (F.—L.) O.F. *repaier*.—O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; *paier*, to pay; see **Pay**.

Repeal. (F.—L.) Altered from O. F. *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, to repeal.—O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*); *apeler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. See **Appeal**. *Repeal*=*re-appeal*.

Repeat. (F.—L.) Formerly *repete*.—M.F. *repetet*, Cot.—L. *repetere*, to attack

REPEL

again, reseek, repeat. — *L. re-, again; petere*, to attack; see *Petition*. Der. *repel-ition*.

Repel. (*L.*) *L. repellere*, to drive back. — *L. re-, back; pellere*, to drive; see *Pulse*. Der. *repulse*, from pp. *repulsus*.

Repent, to rue. (*F.—L.*) *F. repentis*, to repent. — *L. re-, again; pœnitēre*, to cause to repent; see *Penitent*.

Repercussion. (*L.*) From *Re-* and *Percussion*.

Repertory, a treasury. (*F.—L.*) *M. F. repertoire*. — *L. repertorium*, an inventory. — *L. repertor*, a finder, discoverer. — *L. repere*, to find out. — *L. re-, again; parire* (*Ennius*), usually *parere*, to produce; see *Parent*.

Repine. (*L.*) Compounded of *L. re-, again; and pine*, to fret; see *Pine* (2).

Replace. (*F.—L. and Gk.*) From *re- (F. re-, L. re-), again; and Place*.

Replenish. (*F.—L.*) *O. F. repleniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *replenir*, to fill up again; now obsolete. — *L. re-, again; Late L. *plenire*, to fill, from *L. plenus*, full.

replete, full. (*F.—L.*) *M. F. replet*, masc.; *replete*, fem., full. — *L. replētus*, filled up; pp. of *re-plere*, to fill again. — *L. re-, again; plere*, to fill; see *Plenary*.

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (*F.—Teut.*) *F. re- (L. re-), again; O. F. plevir*, to be surety. See *Pledge*.

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Report. (*F.—L.*) *M. E. reporten*. — *F. reporter*, to carry back. — *L. reportāre*, to carry back. — *L. re-, back; portāre*, to carry; see *Port* (1). The *E.* sense 'to relate' is due to *F. rapporter*, *O. F. reporter*; with prefix *ra-* < *L. re-ad*.

Repose. (*F.—L. and Gk.*) *F. reposer*, to rest, pause; *Late L. repausāre*, to pause, rest. — *L. re-, again; pausāre*, to pause, from *pausa*, sb., due to *Gk. paûsis*, a pause.

¶ Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to *poser* and its compounds. See *Pose*.

Repository, a storehouse. (*F.—L.*) *M. F. repositoryre*, a storehouse. — *L. repositōrium*. — *L. repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, to

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lay up, store. — *L. re-, again; pōnere*, to place; see *Position*.

Reprehend, to approve. (*L.*) *L. reprehendere*, to hold back, check, blame. — *L. re-, back; prehendere*, to seize, to hold. See *Prehensible*.

Represent. (*F.—L.*) *O. F. repræsenter*. — *L. repræsentiāre*, to bring before again, exhibit. — *L. re-, again; præsentiāre*, to present; see *Present* (2).

Repress. (*F.—L.*) From *F. re-, again; and presser*, to press; but used with sense of *L. reprimere* (pp. *repressus*) to press back, check. — *L. re-, back; premere*, to press; see *Press*.

Reprive, vb. (*F.—L.*) [A doublet of *reprove*.] *M. E. repreven*, to reprove, reject, disallow; to *reprive* a sentence is to disallow it. — *O. F. repréve*, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of *reprover* (*F. réprover*), to reprove; see *Reprove*. Cf. *Schwan*, § 348(4).

Reprimand. (*F.—L.*) *F. réprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof'; Cot. — *L. reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of *reprimere*, to repress; see *Repress*.

Reprisal. (*F.—Ital.—L.*) *M. F. represaille*, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb *reprise*, to seize in return; from *F. repris*, pp. of *reprendre* < *L. reprehendere*, (here) to seize again.] — *Ital. ripresaglia*, booty. — *M. Ital. ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ripreso*, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also to retake. — *L. reprehendere*, to seize again, also, to reprehend; see *Reprehend*.

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Reprobate. (*L.*) *L. reprobātus*, re-proved, rejected; pp. of *reprobāre*, to reject upon trial. — *L. re-, back; probāre*, to test. See *Probable*.

reprove. (*F.—L.*) *M. E. repreven*, also *repreven*. — *O. F. reprover* (*F. réprover*), to reprove, condemn. — *L. reprobāre*, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (*F.—L.*) *F. reptile*, 'crawling'; Cot. — *L.*

RENAISSANCE

stem of *münus*, a gift, also, an office. See **Municipal**.

Renaissance, revival of learning. (F.—L.) M.F. *renaissance*, 'a new birth,' Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *nascencia*, birth, from *nascant*, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be born. See **Natal**.

Renal. (F.—L.) M.F. *renal*.—L. *renālis*, adj.; from *renēs*, s. pl., reins. See **Reins**.

Renard; see **Beynard**.

Rencounter, Rencontre. (F.—L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting.—F. *rencontrer*, to meet.—F. *re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet, encounter; see **Encounter**.

Rend. (E.) M.E. *renden*. A.S. *rendan*, to cut or tear. +O. Fries. *renda*, to tear; North Fr. *renne*, *ranne*, to tear apart. Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent*.

Render. (F.—L.) M.E. *rendren*.—F. *rendre*.—L. *reddere*, to give back.—L. *red-*, back; *dare*, to give; see **Date** (1).

rendevous, (F.—L.) F. *rendevous*, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemble of souldiers;' Cot.—F. *rendes vous* < L. *reddite uos*, render yourselves; imperative pl. of *reddere* (above).

Renegade, Renegado. (Span.—L.) Span. *renegado*, an apostate, one who has denied the faith; orig. pp. of *renegar*, to forsake the faith.—L. *re-*, again; *negāre*, to deny. See **Negation**.

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REPEAT

Der. *renunciā-tion*, F. *renonciā-tion*, from L. pp. *renuntiātus*.

Renovate. (L.) From L. *renovātus*, pp. of *renovāre*, to renew.—L. *re-*, again; *novāre*, to make new, from *novus*, new. See **Novel**.

Renown, fame. (F.—L.) M.E. *renoun*.—A.F. *renoun*, *renun*; O.F. *renon* (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombre*, *renown*.]—O.F. *renommer*, to make famous.—L. *re-*, again; *nōmīnāre*, to name, from *nōmen*, a name; see **Noun**.

Rent (1), a tear; see **Rend**.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M.E. *rente*.—F. *rente*. [Cf. Ital. *rendita*, *rent*.]—Late L. *rendita*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see **Render**.

Renunciation. (F.—L.) M.F. *renonciation*, 'renunciation;' Cot.—L. acc. *renuntiātiōnem*, prop. an announcement.—L. *renuntiāt-us*, pp. of *renuntiāre*, orig. to announce; see **Benounce**.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*.—L. *reparāre*, to recover, repair, make ready anew.—L. *re-*, again; *parāre*, to get ready; see **Paré**. Der. *repar-able*, M.F. *reparable*, L. *reparābilis*; *repar-at-ion*, M.F. *reparation*.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*, to haunt; Cot. Older form *re-pairier* (Burguy).—L. *repatriāre*, to repair to one's own country.—L. *re-*, back; *patria*, native country, from *patri-*, for *pater*, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F.—L.) F. *repartie*, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of *reparti*, pp. of M.F. *repartir*, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply.—F. *re-*, again; *partir*, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing.—L. *re-*, again; *partire*, to share, from *parti-*, for *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

Repast, a meal. (F.—L.) O.F. *repast*, later *repas*.—L. *re-*, again; *pastum*, acc. of *pastus*, food, from *pascere*, to feed. See **Pastor**.

Repay. (F.—L.) O.F. *repaier*.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; *paier*, to pay; see **Pay**.

Repeal. (F.—L.) Altered from O.F. *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, to repeal.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*); *apeler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. See **Appeal**. *Repeal*=*re-appeal*.

Repeat. (F.—L.) Formerly *repete*.—M.F. *repetel*, Cot.—L. *repelere*, to attack

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again, reseek, repeat. — *L. re-*, again; *petere*, to attack; see *Petition*. Der. *repel-ition*.

Repel. (*L.*) *L. repellere*, to drive back. — *L. re-*, back; *pellere*, to drive; see *Push*. Der. *repulse*, from pp. *repulsus*.

Repent, to rue. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. repentir*, to repent. — *L. re-*, again; *penitere*, to cause to repent; see *Penitent*.

Repercussion. (*L.*) From *Re-* and *Percussion*.

Repertory, a treasury. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. repertoire*. — *L. repertorium*, an inventory. — *L. repertor*, a finder, discoverer. — *L. repirere*, to find out. — *L. re-*, again; *parire* (*Ennius*), usually *parere*, to produce; see *Parent*.

Repine. (*L.*) Compounded of *L. re-*, again; and *pine*, to fret; see *Pine* (2).

Replace. (*F.*—*L.* and *Gk.*) From *re-* (*F. re-*, *L. re-*), again; and *Place*.

Replenish. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. repleniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *replenir*, to fill up again; now obsolete. — *L. re-*, again; Late *L. *plenire*, to fill, from *L. plenus*, full.

replete, full. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. replet*, masc.; *replete*, fem., full. — *L. replētus*, filled up; pp. of *re-plēre*, to fill again. — *L. re-*, again; *plēre*, to fill; see *Plenary*.

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (*F.*—*Teut.*) *F. re-* (*L. re-*), again; *O. F. plevir*, to be surety. See *Pledge*.

Reply. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. E. replien*. — *O. F. replier*, the old form afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form *répliquer*, to reply. — *L. replicāre*, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. — *L. re-*, back; *plicāre*, to fold. Der. *replica*, a repetition; from *Ital. replica*, a sb. due to *L. replicāre*, to repeat, reply.

Report. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. E. reporten*. — *F. reporter*, to carry back. — *L. reportāre*, to carry back. — *L. re-*, back; *portāre*, to carry; see *Port* (1). The *E.* sense 'to relate' is due to *F. rapporter*, *O. F. reporter*; with prefix *ra-* < *L. re-* ad.

Repose. (*F.*—*L.* and *Gk.*) *F. reposer*, to rest, pause; Late *L. repausāre*, to pause, rest. — *L. re-*, again; *pausāre*, to pause, from *pausa*, sb., due to *Gk. παύσις*, a pause. ¶ Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to *poser* and its compounds. See *Pose*.

Repository, a storehouse. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. repositoryre*, a storehouse. — *L. repositōrium*. — *L. repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, to

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lay up, store. — *L. re-*, again; *ponere*, to place; see *Position*.

Reprehend, to reprove. (*L.*) *L. reprehendere*, to hold back, check, blame. — *L. re-*, back; *prehendere*, to seize, to hold. See *Prehensile*.

Represent. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. representer*. — *L. repraesentāre*, to bring before again, exhibit. — *L. re-*, again; *praesentāre*, to present; see *Present* (2).

Repress. (*F.*—*L.*) From *F. re-*, again, and *presser*, to press; but used with sense of *L. reprimere* (pp. *repressus*) to press back, check. — *L. re-*, back; *premere*, to press; see *Press*.

Reprive, vb. (*F.*—*L.*) [A doublet of *reprove*.] *M. E. repriven*, to reprove, reject, disallow; to *reprive* a sentence is to disallow it. — *O. F. repréuve*, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of *reprover* (*F. réprover*), to reprove; see *Reprove*. Cf. *Schwan*, § 348(4).

Reprimand. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. réprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof'; *Cot.* — *L. reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of *reprimere*, to repress; see *Repress*.

Reprisal. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) *M. F. représaille*, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb *reprise*, to seize in return; from *F. repris*, pp. of *reprandre* < *L. reprehendere*, (here) to seize again.] — *Ital. ripresaglia*, booty. — *M. Ital. ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ri-preso*, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also to retake. — *L. reprehendere*, to seize again, also, to reprehend; see *Reprehend*.

Reproach. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. reprocher*, to reproach. Cf. *Span. reprochar*, *Prov. repropchar*, to reproach; answering to Late *L. *repropiāre*, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. — *L. re-*, again; *propi-us*, nearer, comp. of *prope*, near. See *Pro-pinquity*. ¶ A translation of *L. obicere* (*obicere*), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (*L.*) *L. reprobātus*, re-proved, rejected; pp. of *reprobāre*, to reject upon trial. — *L. re-*, back; *probāre*, to test. See *Probable*.

reprove. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. E. reproven*, also *repreven*. — *O. F. reprover* (*F. réprover*), to reprove, condemn. — *L. reprobāre*, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. reptile*, 'crawling'; *Cot.* — *L.*

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stem of *münus*, a gift, also, an office. See **Municipal**.

Renaissance, revival of learning. (F.—L.) M.F. *renaissance*, 'a new birth,' Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *nascentia*, birth, from *nascent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be born. See **Natal**.

Renal. (F.—L.) M.F. *renal*.—L. *renālis*, adj.; from *renēs*, s. pl., reins. See **Reins**.

Renard; see **Reynard**.

Rencontre, **Rencontre**. (F.—L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting.—F. *rencontrer*, to meet.—F. *re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet, encounter; see **Encounter**.

Rend. (E.) M.E. *renden*. A.S. *rendan*, to cut or tear.—O. Fries. *renda*, to tear; North Fr. *renne*, *ranne*, to tear apart. Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent*.

Render. (F.—L.) M.E. *rendren*.—F. *rendre*.—L. *reddere*, to give back.—L. *red-*, back; *dare*, to give; see **Date** (1).

rendevous. (F.—L.) F. *rendevous*, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemble of souldiers;' Cot.—F. *rendes vous*<L. *reddite vōs*, render yourselves; imperative pl. of *reddere* (above).

Renegade, **Renegado**. (Span.—L.) Span. *renegado*, an apostate, one who has denied the faith; orig. pp. of *renegar*, to forsake the faith.—L. *re-*, again; *negāre*, to deny. See **Negation**.

Renew. (L. and E.) From L. *re-*, again; and E. *new*.

Rennet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M.E. *renet*; from M.E. *rennen*, to run; prov. E. *run*, to congeal, coagulate. See **Bun**. Hence *rennet* is also called *runnet* (Pegge's Kenticisms); also *erning* (Derbyshire), from A.S. *irnan*, to run. So also M. Du. *rinsel*, *runsel*, *renninge*, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' from *rinnen*, 'to presse, curdle'; Hexham. Cf. G. *rinnen*, to run, curdle, coagulate.

Rennet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F.—L.) Formerly spelt *renate*, from an odd notion that it was derived from L. *renātus*, born again!—F. *reimette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. *raïne*, a frog.—L. *rāna*, a frog. Cf. **Banunculius**.

Renounce. (F.—L.) F. *renoncer*.—L. *renuntiāre*, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce.—L. *re-*, back, again; *nuntiāre*, to tell, bring news, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See **Nuncio**.

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Der. *renunciātion*, F. *renonciation*, from L. pp. *renuntiātus*.

Renovate. (L.) From L. *renovātus*, pp. of *renovāre*, to renew.—L. *re-*, again; *novāre*, to make new, from *novus*, new. See **Novel**.

Renown, fame. (F.—L.) M.E. *renoun*.—A.F. *renoun*, *renun*; O.F. *renon* (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombre*, *renown*.]—O.F. *renommer*, to make famous.—L. *re-*, again; *nōmīnāre*, to name, from *nōmen*, a name; see **Noun**.

Rent (1), a tear; see **Rend**.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M.E. *rente*.—F. *rente*. [Cf. Ital. *rendita*, *rent*.]—Late L. *rendita*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see **Render**.

Renunciation. (F.—L.) M.F. *renonciation*, 'renunciation;' Cot.—L. acc. *renuntiātiōnem*, prop. an announcement.—L. *renuntiāt-us*, pp. of *renuntiāre*, orig. to announce; see **Renounce**.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*.—L. *reparāre*, to recover, repair, make ready anew.—L. *re-*, again; *parāre*, to get ready; see **Paré**. Der. *repar-able*, M.F. *reparable*, L. *reparābilis*; *repar-ation*, M.F. *reparation*.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F.—L.) M.F. *repaier*, to haunt; Cot. Older form *repaierier* (Burguy).—L. *repatriāre*, to repair to one's own country.—L. *re-*, back; *patria*, native country, from *patri-*, for *pater*, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F.—L.) F. *repartie*, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of *reparti*, pp. of M.F. *repartir*, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply.—F. *re-*, again; *partir*, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing.—L. *re-*, again; *partire*, to share, from *parti-*, for *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

Repast, a meal. (F.—L.) O.F. *repast*, later *repas*.—L. *re-*, again; *pastum*, acc. of *pastus*, food, from *pascere*, to feed. See **Pastor**.

Repay. (F.—L.) O.F. *repaier*.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; *paier*, to pay; see **Pay**.

Repeal. (F.—L.) Altered from O.F. *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, to repeal.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*); *apeler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. See **Appeal**. *Repeal*=*re-appel*.

Repeat. (F.—L.) Formerly *repele*.—M.F. *repeler*, Cot.—L. *repelere*, to attack

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again, reseek, repeat. = L. *re-*, again; *petere*, to attack; see *Petition*. Der. *repel-ition*.

Repel. (L.) L. *repellere*, to drive back. = L. *re-*, back; *pellere*, to drive; see *Pulse*. Der. *repulse*, from pp. *repulsus*.

Repent, to rue. (F. - L.) F. *repentir*, to repent. = L. *re-*, again; *penitere*, to cause to repent; see *Penitent*.

Repercussion. (L.) From *Re-* and *Percussion*.

Repertory, a treasury. (F. - L.) M. F. *repertoire*. = L. *repertorium*, an inventory. = L. *repertor*, a finder, discoverer. = L. *repertus*, to find out. = L. *re-*, again; *parire* (Ennius), usually *parere*, to produce; see *Parent*.

Repine. (L.) Compounded of L. *re-*, again; and *pino*, to fret; see *Pine* (2).

Replace. (F. - L. and Gk.) From *re-* (F. *re-*, L. *re-*), again; and *Place*.

Replenish. (F. - L.) O. F. *repleniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *replenir*, to fill up again; now obsolete. = L. *re-*, again; Late L. **plēnīre*, to fill, from L. *plenus*, full.

replete, full. (F. - L.) M. F. *replet*, masc.; *replete*, fem., full. = L. *replētus*, filled up; pp. of *re-plēre*, to fill again. = L. *re-*, again; *plēre*, to fill; see *Plenary*.

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (F. - Teut.) F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; O. F. *plevir*, to be surety. See *Pledge*.

Reply. (F. - L.) M. E. *replien*. = O. F. *replier*, the old form afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form *répliquer*, to reply. = L. *replicāre*, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. = L. *re-*, back; *plicāre*, to fold. Der. *replica*, a repetition; from Ital. *replica*, a sb. due to L. *replicāre*, to repeat, reply.

Report. (F. - L.) M. E. *reporten*. = F. *reporter*, to carry back. = L. *reportāre*, to carry back. = L. *re-*, back; *portāre*, to carry; see *Port* (1). The E. sense 'to relate' is due to F. *rapporter*, O. F. *raporter*; with prefix *ra-* < L. *re-* ad.

Repose. (F. - L. and Gk.) F. *reposer*, to rest, pause; Late L. *repausāre*, to pause, rest. = L. *re-*, again; *pausāre*, to pause, from *pausa*, sb., due to Gk. *παύσις*, a pause.

¶ Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to *poser* and its compounds. See *Pose*.

Repository, a storehouse. (F. - L.) M. F. *repositaire*, a storehouse. = L. *repositōrium* = L. *repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, to

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lay up, store. = L. *re-*, again; *ponere*, to place; see *Position*.

Reprehend, to reprove. (L.) L. *reprehendere*, to hold back, check, blame. = L. *re-*, back; *prehendere*, to seize, to hold. See *Prehensile*.

Represent. (F. - L.) O. F. *reprēsenter*. = L. *repraesentāre*, to bring before again, exhibit. = L. *re-*, again; *praesentāre*, to present; see *Present* (2).

Repress. (F. - L.) From F. *re-*, again, and *presser*, to press; but used with sense of L. *reprimere* (pp. *repressus*) to press back, check. = L. *re-*, back; *primere*, to press; see *Press*.

Reprieve, vb. (F. - L.) [A doublet of *reprove*.] M. E. *repreven*, to reprove, reject, disallow; to *reprieve* a sentence is to disallow it. = O. F. *repreuvs*, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of *reprover* (F. *réprouver*), to reprove; see *Reprove*. Cf. Schwan, § 348(4).

Reprimand. (F. - L.) F. *reprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof'; Cot. = L. *reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of *reprimere*, to repress; see *Repress*.

Reprisal. (F. - Ital. - L.) M. F. *représaille*, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb *reprise*, to seize in return; from F. *repris*, pp. of *reprandre* < L. *reprehendere*, (here) to seize again.] = Ital. *riprisa*, booty. = M. Ital. *ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ripreso*, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also to retake. = L. *reprehendere*, to seize again, also, to reprehend; see *Reprehend*.

Reproach. (F. - L.) F. *reprocher*, to reproach. Cf. Span. *reprochar*, Prov. *repropchar*, to reproach; answering to Late L. **repropiāre*, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. = L. *re-*, again; *propi-us*, nearer, comp. of *prope*, near. See *Proximity*. ¶ A translation of L. *obicere* (*obicere*), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (L.) L. *reprobatus*, re-proved, rejected; pp. of *reprobāre*, to reject upon trial. = L. *re-*, back; *probāre*, to test. See *Probable*.

reprove. (F. - L.) M. E. *reproven*, also *repreven*. = O. F. *reprover* (F. *réprouver*), to reprove, condemn. = L. *reprobāre*, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (F. - L.) F. *reptile*, 'crawling'; Cot. = L.

RENAISSANCE

stem of *münus*, a gift, also, an office. See **Municipal**.

Renaissance, revival of learning. (F.—L.) M.F. *renaissance*, 'a new birth', Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *nascencia*, birth, from *nascant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be born. See **Natal**.

Renal. (F.—L.) M.F. *renal*.—L. *renālis*, adj.; from *renēs*, s. pl., reins. See **Reins**.

Renard; see **Beynard**.

Rencounter, Rencontre. (F.—L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting.—F. *rencontrer*, to meet.—F. *re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet, encounter; see **Encounter**.

Rend. (E.) M.E. *renden*. A.S. *rendan*, to cut or tear.—O. Fries. *renda*, to tear; North Fr. *renne*, *ranne*, to tear apart. Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent*.

Render. (F.—L.) M.E. *rendren*.—F. *rendre*.—L. *reddere*, to give back.—L. *red-*, back; *dare*, to give; see **Date** (1).

rendevous, (F.—L.) F. *rendevous*, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemblée of souldiers'; Cot.—F. *rendes vous* < L. *reddite vōs*, render yourselves; imperative pl. of *reddere* (above).

Renegade, Renegado. (Span.—L.) Span. *renegado*, an apostate, one who has denied the faith; orig. pp. of *renegar*, to forsake the faith.—L. *re-*, again; *negāre*, to deny. See **Negation**.

Renew. (L. and E.) From L. *re-*, again; and E. *new*.

Rennet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M.E. *renet*; from M.E. *rennen*, to run; prov. E. *run*, to congeal, coagulate. See **Bun**. Hence *rennet* is also called *runnet* (Pegge's Kenticisms); also *erning* (Derbyshire), from A.S. *irnan*, to run. So also M. Du. *rinsel*, *rinsel*, *renninge*, 'curds, or milk-runnet', from *rinnen*, 'to presse, curdle'; Hexham. Cf. G. *rinnen*, to run, curdle, coagulate.

Bennet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F.—L.) Formerly spelt *renate*, from an odd notion that it was derived from L. *renātus*, born again!—F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. *raïne*, a frog.—L. *rāna*, a frog. Cf. **Ranuncul**.

Renounce. (F.—L.) F. *renoncer*.—L. *renuntiāre*, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce.—L. *re-*, back, again; *nuntiāre*, to tell, bring news, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See **Nuncio**.

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Der. *renunciatio*n, F. *renonciation*, from L. pp. *renuntiātus*.

Renovate. (L.) From L. *renouātus*, pp. of *renouāre*, to renew.—L. *re-*, again; *nouāre*, to make new, from *novus*, new. See **Novel**.

Renown, fame. (F.—L.) M.E. *renoun*.—A.F. *renoun*, *renun*; O.F. *renon* (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombre*, *renown*.]—O.F. *renomier*, to make famous.—L. *re-*, again; *nōmīnāre*, to name, from *nōmen*, a name; see **Noun**.

Rent (1), a tear; see **Rend**.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M.E. *rente*.—F. *rente*. [Cf. Ital. *rendita*, *rent*.]—Late L. *rendita*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see **Render**.

Renunciation. (F.—L.) M.F. *renonciation*, 'renunciation'; Cot.—L. acc. *renuntiātiōnem*, prop. an announcement.—L. *renuntiātus*, pp. of *renuntiāre*, orig. to announce; see **Renounce**.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*.—L. *reparāre*, to recover, repair, make ready anew.—L. *re-*, again; *parāre*, to get ready; see **Paré**. Der. *repar-able*, M.F. *reparable*, L. *reparābilis*; *repar-ation*, M.F. *reparation*.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*, to haunt; Cot. Older form *re-pairier* (Burguy).—L. *repatriāre*, to repair to one's own country.—L. *re-*, back; *patria*, native country, from *patri-*, for *pater*, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F.—L.) F. *repartie*, 'a reply'; Cot. Orig. fem. of *reparti*, pp. of M.F. *repartir*, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply.—F. *re-*, again; *partir*, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing.—L. *re-*, again; *partire*, to share, from *parti-*, for *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

Repast, a meal. (F.—L.) O.F. *repast*, later *repas*.—L. *re-*, again; *pastum*, acc. of *pastus*, food, from *pascere*, to feed. See **Pastor**.

Repay. (F.—L.) O.F. *repaier*.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; *paier*, to pay; see **Pay**.

Repeal. (F.—L.) Altered from O.F. *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, to repeal.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*); *apeler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. See **Appeal**. *Repeal*=*re-appeal*.

Repeat. (F.—L.) Formerly *repete*.—M.F. *repeler*, Cot.—L. *repelere*, to attack

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again, reseek, repeat. — L. *re-*, again; *pelere*, to attack; see *Petition*. Der. *repel-ition*.

Repel. (L.) L. *repellere*, to drive back. — L. *re-*, back; *pellere*, to drive; see *Pulse*. Der. *repulse*, from pp. *repulsus*.

Repent, to rue. (F.—L.) F. *repentir*, to repent. — L. *re-*, again; *penitēre*, to cause to repent; see *Penitent*.

Repercussion. (L.) From *Re-* and *Percussion*.

Repertory, a treasury. (F.—L.) M. F. *reperitoire*. — L. *reperitorium*, an inventory. — L. *reporior*, a finder, discoverer. — L. *reperire*, to find out. — L. *re-*, again; *parire* (Ennius), usually *parere*, to produce; see *Parent*.

Repine. (L.) Compounded of L. *re-*, again; and *pine*, to fret; see *Pine* (2).

Replace. (F.—L. and Gk.) From *re-* (F. *re-*, L. *re-*), again; and *Place*.

Replenish. (F.—L.) O. F. *repleniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *replenir*, to fill up again; now obsolete. — L. *re-*, again; Late L. **plēnīre*, to fill, from L. *plēnus*, full.

replete, full. (F.—L.) M. F. *replet*, masc.; *replete*, fem., full. — L. *replētus*, filled up; pp. of *re-plēre*, to fill again. — L. *re-*, again; *plēre*, to fill; see *Plenary*.

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (F.—Tent.) F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; O. F. *plevir*, to be surety. See *Pledge*.

Reply. (F.—L.) M. E. *replien*. — O. F. *replier*, the old form afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form *répliquer*, to reply. — L. *replicāre*, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. — L. *re-*, back; *plicāre*, to fold. Der. *replica*, a repetition; from Ital. *replica*, a sb. due to L. *replicāre*, to repeat, reply.

Report. (F.—L.) M. E. *reporten*. — F. *reporter*, to carry back. — L. *reportāre*, to carry back. — L. *re-*, back; *portāre*, to carry; see *Port* (1). The E. sense 'to relate' is due to F. *rapporter*, O. F. *raporter*; with prefix *ra-* < L. *re-* ad.

Repose. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *reposer*, to rest, pause; Late L. *repausāre*, to pause, rest. — L. *re-*, again; *pausāre*, to pause, from *pausa*, sb., due to Gk. *paûsis*, a pause. ¶ Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to *poser* and its compounds. See *Pose*.

Repository, a storehouse. (F.—L.) M. F. *repositoire*, a storehouse. — L. *repositorium*. — L. *repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, to

REPTILE

lay up, store. — L. *re-*, again; *ponere*, to place; see *Position*.

Reprehend, to reprove. (L.) L. *reprehendere*, to hold back, check, blame. — L. *re-*, back; *prehendere*, to seize, to hold. See *Prehensile*.

Represent. (F.—L.) O. F. *representer*. — L. *representāre*, to bring before again, exhibit. — L. *re-*, again; *presentāre*, to present; see *Present* (2).

Repress. (F.—L.) From F. *re-*, again, and *presser*, to press; but used with sense of L. *reprimere* (pp. *repressus*) to press back, check. — L. *re-*, back; *primere*, to press; see *Press*.

Reprive, vb. (F.—L.) [A doublet of *reprove*.] M. E. *repreven*, to reprove, reject, disallow; to *reprive* a sentence is to disallow it. — O. F. *repreuve*, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of *reprover* (F. *réprouver*), to reprove; see *Reprove*. Cf. Schwan, § 348(4).

Reprimand. (F.—L.) F. *reprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof;' Cot. — L. *reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of *reprimere*, to repress; see *Repress*.

Reprisal. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *reprisaille*, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb *reprise*, to seize in return; from F. *repris*, pp. of *reprandre* < L. *reprehendere*, (here) to seize again.] — Ital. *ripresaglia*, booty. — M. Ital. *ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ripreso*, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also to retake. — L. *reprehendere*, to seize again, also, to reprehend; see *Reprehend*.

Reproach. (F.—L.) F. *reprocher*, to reproach. Cf. Span. *reprochar*, Prov. *repropchar*, to reproach; answering to Late L. **repropiāre*, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. — L. *re-*, again; *propi-us*, nearer, comp. of *prope*, near. See *Pro-pinquity*. ¶ A translation of L. *obicere* (*obicere*), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (L.) L. *reprobātus*, re-proved, rejected; pp. of *reprobāre*, to reject upon trial. — L. *re-*, back; *probāre*, to test. See *Probable*.

reprove. (F.—L.) M. E. *reproven*, also *repreven*. — O. F. *reprover* (F. *réprouver*), to reprove, condemn. — L. *reprobāre*, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (F.—L.) F. *reptile*, 'crawling;' Cot. — L.

PRECEPT

Precept. (F.-L.) O.F. *precept*.—L. *præceptum*, a prescribed rule.—L. *præceptus*, pp. of *præcipere*, to take beforehand, give rules.—L. *præ*, before; *capere*, to take. Der. *precept-or*.

Precinct. (L.) Late L. *præcinctum*, a boundary.—L. *præcinctus*, pp. of *præcingere*, to gird about.—L. *præ*, in front; *cingere*, to gird. See *Cincture*.

Precious. (F.-L.) O.F. *precious* (F. *précieux*).—L. *pretiosus*, valuable.—L. *pretium*, price, value. See *Price*.

Precipice. (F.-L.) F. *précipice*.—L. *præcipitium*, a falling headlong down; a precipice.—L. *præcipit-*, decl. stem of *præcepere*, headlong.—L. *præ*, before; and *capit-*, decl. stem of *caput*, head. Der. *precipitate*, from L. *præcipitäre*, to cast headlong.

Precise. (F.-L.) O.F. *precis*, strict.—L. *præcisus*, cut off, concise, strict; pp. of *præcidere*, to cut off.—L. *præ*, in front; *cadere*, to cut. See *Cassura*.

Preclude. (L.) L. *præcludere*, to shut off, hinder access to.—L. *præ*, in front; *cludere* (pp. *clūsus*), to shut. Der. *præclus-ion*, from the pp. *præclūsus*. Cf. *Conclude*.

Precocious. (L.) Coined (with suffix -ous) from L. *præcoci-*, decl. stem of *præcox*, prematurely ripe.—L. *præ*, before; *coquere*, to cook, to ripen. See *Cook*.

Precursor. (L.) L. *præcursor*, a forerunner.—L. *præ*, before; *cursor*, a runner, from *curs-us*, pp. of *currere*, to run. See *Current*.

Predatory. given to plundering. (L.) L. *prædātorius*, plundering.—L. *prædātor*, a plunderer.—L. *prædāri*, to plunder.—L. *præda*, booty. β. *Præda* = **præhed-a*, that which is seized beforehand; from *præ*, before, and *hed-*, base of -*hendere*, to seize, get, cognate with *get*; see *Get*. (So also *prændere* = *pre-hendere*.) γ. Irish *spreidh*, cattle, W. *praidh*, flock, herd, booty, prey, are from L. *præda*.

Predecessor. (L.) L. *prædecessor*.—L. *præ*, before; *decessor*, one who retires from an office, from *dēcessus*, pp. of *dēcidere*, to depart.—L. *dē*, from; *cadere*, to go. See *Cede*.

Predicate. (L.) From pp. of *prædicāre*, to publish, proclaim, declare.—L. *præ*, before; *dicāre*, to tell, publish, allied to *dicere*, to say. See *Diction*.

predicament. (L.) L. *prædicāmentum*, a term in logic, one of the most

PRELIMINARY

general classes into which things can be divided.—L. *prædicāre*, to declare (ab-

Prediot. (L.) L. *prædictus*, pp. of *prædicere*, to say beforehand, foretell. *præ*, before; *dicere*, to say. See *Diot*.

Predilection, a choosing beforehand (L.) From L. *præ*, before; *diligere*, choice, from *diligere*, to choose; *Diligent*.

Preface. (F.-L.) O.F. *prefa*.—L. *præfatio*, a preface.—L. *præfati* spoken before, pp. of *præfari*, to say before.—L. *præ*, before, *fari*, to say. See *Fate*.

Prefect, a governor. (F.-L.) N. *prefect*.—O.F. *prefect* (F. *préfet*).—*præfectus*, one set over others; pp. of *facere*, to set before.—L. *præ*, before; *facere*, to make, set. See *Fact*.

Prefer. (F.-L.) O.F. *preferer*.—*præferre*, to set in front, prefer.—L. before; *ferre*, to bear, set. See *Fert*.

Prefigure. (F.-L.) From *Pre-Figure*.

Pregnant, fruitful, with child. (L.) M.F. *pregnant*, 'pregnant, pit Cot.—L. *prægnantem*, acc. of *prægnans*, pregnant. *Prægnans* has the form pres. part. of an obs. verb **prægnār* be before a birth, to be about to be: L. *præ*, before; **gnārē*, to bear, of w the pp. *gnātus* or *nātus* is used as the of the inceptive infin. *nasci*, to be b See *Natal*.

Prehensile, adapted for grasp. (L.) Coined with suffix -ile (L. - from L. *prehens-us*, pp. of *prehendere*, to lay hold of.—L. *præ*, before, obsolete -*hendere*, to grasp, cognate E. *Get*, q. v.

Prejudge. (F.-L.) O.F. *preju*.—L. *præiudicāre*, to judge beforehand. L. *præ*, before; *iudicāre*, to judge, i *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge. *Judge*.

prejudice. (F.-L.) O.F. *preju*.—L. *præiudicium*, a judicial examination previous to a trial, also a prejudice. *præ*, before; *iudicium*, judgment, i *iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge.

Prelate, a church dignitary. (F.-O.F. *prelat*.—L. *prælatus*, set ab used as pp. of *præferre*, to prefer from a different root).—L. *præ*, before; *latus*, borne, set, pp. of *tollere*, to lift, l See *Tolerate*.

Preliminary, introductory. (F.-

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form of A.I. ...
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Preparation: _____

PHASE

Proposition 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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SECRET

1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its goals and if the results are consistent with their expectations.

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~~SECRET~~

, forth; *genus*, kin. See

Cot. = *L. prognōsticon*.

Program. (F.-L.-

beforehand ; γράμμα,

advance. = L. *prō-*

k. (L.) From L.

have, keep. See

forth: hence (in

the direction of
ilātus extended

(L.-Gk.) L.
a taking be-

of the lowest

5 children only.
low)

facere, to make.
tu also from *tu*

alt. F. 400/100

$u\bar{z}$, to flow. Cf.

PRESS

preside, govern.—*L. praesidere*, to sit before, preside over.—*L. pra*, in front; *sedere*, to sit. See **Sedentary**.

Press (1), to squeeze. (F.—*L.*) M. E. *pressen*.—*F. presser*.—*L. pressare*, frequent. of *premere* (pp. *pressus*), to press. Der. *press*, sb.: *pressure*.

Press (2), to hire men for service, make men serve as sailors, &c. (F.—*L.*) *Press* is a corruption of the old word *prest*, ready; whence *prest-money*, ready money advanced to a man hired for service, earnest money; also *imprest*, a verb (now *impress*), to give a man earnest money. When it became common to use *compulsion* to force men into service, it was confused with the verb to *press*. *Prest money* was money lent.—O. F. *prester* (F. *prêter*), to lend, advance money.—*L. praestare*, to stand forth, come forward, furnish, offer, give.—*L. pra*, in front; *stare*, to stand. See **State**. Der. *press-gang*, *impress*, *impressment*.

Prestige. (F.—*L.*) *F. prestige*, an illusion, fascination, influence due to fame.—*L. pragistigium*, a deception, illusion, jugglery. For **prastrigium*, the 2nd *r* being lost (Brug. i. § 483).—*L. prastringere*, to bind fast, to dull, dim, blind.—*L. pra*, before; *stringere*, to bind. See **Stringent**.

Presume. (F.—*L.*) M. E. *presumen*.—O. F. *presumer*.—*L. praesumere*, to take beforehand, presume, imagine.—*L. pra*, before; *sumere*, to take; see **Assume**. Der. *presumption*, &c. (from the pp. *praesumptus*).

Pretend. (F.—*L.*) O. F. *pretendre*.—*L. praetendere*, to spread before, hold out as an excuse, allege, pretend.—*L. pra*, before; *tendere*, to stretch. See **Tend** (1). Der. *pretence*, misspelt for *pretense* (O. F. *pretensse*, f., Godefroy), from the fem. of Late *L. praetensus*, used for *L. praetensus*, pp. of *praetendere*.

Preter-, prefix. (*L.*) *L. praeter*, beyond; comparative form of *pra*, before; see **Pre**.

Preterite. (F.—*L.*) M. E. *preterit*.—O. F. *preterit*, m., *preterite*, fem.—*L. praeteritus*, pp. of *praeterire*, to pass by.—*L. praeter*, beyond; *ire*, to go.

Pretermitt, to omit. (*L.*) *L. praetermittere*, to allow to go past.—*L. praeter*, beyond; *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. Der. *pretermittion*, from the pp.

Preternatural. (*L.*) From *L. praeter*,

PRIDE

beyond; and *natural*, adj., from *nature*. See **Nature**.

Pretext. (F.—*L.*) M. F. *pretexte*, a pretext.—*L. praeextus*, a pretext; orig. neut. of *praetextus*, pp. of *praetextere*, lit. to weave in front.—*L. pra*, in front; *texere*, to weave. See **Text**.

Pretty. (E.) M. E. *prati*; A. S. *prætig*, *prættig*, *pætig*, orig. deceitful, tricky; hence clever, cunning, the usual M. E. sense. Formed with suffix *-ig* from A. S. *præt*, deceit, trickery. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *pratty*, *pretty*, tricky, from *prat*, a trick (G. Douglas).+ Icel. *pretrr*, a trick; *prella*, to cheat; E. Fries. *prêt*, a trick, *prættig*, jocose, droll, pleasant; M. Du. *pratte*, *perte*, Du. *part*, a trick, deceit. Of uncertain origin.

Prevail. (F.—*L.*) O. F. *prevail*, 1 p. pr. of *prevaloir*, to prevail.—*L. praevalere*, to have great power.—*L. pra*, before, excessively; *valere*, to be strong. See **Valid**. Der. *prevailant*, from *L. praevalent*, stem of pres. pt. of *praevalere*, to prevail.

Prevaricate. (*L.*) From pp. of *L. praevaricari*, to straddle, hence to swerve, shuffle, shift, quibble.—*L. pra*, before, excessively; *varic-us*, straddling, from *varus*, crooked. See **Varicose**.

Prevent. (*L.*) The old meaning was 'to go before'; cf. M. F. *prevenir*, 'to prevent, anticipate, forestall'; Cot.—*L. praevent-us*, pp. of *praevenire*, to go before.—*L. pra*, before; *venire*, to come. See **Venture**.

Previous. (*L.*) *L. praeui-us*, on the way before, going before; with suffix *-ous*.—*L. pra*, before; *uia*, a way.

Prey, sb. (F.—*L.*) A. F. *preie* (F. *proie*).—*L. praeda*, prey. See **Predatory**. Der. *prey*, vb.

Prial, three of a sort, at cards. (F.—*L.*) A contraction of *pair-royal*; (see **Nares**).

Price. (F.—*L.*) M. E. *pris*.—O. F. *pris*, also spelt *preis*, price, value, merit.—*L. pretium*, price. See **Precious**.

Prick. (E.) M. E. *prikke*, *prike*, sb. A. S. *pricu*, *prica*, a point, prick, dot; *prician*, to prick.+ M. Du. *prick*, Du. *prik*, a prick; Dan. *prik*, Swed. *prick*, a dot, mark; E. Fries., Low G. *prik*. Also Du., E. Fries., Low G. *prikken*, to prick; Dan. *prikke*, Swed. *pricku*, to dot. From a Teut. base **prik*, to prick, dot. Der. *prick*, vb.; *prick-le*, sb., from A. S. *pricel*.

Pride. (F.—*L.*) M. E. *pride*, *prude*. A. S. *prýte*, pride; regularly formed (by

PRIEST

the usual change from *ū* to *ȳ*) from A. S. *prūt*, proud, of F. origin. See **Proud**.

Priest. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *preest*; A. S. *prēost*. Contracted (like O. F. *prestre*, O. Sax. *prīstar*, G. *priester*) from L. *presbyter*. Cf. 'Presler John.' See **Presbyter**. ¶ Abnormal; perhaps *presbyter* was apprehended as **prebyster*.

Prig (1), to steal. (E.) Cant *prygge*, to ride, ride off with a horse which a man has to take care of; *prigger of prouncers*, a horse-stealer; see Harman's *Caveat*, pp. 42, 43, and p. 84, col. 3. Modification of *prick*, to spur, to ride; Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 1. See **Prick**.

Prig (2), a pert, pragmatical fellow. (E.) From the verb to *prick*, in the sense to trim, adorn, dress up. Lowl. Sc. *prig-me-dainty*, *prick-me-dainty*, a prig. See above.

Prim, neat. (F.—L.) O. F. *prim*, masc., *prime*, fem., prime, forward, also *prime*, masc. and fem., thin, slender, small, as *cheveux primes*, 'smooth or delicate hair.' Cot. The sense is first-grown, small, delicate.—L. *primus*, first (below). ¶ The word was perhaps confused with *prink*, to deck; see **Frank**.

prime (1), first, chief. (F.—L.) F. *prime*, properly 'prime, the first canonical hour.—L. *prima*, fem. of *primus*, first. *Primus* is for **primus*, and is related to *pris-cus*, ancient, *pris-tinus*, primitive, and to *prius*, adv., former. Brugm. ii. § 165. Cf. A. S. *for-ma*, first, from *fore* (see **Former**); Gk. *πρῶτος*, first, from *πρῶ*; Skt. *pra-ta-ma*, first. Der. *primary*; *prim-ate*, O. F. *primat*, L. acc. *primalem*, from *primās*, a chief man.

prime (2), to make a gun quite ready. (F.—L.) Cf. *prime*, to trim trees; *prime*, first position in fencing; and esp. the phr. 'to put into *prime* order.' A peculiar use of *prime* (1).

primero, an old game at cards. (Span.—L.) Span. *primero*, lit. 'first.'—L. *primarius*, chief; see **Premier**.

primeval. (L.) Coined from L. *primus*, first; *ae-um*, age; with suffix *-al*; cf. L. *primaeus*, primeval.

primitive. (F.—L.) F. *primitif*.—L. *primitivus*, earliest of its kind.—L. *primitus*, adv., for the first time.—L. *primus*, first.

primogeniture. (F.—L.) M. F. *primogeniture*, 'the being eldest;' Cot.—L. *primogenitus*, first-born.—L. *primo*, for

PRISON

primus, first; *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* (base *gen-*), to beget, produce; see **Genus**.

primordial, original. (F.—L.) F. *primordial*.—L. *primordialis*, original.—L. *primordium*, origin.—L. *prim-us*, first; *ordiri*, to begin, allied to *ordo*, order.

primrose. (F.—L.) As if from F. *prime rose*, first rose; L. *prima rosa*. Such is the popular etymology; but, historically, *primrose* is a substitution for M. E. *primerole*, a primrose. Dimin. of Late L. *primula*, a primrose (still preserved in Span. *primula*, the same). Again, *primula* is a derivative of *primus*, first. ¶ Thus the word *rose* was only associated with *primrose* by a popular blunder.

prince. (F.—L.) F. *prince*.—L. *principem*, acc. of *principes*, a chief, lit. 'taking the first place.'—L. *prin-*, for *prim-us*, first; *capere*, to take; see **Capital**.

principal. (F.—L.) F. *principal*.—L. *principālis*, chief.—L. *princip-*, stem of *principes*, a chief (above).

principle. (F.—L.) The *i* is an E. addition, as in *syllable*.—F. *principe*, a principle, maxim; orig. beginning.—L. *principium*, a beginning.—L. *princip-*, stem of *principes*, taking the first place; see **prince** (above).

Print, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *printe*, *prente*, *preinte*; short for *empreinte*, borrowed from M. F. *empreinte*, 'a stamp, print;' Cot. See **Imprint**. Der. *print*, vb.; *re-print*.

Prior (1), former. (L.) L. *prior*, former. Used as comparative of the superl. *primus*; see **Prime**.

prior (2), head of a priory. (F.—L.) M. E. *priour*.—A. F. *priour*; F. *prieur*.—L. *priorem*, acc. of *prior*, former, hence, a superior; see above.

Prise, Prize, a lever. (F.—L.) 'Prise, a lever;' Halliwell. Hence 'to *prise* open a box,' or corruptly, 'to *pry* open.'—F. *prise*, a grasp, tight hold (hence, leverage). Orig. fem. of *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, to grasp.—L. *prehendere*, to grasp. See **Prehensile**.

Prism. (L.—Gk.) L. *prisma*.—Gk. *πρίσμα* (stem *πρίσματος*), a prism; lit. a piece sawn off.—Gk. *πρίειν*, for **πρίειν*, to saw. (Gk. *πρίειν*). Der. *prismat-ic*.

Prison. (F.—L.) O. F. *prisun*, F. *prison*; cf. Ital. *prigione*, a prison.—L. acc. *prehensionem*, acc. of *prehensio*, a seizing, seizure.—L. *prehensus*, for *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendere*, to seize. See **Prehensile**.

PRISTINE

Pristine, ancient. (F. - L.) M. F. *pristine*. - L. *pristinus*, ancient; allied to L. *pris-cus*, former, and to **prime** (1).

Private. (L.) L. *privātus*, apart; pp. of *privāre*, to bereave. - L. *privus*, single; lit. put forward, sundered from the rest.

Privet, a shrub. (F. ? - L. ?) *Privet* seems to be a corruption of *primet*, which also means a primrose; confusion between the plants arose from the L. *ligustrum* being applied to both. We also find, for privet, the names *prim*, *primprint*, *primprivet*; where *print* is short for *primet* (*prim't*), and *primprint* stands for *prim-prim-et*. *Prob*. named from being formally cut and trimmed; cf. *prime*, to cut trees (Halliwell). See **Prim** and **Prime** (1). *Primet*, a primrose, is likewise from *prime*.

Privilege. (F. - L.) O. F. *privilegio*. - L. *privilegium*, (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of one, a privilege. - L. *privus*, for *privus*, single; *lēg*, stem of *lex*, law.

Privy, private. (F. - L.) O. F. *prive* (F. *privé*), private. - L. *privātus*, private; see **Private**.

Prize (1), a thing captured from the enemy or won in a lottery. (F. - L.) F. *prise*, a seizure, also, a prize; see **Prise**.

Prize (2), to value highly. (F. - L.) M. E. *prisen*. - F. *priser*, to esteem. - O. F. *pris* (F. *prix*), a price, value. - L. *pretium*, value. See **Prius**.

Prize (3), the same as **Prize**.

Pro-, prefix. (L. or Gk.; or F. - L.) L. *pro-*, prefix, before; cf. also *prō* (= *prōd*), an abl. form, used as a prep. Also Gk. *pro-*, prefix; *πρό*, prep., before; cf. Skt. *pra*, before, away. See *pro-*, prefix; *pro-*, *pro-me*, *pro-vate*, *pro-vu*, *pro-vost*, &c.

Proa, **Proe**, **Prow**, **Prau**, a small ship. (Malay.) Malay *prahu*, *prau*, a general term for small ships.

Probable. (F. - L.) F. *probable*. - L. *probabilis*, that may be proved. - L. *probare*, to test, prove, orig. to try the goodness. - L. *probus*, good, excellent. See **Prove**.

probation. (F. - L.) F. *probation*. - L. acc. *probationem*, a trial, proof. - L. *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, to test.

probe. (L.) A coined word; cf. Late L. *proba*, a proof. - L. *probare*, to test; see above.

probity. (F. - L.) F. *probité*, honesty. - L. *probritatem*, acc. of *probritas*, honesty. - L. *probus*, honest, excellent.

PRODIGY

Problem. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. *probleme*; F. *problème*. - L. *problēma*. - Gk. *πρόβλημα*, a thing thrown forward, or put forward as a question for discussion. - Gk. *πρό*, forward; *βλήμα*, a casting, from *βάλλειν*, to cast.

Proboscis. (L. - Gk.) L. *proboscis*. - Gk. *προβόσκis*, an elephant's trunk or 'feeder.' - Gk. *πρό*, in front; *βόσκειν*, to feed; see **Botany**.

Proceed. (F. - L.) O. F. *proceder*. - L. *prōcedere*, to go forward. - L. *prō*, before; *cēdere*, to go. See **Cede**. Der. *process* (mod. F. *procès*); *process-ion*.

Proclaim. (F. - L.) F. *proclamer*, 'to proclaim'; Cot. - L. *proclamāre*, to call out. - L. *prō*, forth; *clāmāre*, to cry out. See **Claim**.

Proclivity. (L.) From L. *prōclivitas*, a downward slope, tendency. - L. *prōclivus*, sloping forward. - L. *prō*, forward; *clinus*, a slope. (✓KLEI.) Cf. **Acclivity**.

Procrastinate, to postpone. (L.) From pp. of L. *prōcrastināre*, to delay, put off till the morrow. - L. *prō*, forward, off; *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow, from *crās*, morrow.

Procreate. (L.) L. *prōcreatus*, pp. of *prōcreare*, to generate. - L. *prō*, before, forth; *creare*, to produce. See **Create**.

Proctor. (L.) M. E. *proketour*; short form of *procurator*. - O. F. *procurator*. - L. acc. *prōcūrātōrem*; see **Procurator**.

Procumbent, prostrate. (L.) L. *prōcumbent*, stem of *prōcumbens*, pres. pt. of *prōcumbere*, to sink forwards. - L. *prō*, forwards; *cumbere*, to recline, allied to *cubare*, to lie down. See **Oovey**.

Procurator. (L.) L. *prōcūrator*, a manager, deputy. - L. *prōcūrāre*; see below.

procure. (F. - L.) F. *procurer*. - L. *prōcūrāre*, to take care of, manage. - L. *prō*, before; *cūrāre*, to take care, from *cūra*, care. See **Cure**.

Prodigal. (F. - L.) O. F. *prodigal*. - Late Lat. *prodigālis*; due to L. *prodīgus*, lavish; for **prōd-agus*. - L. *prōd-*, forth; and *agere*, to do, act. See **Agent**.

Prodigy. (F. - L.) Englished from F. *prodige*, a prodigy, wonder. - L. *prōdīgum*, a token, portent, prophetic sign. β. Perhaps for **prōdagium*, i. e. a saying beforehand, from *prōd* (*prō*), before, and **agium*, a saying, as in *ad-agium*; see **Adage**. Brugm. i. § 759.

PRODUCE

Produce, vb. (L.) L. *producere*, to bring forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *dūcere*, to lead. See **Duke**. Der. *product-ive*, *-ion* (from the pp. below).

product, sb. (L.) L. *productus*, produced; pp. of *producere* (above).

Proem. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *proème*, 'a proem, preface'; Cot. — L. *proemium*. — Gk. *προοίμιον*, an introduction. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *ὁμός*, a way, path, from √EI, to go.

Profane, impious. (F. — L.) F. *profane*. — L. *profānus*, unholy; lit. before (i. e. outside of) the temple. — L. *prō*, before; *fānum*, a temple.

Profess. (F. — L.) We find M. E. *professed*, pp., Englished from O. F. *profes*, masc., *professe*, fem., *professed*. — L. *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, to avow. — L. *prō*, forth; *fateri*, to speak; see **Confess**.

Proffer. (F. — L.) M. F. *proferer*, to produce, adduce. — L. *proferre*, to bring forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *ferre*, to bring, cognate with **E.bear**. See **Bear** (1).

Proficient. (L.) L. *proficient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *proficere*, to make progress, advance. — L. *prō*, forward; *facere*, to make. See **Fact**.

Profile. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *profilo*, a sketch of a picture, outline (Florio). — L. *prō*, before, in front; *filum*, a thread (Ital. *filo*, thread, line). ¶ The mod. F. *profil* is also from Ital. *profilo*.

Profit. (F. — L.) M. E. *profit*. — F. *profit*. — L. *profitum*, neut. of *profectus*, pp. of *proficere*, to make progress, be profitable. See **Profitient**.

Profligate. (L.) L. *profligatus*, cast down, abandoned, dissolute; pp. of *profligare*, to dash down. — L. *prō*, forward; *fligere*, to strike, dash. See **Afflict**.

Profound, deep. (F. — L.) F. *profond*. — L. *profundum*, acc. of *profundus*, deep. — L. *prō*, forward, hence downward; *fundus*, bottom, allied to **Bottom**. Der. *profund-ity*, M. F. *profondité*.

Profuse, lavish. (L.) L. *profusus*, pp. of *profundere*, to pour forth. — L. *prō*, forth; *fundere*, to pour. See **Fuse** (1).

Progenitor. (F. — L.) Formerly *progenitur*. — M. F. *progeniteur*. — L. *progenitorem*, acc. of *progenitor*, an ancestor. — L. *prō*, before; *genitor*, a parent, from the base of *gignere*, to beget. (√GEN.) See **Genu**.

Progeny. (F. — L.) O. F. *progenie*. — L. *progeniem*, acc. of *progeniēs*. lineage,

PROLOCUTOR

offspring. — L. *prō*-, forth; *genus*, kin. See **Genus**.

Prognostic, a presage. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *prognostique*; Cot. — L. *prognōsticon*. — Gk. *προγνωστικόν*, a token of the future. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *γνωστικός*, good at knowing. See **Gnostic**.

Programme, Program. (F. — L. — Gk.) Now spelt as if from F. *programme*; formerly *programma* (1706), from L. *programma*. — Gk. *πρόγραμμα*, a public notice in writing. — Gk. *πρό*, beforehand; *γράμμα*, a writing, from *γράφειν*, to write.

Progress, advancement. (F. — L.) M. F. *progres* (F. *progrès*). — L. *progressum*, acc. of *progressus*, an advance. — L. *prōgressus*, pp. of *prægredi*, to go forward. — L. *prō*, forward; and *gradi*, to walk. See **Grade**.

Prohibit, to check. (L.) From L. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibere*, to hold before one, put in one's way, prohibit. — L. *prō*, before; *habere*, to have, keep. See **Habit**.

Project, sb., a plan. (F. — L.) M. F. *project* (F. *projet*), a project, purpose. — L. *proiectum*, neut. of *proiectus*, pp. of *proicere* (*proicere*), to fling forth; hence (in Late L.) to purpose, plan. — L. *prō*, forth; *iacere*, to cast. See **Jet** (1).

Prolate, extended in the direction of the polar axis. (L.) L. *prolātus*, extended. — L. *prō*, forward; *lātus*, carried, pp. of *tollere*, to lift, bear. See **Tolerate**.

Prolepsis, anticipation. (L. — Gk.) L. *prolēpsis*. — Gk. *πρόληψις*, lit. a taking beforehand. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *λήψις*, a seizing, from *λαμβάνειν*, fut. of *λαμβάνειν*, to seize. See **Catalepsy**.

Proletarian, a citizen of the lowest class, useful only by producing children. (L.) From L. *proletarius*, one who served the state by help of his children only. — L. *prōles*, offspring (below).

prolifo. (F. — L.) F. *prolifère*, fruitful. — L. *prōli-*, decl. stem of *prōles*, offspring; *-ficus*, from *facere*, to make. Perhaps L. *prōles* = *prō-oles*, from *prō*, before, and **olere*, to grow, whence *ad-olere*, to grow up; cf. *sub-oles*, *ind-oles*. See **Adult**.

Prolix. (F. — L.) F. *prolix*. — L. *prōlixus*, extended. Lit. 'that which has flowed forth' or beyond bounds; from *prō*, forth, *liquere*, *liqui*, to flow. Cf. *é-luxus*, soaked. See **Liquid**.

Prolocutor, the chairman of a con-

PRISTINE

Pristine, ancient. (F. — L.) M. F. *pristine*. — L. *pristinus*, ancient; allied to L. *pris-cus*, former, and to **prime** (1).

Private. (L.) L. *privātus*, apart; pp. of *privāre*, to bereave. — L. *privus*, single; lit. put forward, sundered from the rest.

Privet, a shrub. (F. ? — L. ?) *Privet* seems to be a corruption of *primet*, which also means a primrose; confusion between the plants arose from the L. *ligustrum* being applied to both. We also find, for privet, the names *prim*, *primprint*, *primprivet*; where *print* is short for *primet* (*prim't*), and *primprint* stands for *prim-prim-et*. Prob. named from being formally cut and trimmed; cf. *prime*, to cut trees (Halliwell). See **Prim** and **Prime** (1). *Primet*, a primrose, is likewise from *prime*.

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Prize (3), the same as **Prise**.

Pro-, prefix. (L. or Gk.; or F. — L.) L. *pro-*, prefix, before; cf. also *prō* (= *prōd*), an abl. form, used as a prep. Also Gk. *pro-*, prefix; *πρό*, prep., before; cf. Skt. *pra*, before, away. See *pre-*, prefix; *pri-or*, *pri-me*, *pri-vate*, *pro-u*, *pro-vost*, &c.

Froa, Froe, Prow, Frau, a small ship. (Malay.) Malay *prāhu*, *prāu*, a general term for small ships.

Probable. (F. — L.) F. *probable*. — L. *probabilis*, that may be proved. — L. *probāre*, to test, prove, orig. to try the goodness. — L. *probus*, good, excellent. See **Prove**.

probation. (F. — L.) F. *probation*. — L. acc. *probationem*, a trial, proof. — L. *probātus*, pp. of *probāre*, to test.

probe. (L.) A coined word; cf. Late L. *proba*, a proof. — L. *probāre*, to test; see above.

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PRODIGY

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Procreate. (L.) L. *prōcreātus*, pp. of *prōcreāre*, to generate. — L. *prō*, before, forth; *creāre*, to produce. See **Create**.

Proctor. (L.) M. E. *proketour*; short form of *procurator*. — O. F. *procurator*. — L. acc. *prōcūrātorem*; see **Procurator**.

Procumbent, prostrate. (L.) L. *prōcumbent-*, stem of *prōcumbens*, pres. pt. of *prōcumbere*, to sink forwards. — L. *prō*, forwards; *cumbere*, to recline, allied to *cubāre*, to lie down. See **Oovey**.

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ROUN

F. *roulette*, a game in which a ball rolls on a turning table; dimin. of *rouelle*, a little wheel; see **Rowel**.

Roun, Round, to whisper. (E.) Shak. has *round*, with excrescent *d*. M. E. *rounen*. A. S. *rūnian*, to whisper. — A. S. *rūn*, a whisper. + G. *raunen*, to whisper; from O. H. G. *rūn*, a secret; see **Bune**.

Round. (F.—L.) O. F. *roünd*, F. *rond*. — L. *rotundus*, round. = L. *rota*, a wheel. See **Rotary**.

roundel, a kind of ballad. (F.—L.) O. F. *rondel*, later *rondeau*, a poem containing a line which recurs or comes round again. — F. *rond*, round (above).

roundelay. (F.—L.) M. F. *rondelet*, dimin. of O. F. *rondel* above. ¶ Prob. confused, in spelling, with E. *lay*, a song.

Rouse (1), to excite, to wake up. (Scand.) 'Exciter, to stir up, *rouse*;' Cot. — Swed. *rusa*, to rush, *rusa upp*, to start up; Dan. *ruse*, to rush. Cf. A. S. *hrēosan*, to rush, to fall down quickly; from Teut. base **hreus*—.

Rouse (2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.) In Shak. — Dan. *rusus*, intoxication; Dan. *sove rusen ud* = to sleep out a rouse, to sleep oneself sober; Swed. *rus*, drunkenness. + Du. *roes*, drunkenness. Prob. allied to East Friesic *rūse*, noise, uproar, 'row'; *rūsen*, to make a noise. [G. *rausch*, a drunken fit, is borrowed from some other Teut. dialect.] ¶ Really a Danish word; such a bout being called 'the Danish *rowza*.' Cf. **Row** (3).

Rout (1) a defeat, (2) a troop or crowd. (F.—L.) F. *route*, 'a rowt, defeature; also a rowt, heard, flock, troop; also a rutt, way, path;' Cot. — L. *rupta*, pp. of *ruptus*, broken; from *rumpere*. This L. *rupta* came to mean (1) a defeat, flying mass of broken troops; (2) a fragment of an army, a troop; (3) a way broken or cut through a forest, a way, route.

route, a way, course. (F.—L.) F. *route*, a way, route; see the word above.

routine, a beaten track. (F.—L.) F. *routine*, usual course; lit. small path. Dimin. of F. *route* (above).

Rover, a pirate. (Du.) M. E. *rover*. — Du. *roover*, a robber, pirate, thief. — Du. *rooven*, to rob. — Du. *roof*, spoil. + A. S. *rauf*, Icel. *rauf*, G. *raub*, spoil; see **Reave**. Der. *rove*, vb., to wander; evolved from the sb.

Row (1), a line, rank. (E.) M. E. *rowe*. — A. S. *rāw*, *rāw*, a row; *hegerāw*, a

RUBBLE

hedge-row. Teut. type **rai(g)wā*, fem., from a root-verb **reihwan*. (pt. t. **raihw*); whence also G. *reih-e*, a row, Du. *rij*, M. Du. *rij-e*, a row, O. H. G. *riga*, a line. Idg. root **reikh*, whence Skt. *rēkhā*, a line.

Row (2), to propel with oars. (E.) M. E. *rowen*. — A. S. *rōwan*, to row. + Du. *roeijen*, Icel. *rōa*, Swed. *ro*, Dan. *roe*, M. H. G. *rüegen*. Allied to O. Ir. *rām*, L. *rīmus*, an oar, Skt. *aritra*—, a paddle, rudder, Lithuan. *irti*, to row; Gk. *ἐρητύς*, a paddle, oar. Der. *rudder*.

Row (3), an uproar. (Scand.) For *rouse*; for loss of final *s*, cf. *pea*, *cherry*, *sherry*, *shay* (*chaise*). See **Rouse** (2).

Rowan-tree; see **Roan-tree**.

Rowel. (F.—L.) M. F. *rouelle*, a little wheel (on a bit or a spur). — Late L. *rotella*, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel. See **Rotary**.

Rowlock, Bollock, Bullock, the place of support for an oar. (E.) Spelt *orlok* in the Liber Albus, pp. 235, 237. A corruption of *oar-lock*. — A. S. *ārloc*, a rowlock. — A. S. *ār*, oar; *loc*, cognate with G. *loch*, a hole. The orig. rowlocks were actual holes, and were called also *oar-holes*.

Royal. (F.—L.) M. E. *real*, *roial*. — O. F. *real*, *roial* (F. *royal*). — L. *regālis*, royal; see **Regal**. Doublet, *regal*.

Rub. (E.) M. E. *rubben*. Not in A. S. + Dan. *rubbe*, Norw. *rubba*, E. Fries. *rubben*, to rub, scrub; Norw. *rubben*, rough, uneven; E. Fries. *rubberig*, rough; Du. *robbelig*, 'rugged,' Sewel; also (from E.) Gael. *rub*, to rub, Irish *rubadh*, a rubbing, W. *rhwbio*, to rub. Further allied to Icel. *rúfinn*, rough, Lith. *rupas*, rough. ¶ Not allied to G. *reiben*; rather to L. *rumpere* and E. **Reave**.

Rubbish, broken stones, waste matter, refuse. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *robours*, *robeux*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. of an old form **robel*, clearly represented by mod. E. *rubble*; see below. ¶ *Rubbish* is, in fact, a corrupt form of the old plural of *rubble*.

rubble, broken stones, rubbish. (F. — O. H. G.) 'Rubble, or rubbish of old houses;' Baret (1580). M. E. *robell*, Palladius, p. 13, l. 340. This answers exactly to an old form **robel*, O. F. **robel*, only found in the pl. *robeux*. 'A grete loode of *robeux*;' cited by Way in Prompt. Parv. A. F. *robous* (for **robeux*), rubbish, Liber Albus, p. 579. Obviously the dimin.

PROLOGUE

ference. (L.) L. *prōlocūtor*, an advocate. — L. *prōlocūtus*, pp. of *prōloqui*, to speak in public. — L. *prō*, publicly; *loqui*, to speak. See *Loquacious*.

Prologue, a preface. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prologue*. — L. *prōlogum*, acc. of *prōlogus*. — Gk. *πρόλογος*, a fore-speech. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *λόγος*, a speech. See *Logio*.

Prolong, to continue. (F. — L.) M. E. *prolongen*. — F. *prolonger*. — L. *prolongare*, to prolong. — L. *prō*, forward; *longus*, long. See *Long*. Doublet, *purlain*.

Promenade, a walk. (F. — L.) Formed with O. F. suffix *-ade* (< L. *-ata*) from O. F. *promener*, to walk. — Late L. *prōmināre*, to drive forwards. — L. *prō*, forwards; Late L. *mināre*, to drive, lead; from L. *minārī*, to threaten. See *Menace*.

Prominent, projecting forward. (L.) L. *prōminens*, stem of pres. pt. of *prōminere*, to project forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *-minere*, to project. See *Menance*.

Promiscuous, mixed, confused. (L.) For L. *prōmiscuus*, mixed. — L. *prō*, forward (here of slight force); *miscere*, to mix. See *Miscellaneous*.

Promise, an agreement to do a thing. (F. — L.) Formerly *promes*. — F. *promesse*, 'a promise'; Cot. — L. *prōmissa*, fem. of *prōmissus*, pp. of *prōmittere*, to send or put forth, to promise. — L. *prō*, forward; *mittere*, to send. See *Missile*. Der. *promiss-o-ry*.

Promontory, a headland. (L.) L. *prōmonturium*, a ridge, headland. Prob. from *prōminere*, to jut out; see *Prominent*, and cf. *Mount*.

Promote, to advance, further. (L.) From L. *prōmōt-us*, pp. of *prōmovere*, to move forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *movere*, to move. See *Move*.

Prompt. (F. — L.) F. *prompt*. — L. *promptum*, acc. of *promptus*, *promptus*, brought to light, at hand, ready, pp. of *prōmere*, to bring forward; for **prōd-imere* — L. *prōd*, forward; *emere*, to take, bring. Cf. *Exempt*.

Fromulgate. (L.) From pp. of L. *prōmulgare* to publish. (Of unknown origin.)

Prone. (F. — L.) M. F. *prone*. — L. *prōnum*, acc. of *prōnus*, inclined towards. *Prōnus* is prob. allied to Gk. *πρηνής*, headlong; cf. Skt. *pravāna*, inclined to, prone.

Prong, spike of a fork. (E.) Spelt

PROPER

prongue in Levins (1570). The M. E. *pronge*, a pang, sharp pain, is the same word. Cf. M. E. *prangelen*, to constrain (Havelok). Also Du. *prangen*, to pinch, oppress; M. Du. *prangen*, to oppress, shackle, constrain; *prange*, a muzzle, shackle, collar; Low G. *prangen*, to press, push hard; *prange*, a stake; G. *pranger*, a pillory; Goth. *ana-praggan* (= *-prangan*), to press. All from a Teut. base **prang*, to press, nip, push.

Pronoun. (F. — L.) Coined from L. *prō*, for; and E. *noun*; suggested by F. *pronom*, L. *prōnōmen*, a pronoun. See *Noun*.

Pronounce. (F. — L.) F. *prononcer*. — L. *prōnuntiāre*, to pronounce, lit. tell forth. — L. *prō*, forth; *nuntiāre*, to tell. See *Nuncio*. Der. *pronunciati-ion*, from L. pp. *prōnuntiāt-us*, with suffix *-iōn*.

Proof, a test, evidence. (F. — L.) Formerly *profe* (1551); altered from M. E. *preef*, *preove*. — F. *preuve*, a trial; Cot. — Late L. *proba*, a proof. — L. *probare*, to test. See *Prove*, *Probable*.

Prop. (E.) M. E. *proppe*. [Also Irish *propa*, Gael. *prop*, a prop, support; borrowed from E.] Cf. Du. *prop*, a stopple; M. Du. *prop*, *proppe*, 'a prop, a stopple', Hexham; *proppen*, 'to prop, stay, or bear up', Hexham; Low G. *propp*, a plug, G. *pfropff*, a cork, also a graft. All from a Teut. base **prup*, to stop up, to support. ¶ In the sense of 'graft', the G. *pfropff* is due to L. *propāgo*; see *Propagate*.

Propagate. (L.) From the pp. of L. *prōpāgare* (or *pro-*), to peg down, propagate by layers; allied to *prōpāges*, *prōpāgo* (or *pro-*), a layer, and from the same source as *compāges*, a fastening together. — L. *prō*, forth; *pāg-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, set (hence, to peg down). Der. *propagandist*, a coined word; from the name of the society entitled *Congregatio de propaganda fide*, constituted at Rome, A. D. 1622. And see *Prune* (1).

Propel, to urge forward. (L.) L. *prōpellere*, to drive forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *pellere*, to drive; see *Pulse* (1). Der. *propuls-ion*, from pp. *prōpulsus*.

Propensity, an inclination. (L.) Coined from L. *prōpensus*, hanging down, inclining towards; pp. of *prōpendere*, to hang down or forward. — L. *prō*, forward, *pendere*, to hang. See *Pendant*.

Proper, one's own, peculiar, suitable. (F. — L.) M. E. *propre*. — F. *propre*. — L.

PROPERTY

proprium, acc. of *proprius*, one's own. Prob. akin to *prope*, near.

property. (F.-L.) M. E. *propertes*. — O. F. *properté*, property (Littre), also propriety, fitness. — L. *proprietatem*, acc. of *proprietas*, property, ownership; also propriety of terms. — L. *proprius*, one's own.

Prophecy. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. *prophecie*, sb. — O. F. *prophecie*, variant of *prophetie*, a prophecy. — L. *prophētia*. — Gk. *προφητεία*, a prediction. — Gk. *προφήτης*, a prophet (below). Der. *prophesy*, vb.

prophet. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *prophete*. — L. *prophēta*. — Gk. *προφήτης*, one who declares, an expounder, a prophet. — Gk. *πρό*; publicly, lit. before; *φη-μι*, I speak; with suffix *-της* of the agent. (✓ BHÄ.) Allied to *Fame*.

Propinquity, nearness. (F.-L.) O. F. *propinquité*. — L. *propinquitatem*, acc. of *propinquitās*, nearness. — L. *propinquus*, near. — L. *prope*, adv., near.

Propitious, favourable. (L.) For L. *propitius*, favourable. Prob. a term in augury, with the sense 'flying forwards.' — L. *pro-*, forward; *petere*, to seek, orig. to fly. See *Petition*. Der. *propitiate*, from pp. of L. *propitiare*, to render propitious.

Proportion. (F.-L.) F. *proportion*. — L. acc. *proportionem*, from *proportio*, comparative relation. — L. *prō*, before, in relation to; *portio*, a portion; see *Portion*.

Propose. (F.-L. and Gk.) F. *proposer*, lit. to place before. — L. *prō*, before; F. *poser*, to place, from Gk. See *Pose*.

Proposition. (F.-L.) F. *proposition*. — L. acc. *propositionem*, a statement. — L. *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, to put forth. — L. *prō*, forth; *ponere*, to put.

propound. (L.) The *d* is excrescent; formerly *propounere*, *propone*. — L. *proponere* (above).

Propriety. (F.-L.) M. F. *proprieté*, a property, also 'a comely assortment,' Cot. — L. acc. *proprietatem*, from *proprietas*, property; also, propriety. — L. *proprius*, one's own. Doublet, *property*.

Prorogue. (F.-L.) O. F. *proroguer*. — L. *prōrogare*, to propose an extension of office, lit. to ask publicly; hence, to defer. — L. *prō*, publicly; *rogare*, to ask. See *Rotation*.

Pros-, towards. (Gk.) Gk. *πρός*, towards; fuller form *πρὸς*, extended from *πρό*, before. + Skt. *prati*, towards, from *pra*, before. See *Pro-*.

PROSTHETIC

Proscenium, the front part of a stage. (L.-Gk.) L. *proscenium*. — Gk. *προσκήνιον*, the place before the stage (or scene). — Gk. *πρό*, before; *σκήνη*, a scene. See *Scene*.

Proscribe. (L.) L. *proscribere*, lit. to write publicly; pp. *proscriptus* (whence *proscription*). — L. *prō*, publicly; *scribere*, to write. See *Scribe*.

Prose. (F.-L.) F. *prose*. — L. *prōsa*, for *prorsa oratio*, direct speech; hence, unimbellished speech; fem. of *prorsus*, forward, short for *prorsus*, lit. turned forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn. See *Verse*.

Prosecute. (L.) From L. *prosecutus*, pp. of *prosequi*, to pursue. — L. *prō*, forward; *sequi*, to follow. See *Sequence*. Doublet, *pursue*.

Proselyte, a convert. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *proselite*. — L. *proslitum*, acc. of *proslitus*. — Gk. *προσηλυτος*, one who has come to a place, a stranger, a convert to Judaism; Acts ii. 10. — Gk. *προσέρχομαι*, I approach, 2 aor. *προσηλθον* (= *προσηλυθον*). — Gk. *πρός*, to; *έρχομαι*, I come. [Gk. *έρχομαι* and *ηλυθον* are from different roots; the latter goes with *ἐλεύσομαι*, I will come; from ✓LEUDH.]

Prosody. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *prosodie*. — L. *prosodia*. — Gk. *προσῳδία*, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody, (or laws of verse). — Gk. *πρός*, to, accompanying; *ᾠδή*, an ode. See *Ode*.

Prosopopoeia, personification. (L.-Gk.) L. *prosopopoeia*. — Gk. *προσωποποιία*, personification. — Gk. *προσωποποιεῖν*, to personify. — Gk. *πρόσωπο-ν*, a face, a person; *ποιεῖν*, to make. *Πρόσωπον* is from *πρός*, towards, and *ὤψ*, stem of *ὤψ*, face, appearance. See *Pros-*, *Optio*, and *Poem*.

Prospect. (L.) L. *prospectus*, a view. — L. *prospectus*, pp. of *prospicere*, to look forward. — L. *prō*, forward; *specere*, to look. See *Species*. Der. *prospectus* = L. *prospectus*, a view.

Prosperous. (L.) L. *prosper*, adj., prosperous; with suffix *-ous*. Cf. L. *prosperus*, by-form of *prosper*. Lit. 'according to one's hope.' — L. *prō*, for, according to; *spēr*, weak grade of *spēs*, hope. Der. *prosper*, vb.; O. F. *prosperer*, L. *prosperare*, to prosper; from *prosper*, adj.

Prosthetic, prefixed. (Gk.) Modern; as if for Gk. **προσθετικός*, lit. disposed to add; due to Gk. *πρόσθε-ος*, added, put to. — Gk. *πρός*, to; *θε-τός*, placed, put,

PROSTITUTE

verbal adj. from the base *θε-*, to place. See **Thesis**.

Prostitute. (L.) L. *prostituta*, f. pp. of *prostituere*, to expose openly, prostitute. — L. *prō*, forth; *statuere*, to place, causal of *stare*, to stand. See **State**.

Prostrate. (L.) L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prōsternere*, to throw forward on the ground. — L. *prō*, forward; *sternere*, to spread. See **Stratum**. Der. *prostrat-ion*.

Protean. (L.—Gk.) From L. *Proteus* (misdivided as *Prote-us*), a sea-god who often changed his form. — Gk. Πρωτεύς, a sea-god; cf. *πρώτος*, first, chief.

Protect. (L.) From L. *protectus*, pp. of *protēgere*, to protect; lit. cover in front. — L. *prō*, in front; *tegere*, to cover. See **Tegment**.

Protest. (F.—L.) F. *protester*. — L. *prōtestāri*, to protest, bear public witness. — L. *prō*, forth, in public; *testāri*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness. See **Testament**.

Prothalamium. (L.—Gk.) Late L. **prothalamium*. — Gk. **προθαλάμιον*, a song written before a marriage; a coined word. — Gk. *πρό*, before; *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, bride-chamber. Coined to accompany *epithalamium*, q. v.

Protocol, the first draught of a document. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *protocole*, 'the first draught or copy of a deed.' — Late L. *protocollum*. — Late Gk. *πρωτόκολλον*, explained by Scheler to mean orig. a first leaf, glued on to MSS., in order to register by whom the MS. was written, &c. By a decree of Justinian, certain MSS. were to be thus accompanied by a fly-leaf. It means 'first glued on,' i. e. fastened on at the beginning. — Gk. *πρώτος*, first; *κολλᾶν*, to glue, from *κόλλα*, glue. *Πρώτος* is a superl. form from *πρό*, before; see **Pro-**.

protomartyr. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *protomartyr*. — Late L. *protomartyr*. — Gk. *πρωτόμαρτυρ*, lit. 'first martyr.' — Gk. *πῶτος*, first (above); *μάρτυρ*, a martyr; see **Martyr**.

prototype. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *prototype*. — L. acc. *prototypum*. — Gk. *πρωτότυπον*, a prototype, neut. of *πρωτότυπος*, according to the first form. — Gk. *πῶτος*, first (above); *τύπος*, a type; see **Type**.

Protract. (L.) From L. *protractus*, pp. of *prōtrahere*, to draw forward, also to extend, prolong. — L. *prō*, forth; *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace** (1), **Portray**.

Protrude. (L.) L. *prōtrudere*, to

PROW

thrust forth. — L. *prō*, forth; *trudere* (pp. *trusus*), to thrust. Der. *protrus-ion* (from the pp.). Cf. **Intrude**.

Protuberant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *prōtuberāre*, to bulge out. — L. *prō*, forward; *tuber*, a swelling. See **Tuber**.

Proud. (F.—L.?) M. E. *prud*, later *proud*; older form *prut*. A. S. *prūt*, proud; whence the Icel. *prúðr*, proud, is supposed to have been borrowed; cf. Dan. *prud*, stately. β. A late word in A. S.; and prob. merely borrowed from O. French. — O. F. *prod*, *prud*, fem. *prode*, *prude*, valiant, notable (taken in a bad sense). See further under **Prowess**. Der. *pride*.

Prove, to test, demonstrate. (L.) The usual old sense is to test or try. — A. S. *prōfian*. [Cf. O. F. *prover*, later *prouver*, 'to prove, try, essay, verify;' Cot.] — L. *prōbare*, to test, try the goodness of. — L. *probus*, excellent. See **Probable**.

Provender. (F.—L.) The final *r* is an O. F. addition. — O. F. *proviendre* (Godefroy), usually *provenüe*, 'provender, also, a prebendary;' Cot. — Late L. *præbenda*, an allowance of provisions, also a prebend; see **Prebend**.

Proverb. (F.—L.) F. *proverbe*. — L. *prōverbium*, a common saying. — L. *prō*, publicly; *verb-um*, a word, cognate with **E. Word**.

Provide. (L.) L. *prōvidere* (pp. *prōvisus*), to foresee, act with foresight. — L. *prō*, before; *videre*, to see. See **Vision**. Der. *provident*, *provis-ion*.

Province. (F.—L.) F. *province*. — L. *prōvincia*, a territory brought under Roman government. (Of doubtful origin.)

Provision. (F.—L.) F. *provision*. — L. acc. *prōvisiōnem*, foresight, forethought, purveyance. — L. *prōvis-us*, pp. of *prōvidere*, to provide for. See **Provide**.

Provoke. (F.—L.) F. *provoquer*; Cot. — L. *prōvocāre*, to call forth. — L. *prō*, forth; *vocāre*, to call. See **Vocal**.

Provost, a prefect. (L.) A. F. *provost*; [cf. M. F. *prevost*, 'the provost or president of a college;' Cot.] A. S. *præfost*. — L. *præpositus*, a prefect, one set over. — L. *præponere*, to set over. — L. *præ*, before; *ponere*, to put. See **Position**.

Prow, front part of a ship. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *prouë* (F. *proue*), prow. [Cf. Ital. *proda*.] — L. *prōra*, a prow; the 2nd *r* disappearing to avoid the double trill (as also in Prov. Span. Port. *proa*, Genoese

PROWESS

prua). = Gk. *πρόφα*, the prow. = Gk. *πρό*, before, in front. See *Pro-*.

Prowess, bravery. (F. — L.) M. E. *prowes*, *pruesse*. = O. F. *prouisse*, prowess; formed with suffix *-esse* (< L. *-itia*) from O. F. *prou* (F. *preux*), valiant. β. Etym. disputed; we also find O. F. *prod*, *prud*, *pros*, *prous*, *pru*; Prov. *pros*, Ital. *prode*, valiant, notable (whence Ital. *prodessa*, prowess). Also O. F. *prou*, sb., advantage (whence M. E. *prow*, advantage). Although O. F. *prod* was used to translate L. *probus*, the spelling with *d* shows there is no connexion between these forms. γ. Scheler explains it from L. *prod-*, as occurring in *prod-esse*, to benefit; so that *prod* was taken to mean 'for the benefit of'; and we even find F. *prou* used as an adverb, as in *prou*, 'much, greatly, enough'; Cot. *Prod* is the old form of *pro*, before.

Prowl. (O. Low G.) M. E. *prollen*, to search after continually. 'I *prolle*, I go here and there to seke a thyng;' Palsgrave. '*Proillyn*, scrutator. *Prollynge*, or sekyng, perscrutacio;' Prompt. Parv. It also meant to rob, plunder. Like the word *plunder*, it prob. meant 'to filch trifles, or 'to sneak after trifles'; from Low G. *prull*, *prulle*, a trifle, thing of small value (Bremen). Cf. Du. *prul*, 'a bawble' (Sewel), *prullen*, 'lumber, luggage, pelf, trumpery, toys' (id.); *prullenkooper*, a ragman (Calisch); E. Fries. *prülle*, *prül*, a trifle. Root unknown.

Proximity. (F. — L.) F. *proximité*. = L. *proximitatem*, acc. of *proximitas*, nearness. = L. *proximus*, very near; a superl. form from *prope*, near. See *Proximity*.

Proxy. (Late L. — L.) Palsgrave has *prochsey*; short for *procuracy*. = Late L. *pröcuratia*, used for L. *pröcuratio*, management. = L. *pröcurare*, to manage, to procure. See *Procure*.

Prude, a woman of affected modesty. (F. — L.) F. *prude*, M. F. *preude*, orig. in a good sense, chaste; used (but not originally) as the fem. of F. *preux*, O. F. *prou*, excellent, which at first had but one form for the masc. and fem. (Godefroy). Perhaps the forms *pseudomme*, *pseudo-femme* arose from misunderstanding the O. F. phrases *prou d'omme* and *prou de femme* (Tobler). O. F. *preu* is a variant of O. F. *prod*, *prou*; see *Prowess*.

Prudent. (F. — L.) F. *prudent*. = L. *prudenter*, acc. of *prudens*, contr. form of

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prövidens, foreseeing, pres. pt. of *prövidere*, to foresee. = L. *prö*, before; *uidere*, to see. See *Vision*.

Prune (1), to trim trees. (F. ? — L. ?) Very difficult. M. E. *proinen*, *prunen*, to dress oneself up smartly, trim; Gascoigne has *proyne*, to prune off shoots. Prob. from a provincial form of F. *provigner* (also spelt *prougner*, *proignier*, Godefroy, *preugner*, *progner*, Littre), 'to plant or set a stocke, staulke, slip, or sucker,' Cot.; hence the sense, to clear off or to trim off suckers, stalks, &c. This verb is from F. *provin*, O. F. *provain*, a sucker. = L. *propäginem*, acc. of *propägo*, a layer, a sucker. See *Propagate*.

Prune (2), a plum. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prune*. = L. *prünium*. = Gk. *πρῶνον*, shorter form of *πρῶνον*, a plum.

Prunella, **prunello**, a strong woollen stuff, orig. of a dark colour. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *prunelle*, a sloe (with ref. to the colour); whence *prünella* is a Latinised form. Dimin. of F. *prune* (above).

Prurient. (L.) L. *prürient*, stem of pres. pt. of *prürire*, to itch, orig. to burn. Allied to E. *Freeze*. Brugm. i. § 562.

Pry, to peer into, search inquisitively. (F. — L.) M. E. *prien*. = O. F. *prier*, *preër*, to pillage [to search for plunder]. = Late L. *prödäre*, to plunder, also to investigate; Duc. = L. *prada*, prey; see *Prey*.

Psalm. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *psalm*, formerly *salm*. A. S. *sealm*. = L. *psalmus*. = Gk. *ψαλμός*, a touching, twitching the strings of a harp; also a song, psalm. = Gk. *ψάλλειν*, to touch, twitch, twang a harp. Der. *psalmod-y*, F. *psalmodie*, L. *psalmödia*, Gk. *ψαλμῳδία*, a singing to the harp, from *ψῆθ*, a song; see *Ode*.

psaltery, a stringed instrument. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *psalterie* (12th cent.). = L. *psalterium*. = Gk. *ψαλτήριον*, a kind of harp. = Gk. *ψαλτήρ*, a harper. = Gk. *ψάλλειν*, to twang a harp; with suffix *-τηρ* of the agent. Der. *psalter*, O. F. *psaltier*, a book of psalms, L. *psalterium*, (1) a psaltery, (2) a psalter.

Pseudonym. (F. — Gk.) F. *pseudonyme* (1690). = Gk. *ψευδώνυμος*, adj., called by a false name. = Gk. *ψεύδ-ος*, falsehood (*ψεύδης*, false), from *ψεύδω*, to lie; *ὄνομα*, a name.

Pshaw, interjection. (E.) An imitative word; cf. *pish*, *pooh*.

Psychical, pertaining to the soul. (L.)

SADDLE

Saddle. (E.) M. E. *sadel*. A. S. *sadol*. +Du. *sad:l*, Icel. *söðull*, Swed. Dan. *sadel*, G. *sattel*, O. H. G. *satul*. Teut. type **sadulos*; possibly borrowed from a derivative of Idg. **sed*, to sit, in some other Idg. language. Cf. O. Slav. *sedlo*, Russ. *siedlo*, L. *sella* (for **sedla*, from *sedere*, to sit); but none of these exhibits the grade **sad*.

Sadducee. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. pl. *Sadducaei*.—Gk. pl. *Saddoucaioi*.—Heb. pl. *tsēdūqīm*; pl. of *tsādōq*, just, righteous.—Heb. *tsādāq*, to be just. Some derive it from *Tsādōq* (*Zadok*), the founder of the sect, whose name meant 'the just.'

Safe. (F.—L.) M. E. *sauf*.—F. *sauf*, safe.—L. *saluum*, acc. of *saluus*, safe. See **Salvation**. Cf. O. Norman dial. *saf*, safe.

Saffron, a plant. (F.—Arab.) A. F. *saffran*, F. *safran*.—Arab. *sa'farān*, saffron.

Sag, to droop. (E.) M. E. *saggen*. Not in A. S. Low G. *sakken*, to settle (as dregs); E. Fries. *sakken*, Du. *sakken*, to sink; Swed. *sacka*, to settle, sink down; cf. Dan. *sakke*, to have stern-way. Hardly allied to *sink*.

Saga, a tale. (Scand.) Icel. *saga*, a tale; cf. Icel. *segja*, to say. See **Say** (1), **Saw** (2).

Sagacious. (L.) From L. *sagāci*, decl. stem. of *sagax*, of quick perception; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *sāgīre*, to perceive by the senses. +Goth. *sōk-jan*, A. S. *sēcan*, to seek. See **Seek**. Brugm. i. § 187.

Sage (1), wise. (F.—L.) F. *sage*.—Late L. **sabi*us, for L. *-sapi*us, whence *hesapi*us, unwise (Petronius); see **Schwan**.—L. *sapere*, to be wise. See **Sapid**.

Sage (2), a plant. (F.—L.) M. E. *savage*.—O. F. *sauve*.—L. *salua*, sage; from its supposed healing virtues.—L. *saluāre*, to heal; *saluus*, safe, hale, sound. See **Salvation**.

Sagittarius. (L.) L. *sagittārius*, an archer.—L. *sagitta*, an arrow.

Sago, a starch. (Malay.) Malay *sāgu*, *sāgō*, sago, pith of a tree named *rumbiya*.

Sahib, sir, master; a title. (Hind.—Arab.) Hind. *sāhib*.—Arab. *sāhib*, lord, master; orig. 'companion.' Rich. Dict., p. 924.

Sail, sb. (E.) M. E. *seil*. A. S. *segel*, *segl*, a sail. +Du. *zeil*, Icel. *segl*, Dan. *seil*, Swed. G. *segel*. Teut. type **seglom*, neut. Sense unknown; perhaps 'driver'; cf. Gk.

SALIC

έχειν νῆας, to urge on ships, Od. ix. 279. See **Scheme**.

Saint. (F.—L.) M. E. *seint*, *saint*.—A. F. *seint*; F. *saint*.—L. *sanctum*, acc. of *sanctus*, holy.—L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, to render sacred; see **Sacred**.

Sainfoin. (F.—L.) F. *sainfoin*, M. F. *sainct-foin* (Cot.); as if 'holy hay'.—L. *sanctum fenum*, holy hay. ¶ But thought to represent *sain foin*, i. e. 'wholesome hay'.—L. *sānum fenum*; see **Sane**.

Sake. (E.) M. E. *sake*, purpose, cause. A. S. *sacu*, strife, dispute, crime, law-suit; orig. 'contention.' + Du. *saak*, matter, affair, business; Icel. *sök*, a charge, crime; Dan. *sag*, Swed. *sak*, G. *sache*. Teut. type **sakā*, fem., strife. From Teut. **sakan-*, to contend, as in Goth. *sakan*, A. S. *sacan*, O. H. G. *sakhan*, str. vb. See **Soks**.

Saker, a kind of falcon; a small piece of artillery. (F.—Span.—Arab.) (The gun was called after the falcon; cf. *musket*.)—M. F. *sacre*, 'a saker; the hawk, and the artillery so called'; Cot.—Span. *sacre*, a saker (in both senses).—Arab. *sagr*, a hawk; Rich. Dict., p. 938. Engelmann has shewn that the word is not of Lat. origin, as said by Diez. (Devic; and Körting, § 1642.)

Salacem, Salam. (Arab.) Arab. *salām*, saluting, wishing peace; a salutation.—Arab. *salīm*, saluting. +Heb. *shalōm*, peace, from *shālam*, to be safe.

Salad. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *salade*.—M. Ital. *salata*, a salad of herbs; lit. 'salted'; fem. of *salato*, salted, pickled, pp. of *salare*, to salt.—Ital. *sale*, salt.—L. *sāl*, salt. See **Salt**.

Salamander, a reptile. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *salamandre*.—L. *salamandra*.—Gk. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard. Of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander.

Salary, stipend. (F.—L.) F. *salair*.—L. *salārium*, orig. salt-money, given to soldiers to buy salt.—L. *sāl*, salt. See **Salt**.

Sale. (E.) M. E. *sale*. A. S. *sala*. +Icel. *sala*, fem., *sal*, neut., a sale, bargain; Swed. *salu*; O. H. G. *sala*. Orig. sense 'delivery,' or 'a handing over'; as in O. H. G. *sala*. Der. *sell*, *handse*.

Salic, Salique. (F.—O. H. G.) F. *Salique*, belonging to the Salic tribe. This was a Frankish tribe, prob. named from the river *Sala* (now *Yssel*).

PULE

G. *spucken*, to spit; O. F. *escoupir*, to spit, *sput*, *esput*, a spitting.

Pule, to chirp, to whimper. (F. - L.) F. *piauler*, 'to cheep as a young bird, to pule or howle'; Cot. In Gascon, *pioula*. Cf. Ital. *piolare*, to chirp, moan. Imitative words; allied to L. *pīpilāre*, *pīpāre*, to chirp; see *Pipe*.

Pull. (E.) M. E. *pullen*; A. S. *pullian*, to pull, pluck. + Low G. *pulen*, to pick, pinch, pull, pluck, tear; Dan. dial. *pullle*. Cf. also Low G. *pullen*, to drink in gulps (cf. E. to take a *pull*).

Pullet. (F. - L.) M. E. *polete*. - O. F. *poulete*, later *poulette*, fem. of F. *poulet*, a chicken, dimin. of F. *poule*, a hen. - Late L. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus*, a chicken. See *Pool* (2).

Pulley. (F. - L. - Gk.?) From F. *poulie*, 'a pulley'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *puleggia*; Late L. *poledia*, a crane; Duc. Perhaps from Late L. **pōlidia*, orig. pl. of **pōlidium* < Gk. **πολίδιον*, a little colt, dimin. of *πῶλος*, a colt. Cf. O. F. *poulcier*, a pulley, answering to Late Gk. *πολλάριον*, a little colt. β. The M. E. forms are *poliue* (= *poliue*, riming with *drivē*), Ch.; also *poleyne*, Prompt. Parv. The latter form is from F. *poulain*, 'a fole, a colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a seller [cellar], a pulley-rope'; Cot. - Late L. *pullānus*, a colt. - L. *pullus*, a young animal; see *Pullet*. So also E. *pulley* answers to mod. F. *poulie*. γ. The transference of sense causes no difficulty; thus M. F. *poutre*, a filly, also means a beam, and F. *chèvre*, a goat, also means a kind of crane; the names of animals are applied to contrivances for exerting force. Cf. also Late L. *polānus*, a pulley or pulley-rope, also a kind of sledge. ¶ Diez derives E. *pulley* from F. *poulie*, and then, conversely, F. *poulie* from E. *pull*. This is very unlikely. G. Paris (*Romania*, July, '98, p. 486) suggests Gk. **πολίδιον*, dimin. of *πῶλος*, a pivot, axis; see *Pole* (2).

Pulmonary, affecting the lungs. (L.) *pulmōnārius*, affecting the lungs. - L. *pulmōn*-, stem of *pulmo*, a lung. + Gk. *πνεύμων*, a lung. See *Pneumatic*.

Pulp. (F. - L.) F. *pulpe*. - L. *pulpa*, pulp of fruit, pith.

Pulpit. (F. - L.) O. F. *pulpite*. - L. *pulpitum*, a scaffold, stage for actors.

Pulsate, to throb. (L.) From pp. of L. *pulsāre*, to throb, beat; frequent. form of *pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), to drive. L. *pel-lō*

PUN

is for **pel-nō*; cf. Gk. *πλ-ναμαι*, 'I draw near quickly'; Brugm. ii. § 612.

Pulse (1), a throb. (F. - L.) F. *pouls*, 'the pulse'; Cot. - L. *pulsus*, acc. of *pulsus*, the beating of the pulse. - L. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere* (above).

Pulse (2), grain or seed of beans, peas, &c. (L.) M. E. *puls*. - L. *puls*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, &c. (hence applied to the pulse itself). + Gk. *πόλτος*, porridge. Der. *poultice*, q. v.

Pulverise. (F. - L.) M. F. *pulverizer*; Cot. - Late L. *pulverizāre*, to reduce to dust; L. *puluerāre*, the same. - L. *puluer* (for **pulues*-), stem of *pulvis*, dust. Allied to *pollis*, *pollen*, fine meal, *palea*, chaff; Gk. *πᾶλη*, meal, dust.

Puma, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) Peruv. *puma*.

Pumice. (F. - L.) [A. S. *pumic-stān*, pumice-stone.] M. E. *pomice*. - M. F. *pumice*. - L. *pūmic*-, stem of *pūmex*, pumice. From an Idg. base **poim*-, whence also A. S. *fām*, foam; from its foam-like appearance. See *Foam*.

Pummel, the same as *Pommel*.

Pump (1), a machine for raising water. (F. - Teut.) M. E. *pumpe*. - F. *pompe*. - G. *pumpe*, also *plumpe*, which is likewise an imitative form. Cf. prov. G. *plumpen*, to pump. β. The G. *plumpen* also means to plump, fall plump, move suddenly and violently, from the plunging action of the piston. It is therefore allied to E. *Plump* (2), of imitative origin. γ. We even find prov. E. *plump*, to pump, Corn. *plumpy*, to pump; also Du. *pomp*, Swed. *pump*, Dan. *pompe*, Russ. *pompa*, a pump, all borrowed words; and (the imitative forms) Span. and Port. *bomba*, a pump, a bomb.

Pump (2), a thin-soled shoe. (F. - L. - Gk.) So called because used for *pomp* or ornament; cf. F. *à pied de plomb et de pompe*, 'with a slow and stately gait,' i. e. gait; Cot. See *Pomp*.

Pumpion, **Pumpkin**, a kind of gourd. (F. - L. - Gk.) The old forms are *pumpion* and *pompon*. - M. F. *pompon*, 'a pumpkin or melon'; Cot.; cf. Ital. *popone* (Florio); - L. *pepōnem*, acc. of *pepo*, a large melon. - Gk. *πέπων*, a kind of melon, eaten quite ripe. - Gk. *πέπων*, mellow, from *πέ-τεω*, to ripen; see *Cook*.

Pun. (E.) Orig. to pound; hence to pound words, beat them into new senses, hammer at forced similes. Shak. has *pun*

PUNCH

= to pound, Troll. ii. 1. 42. — A. S. *punian*, to pound; see **Pound** (3).

Punch (1), to perforate. (F.—L.) M. E. *punchen*, to prick; which seems to have been coined from the sb. *punction*, *punchon*, *punsoun*, a dagger, awl. See **Puncheon** (1).

Punch (2), to beat, bruise. (F.—L.) Short for *punish*; M. E. *punchen* and *punischen* are equivalent (Prompt. Parv.). See **Punish**.

Punch (3), a beverage. (Hind.—Skt.) So called from consisting of five ingredients, spirit, water, lemon-juice, sugar, spice; introduced from India, by way of Goa; mentioned A.D. 1669.—Hind. *panch*, five.—Skt. *pañcha*, five. See **Five**. ¶ The Hind. short *a* is pronounced like E. *u* in *mud*; it occurs again in *pundit*, *punkah*.

Punch (4), a short, hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital.—L.) A contraction for *Punchinello*, which occurs A.D. 1666 (Nares). This is a corruption of Ital. *pulcinello* (by the change of *l* to *n*, the Ital. *ci* being sounded as E. *chi*). *Pulcinello* is the droll clown in Neapolitan comedy; we also find Ital. *puncinella*, 'punch, buffoon,' Meadows. A dimin. form of Ital. *pulcino*, a young chicken; cf. *pulcella*, a young girl; from L. *pullus*, the young of any animal, allied to *puer*, a boy. See **Pullet**. The lit. sense of *pulcinello* is little chicken; thence, a little boy, a puppet. ¶ Confused with prov. E. *punch*, short, fat, which is (perhaps) allied to *Bunoh*. *Judy* is for *Judith*, once a common name.

Puncheon (1), a punch or awl. (F.—L.) M. E. *punchon*, *punsoun*. — Gascon *pouchoun*, M. F. *poinson* (F. *poinçon*), 'a bodkin, also a puncheon, a stamp,' &c.; Cot. Cf. Span. *punson*, a punch, Ital. *punsone*, a punch, bodkin, also a wine-barrel.—L. *punctionem*, acc. of *punctio*, a pricking, puncture. The gender of this word was changed from fem. to masc., whilst at the same time the sense was changed from 'pricking' to 'pricker.'—L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; see **Pungent**. See also **Puncheon** (2).

Puncheon (2), a cask. (F.—L.?) From Gascon *pouchoun*, a punch or awl; M. F. *poinson* (F. *poinçon*), 'a bodkin, also a puncheon [steel tool], also a stamp, mark, print, or scale; also, a wine-vessel'; Cot. This is a difficult word; but I conclude that the O. F. *poinson* (F. *poinçon*) remains the same word in all its senses, and that the cask was named from the 'mark,

PUPA

print, or scale' upon it, which was made with a *puncheon* or stamp. See **Puncheon** (1). ¶ So also M. Ital. *punsone* means both puncheon or bodkin, and puncheon or wine-vessel.

Punchinello; see **Punch** (4).

Punctate, dotted. (L.) Coined from L. *punctum*, a point; with suffix *-ale* (L. *-ālus*).—L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; see **Pungent**.

punctilio. (Span.—L.) Span. *punctilio*, a nice point of honour; dimin. of *punto*, a point.—L. *punctum*, a point; see **Punctate**, **Point**.

punctual. (F.—L.) M. F. *punctuel*, 'punctually'; Cot.—Late L. *punctualis*.—*punctum*, a point; see **Point**.

punctuate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *punctuāre*, to determine, define.—L. *punctum*, a point (above).

puncture. (L.) L. *punctura*, a prick.—L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

Pundit, a learned man. (Skt.) Skt. *paṇḍita-* (with cerebral *nd*), adj., learned, sb., a wise man, scholar.—Skt. *paṇḍ*, to heap up or together. See note to **Punoh** (3).

Pungent. (L.) L. *pungent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pungere*, to prick, pt. t. *pug-i*, pp. *punctus*. (Base **PUG**.)

Punish. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *punischen*.—F. *puniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *punir*, to punish.—L. *pūnīre*, to punish.—L. *pēna*, penalty.—Gk. *ποινή*, penalty. See **Pain**.

Punkah, a large fan. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. *pankhā*, a fan; allied to *pankha*, a wing, feather, *paksha*, a wing. Allied to Skt. *paksha-*, a wing. Cf. Pers. *pankan*, a sieve, a fan. See note to **Punoh** (3).

Punt (1), a flat-bottomed boat. (L.—C.) A. S. *punt*.—L. *ponto*, a punt (also a pontoon); a word of Gaulish origin. From Celtic type **gonto-*; cf. L. *contus* < Gk. *κορρός*, a punting-pole, whence prov. E. *quont*, *quant*, a punting-pole.

Punt (2), to play at a game at cards called basset. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *ponte*, a punt, a punter, a red ace, *pontier*, to punt.—Span. *punto*, a point, also a pip at cards.—L. *punctum*, a point. See **Point**. ¶ Or immediately from Spanish.

Puny; see **Puise**.

Pupa, a chrysalis. (L.) L. *pūpa*, a girl, doll, puppet (hence, undeveloped insect). Fem. of *pūpus*, a boy; allied to *putus*, *puer*, a boy. (✓ **PEU**.)

PUPIL

pupil (1), a scholar, ward. (F.—L.) O. F. *pupile*, F. *pupille* (masc.).—L. *pupillum*, acc. of *pupillus*, an orphan-boy, ward; dimin. of *pupus*, a boy (above).

pupil (2), the central spot of the eye. (F.—L.) F. *pupille* (fem.).—L. *pupilla*, a little girl, also pupil (name due to the small images seen in the pupil). Fem. of *pupillus* (above).

puppet. (F.—L.) M. E. *popet*.—M. F. *poupette*, 'a little baby, puppet;' Cot. Dimin. of L. *pupa*; see **Pupa** (above).

puppy, (1) a whelp; (2) a dandy. (F.—L.) 1. F. *poupe*, 'a baby, a puppet;' Cot. Here 'baby' really means 'doll,' but it is clear that, in E., the term was applied to the young of an animal, esp. of a dog. The F. *poupe* (as if < L. **pūpata*) is a derivative of L. *pupa*; see **Pupa** (above). 2. In the sense of 'dandy,' *puppy* represents M. F. *poupin*, *popin*, spruce, trim (as if < L. **pūpinus*); from the same source. Der. *pup*, short for *puppy*.

Pur-, prefix. (F.—L.) O. F. *pur-*, F. *pour-*, *pour*, (Span. *por*), for; a curious variation of L. *pro*, for. Thus *pur-* and *pro-* are equivalent; and *pur-vey*, *pro-vide* are doublets.

Purblind. (F.—L. and E.) Orig. *pure-blind*, i.e. wholly blind, M. E. *pur blind*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 376. See **Pure** and **Blind**. It afterwards came to mean partly blind, prob. through confusion with the verb to *pore*, as Sir T. Elyot writes *pore-blind*. (Similarly *parboil*, to boil thoroughly, came to mean to boil partially.) *Pure* = wholly, Tw. Nt., v. 86.

Purchase, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *pur-chasen*, *purchacen*.—O. F. *purchacer*, to pursue eagerly, acquire, get.—O. F. *pur* (F. *pour*), from L. *pro*; and O. F. *chacer*; see **Chase** (1).

Pure. (F.—L.) F. *pur*, masc., *pure*, fem., *pure*.—L. *pūrus*, *pure*. Cf. Skt. *pū*, to purify. (✓FEU).

purge. (F.—L.) F. *purger*.—L. *pur-gare*, to purify. L. *purgare* = **pūr-igāre* (Plautus has *expūrigatio*).—L. *pūr-us*, *pure*; *agere*, to make.

purify. (F.—L.) F. *purifier*.—L. *pūrificāre*, to make pure.—L. *pūri-*, for *pūrus*, *pure*; *facere*, to make. Der. *pūri-ficā-tion*.

Purim, an annual Jewish festival; the feast of lots. (Heb.) Heb. *pūrim*, lots; pl. of *pūr*, a lot. See Esther ix. 26.

Puritan. (L.) A coined word, to

PURPLE

designate one who aimed at great *purity* of life; see below.

purity. (F.—L.) M. E. *puretee*.—F. *pureté*, 'purity;' Cot.—L. acc. *pūritātem*, *pureness*.—L. *pūrus*, *pure*.

Purl (1), to flow with a murmuring sound. (E.) Cf. M. E. *prille*, *pirle*, a whirly-gig (toy). So also Swed. *porla*, to purl, bubble as a stream; a frequent. form from a base *pur-*, imitative of the sound. See **Purr**, **Purl** (4).

Purl (2), spiced beer. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. But it should be *pearl*. It was a term in cookery; thus *sucre perlé* is sugar boiled twice, *bouillon perlé*, jelly-broth. Cf. G. *perlen*, to pearl, rise in small bubbles like pearls. See **Pearl**.

Purl (3), to form an edging on lace, invert stitches in knitting. (F.—L.) Frequently misspelt *pearl*. Contraction of *purfle*.—M. F. *pourfiler*, to purfle, embroider on an edge.—F. *pour* (L. *pro*), confused (as often) with F. *par* (L. *per*), throughout; *fil*, a thread, from L. *filum*, a thread. See **File** (1), **Profile**.

Purl (4), to upset. (E.) Better *pirl*; from M. E. *pirle*, a whirligig, formed by the frequent. suffix *-l* from the imitative word *pirr*, to whirl. See **Purr**, **Pirouette**. So also Ital. *pirlare*, 'to twirl round;' Florio. See **Purl** (1).

Purlieu, the border of a forest, &c. (F.—L.) Formerly *pourallee*, altered to *purlieu* by confusion with F. *lieu*, a place; also spelt *purley*. The O. F. *pouralee*, *poralee* is a sort of translation of Late L. *perambulatio*, which meant 'all that ground near any forest, which, being made forest by Henry II., Rich. I., or king John, were (sic) by *perambulations* granted by Henry III., severed again from the same'; Man-wood's Forest Laws. The etymology is from O. F. *pur* (F. *pour*) < L. *pro*, and O. F. *alee*, a going, for which see **Alley**.

Purloin, to steal. (F.—L.) O. F. *pur-loignier*, *porloignier*, to prolong, retard, delay (hence to keep back, detain, filch).—L. *prōlongāre*, to prolong.—L. *prō*, forward; *longus*, long. See **Long**. Doublet, *prolong*.

Purple. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *purpre* (with *r*).—O. F. *porpre*, later *pourpre*, purple.—L. *purpura*, the purple-fish.—Gk. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish; cf. Gk. *πορφύρεος*, purple, orig. an epithet of the surging sea.—Gk. *πορφύρειν*, reduplicated

PURPORT

form of *φύειν*, to mix up, stir violently, allied to Skt. root *bhar*, to be active.

Purport, to imply. (F.—L.) O. F. *purporter*, *pourporter*, to declare, inform (hence, imply); we also find *purporti*, sb., tenor (Roquefort). — O. F. *pur*, F. *pour*, from L. *prō*, according to; *porter*, to carry, bring, from L. *portāre*. For the sense, cf. *import*. See *Port* (1).

Purpose (1), to intend. (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. *purposer*, a variant of *proposer*, to propose, intend. — L. *prō*, before; and F. *poser*, to place; see *Pose* (1).

Purpose (2), intention. (F.—L.) M. E. *purpos*. — O. F. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos*, a purpose. — L. *propositum*, a thing proposed, neut. of pp. of *proponere*, to propose. — L. *prō*, before; *ponere*, to place. See *Position*.

Purr, Pur. (E.) An imitative word for various sounds, chiefly of the murmuring of a cat. Cf. Scotch *pirr*, a gentle wind; E. *buss*; Irish *bururus*, a gurgling sound. See *Purl* (1), *Purl* (4), and *Pirouette*.

Purse. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *purs*; also *porrs*. A. S. *purs*, Eng. *Studien*, xi. 65. [Also *burs*. — O. F. *bourse*, later *bourse*, a purse.] — Late L. *bursa*, a purse. — Gk. *βύρσα*, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. Der. *purse*, vb., to wrinkle up, like a purse drawn together.

Purslain, Purslane, a herb. (F.—L.) M. E. *purslane*, *porseleyne*. — M. F. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*, purslane; Cot. Formed from L. *porcilāca*, purslain (Pliny); usually spelt *portulāca*.

Pursue. (F.—L.) O. F. *poursuir*, *pursuir*, *poursuir*; mod. Norman F. *poursuir*, mod. F. *poursuivre*, to pursue. — O. F. *por*, *pur* < L. *prō*; and *suir* < Late L. *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, to follow. Der. *pursuant*, from the pres. pt. of O. F. *pursuir*; *pursuiv-ant*, from the pres. pt. of *poursuivre*; *pursuit*, from F. *poursuite*, fem. sb. answering to L. *prosecūta*, fem. of the pp. of L. *prosequi*, to pursue.

Pursy, short-winded. (F.—L.) M. E. *purcy*, also *purcuf* (Palsgrave). — M. F. *pourcif* (Palsgrave), variant of *poulsif*, *pursie*, short-winded; Cot. — M. F. *poulser*, F. *pousser*, to push, also to part; see *Push*.

Purtenance. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. *apurtenance*; see *Appurtenance*.

Purulent. (F.—L.) F. *purulent*. — L. *purulentus*, full of matter. — L. *pūr-*, stem of *pūs*, matter; see *Pus*.

Purvey. (F.—L.) M. E. *purveien*,

PUTRID

porucien, (*purveien*, *porveien*), to provide. — A. F. *purveier*, *purveer* (O. F. *porvoir*, F. *pourvoir*), to provide. — L. *prōvidere*, to provide. See *Provide*.

purview, a proviso. (F.—L.) Now applied to the enacting part of a statute; so called because it orig. began with *purveu est*, it is provided. — O. F. *porveu*, pp. of O. F. *porvoir* (F. *pourvoir*), to provide. — L. *prōvidere*, to provide (above).

Pus, white matter from a sore. (L.) L. *pūs* (gen. *pūris*), pus. + Gk. *πύω*, matter; Skt. *pūya-*, pus, from *pūy*, to stink. Allied to *Foul*. (✓PEU.) Brugm. i. § 113.

Push. (F.—L.) M. E. *possen*, *pussen*. — O. F. *pousser*, *pouler*, to push, thrust. — L. *pulsare*, to beat, thrust, frequent. of *pellere*, to drive. See *Pulsate*.

Pusillanimous. (L.) L. *pusillanim-is*, mean-spirited; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *pusill-us*, mean, small; *animus*, courage. *Pusillus* is related to *pūsus*, small; cf. *putus*, a boy. (✓PEU.)

Puss, a cat, hare. (E.) Prob. an imitative word, from the spitting of the cat. We find also Du. *poes*, Low G. *puus*, *puss-katte*, Swed. dial. *pus*, Norw. *puse*, *puus*; Irish and Gael. *pus* (from E.). And even S. Tamil *pusei*, a cat; *pusha* in the Cashgar dialect of Afghan.; Lith. *puž*, a word to call a cat.

Pustule. (F.—L.) F. *pustule*. — L. *pustula*, another form of *pūsula*, a blister, pimple. Perhaps allied to Gk. *φυσάαις*, a bladder, *φυσάω*, I blow.

Put. (E.) M. E. *putten*; A. S. *potian*, to push, thrust; [whence also Gael. *put*, to push, thrust; W. *putio*, Corn. *pool*, to push, kick]. + Du. *poten*, to plant, set, *pool*, a twig, M. Du. *pote*, a scion, plant (see Franck); N. Fries. *putje*, Dan. *putte*, to put, place; Swed. dial. *putta*, to push.

Putative, reputed. (F.—L.) F. *putatif*. — L. *putātivus*, presumptive. — L. *putātus*, pp. of *putāre*, to think, suppose. The orig. sense was to make clean, then to make clear, to come to a clear result. — L. *putus*, clean. (✓PEU.)

Putrefy. (F.—L.) M. F. *putrefier*; as if from L. **putrificare*; but the true L. forms are *putrefacere*, to make putrid, *putrefieri*, to become putrid. — L. *putri-s*, putrid (below); *facere*, to make.

putrid. (F.—L.) M. F. *putride*. — L. *putridus*, stinking. — L. *putri-*, decl. stem of *puter*, *putris*, rotten; cf. *putrēre*, to be rotten, *putrere*, to stink. See *Pus*.

PUTTOCK

Puttock, a kite, hawk. (E.?) M. E. *puttok*, *puttok*. Of unknown origin. It seems to have been used in a contemptuous sense. A. S. *Puttoc* occurs as a name or nickname.

Putty. (F.—Low G.) M. F. *potte*, calcined tin, also putty; orig. a potful (of bits of broken metal); cf. M. F. *pottein*, bits of broken metal, *pottin*, solder. All from F. *pot*, a pot, of Germanic origin. See **Pot**.

Puzzle, a difficult question. (F.—L. and Gk.) Orig. a sb., and short for *opposal*, spelt both *opposayle* and *apposayle* in Lydgate, with the sense of question. These are from the verb *oppose*, like *deni-al* from *deny*, &c. See **Pose** (2).

Pygmy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *pygmé*, adj., dwarf-like; Cot.—L. *pygmaeus*, adj., dwarf-like; from pl. *Pygmaei*, the race of Pygmies.—Gk. Πυγμαῖοι, pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a πγμή, i.e. about 1½ in. (from the elbow to the knuckles).—Gk. πγμή, a fist; see **Pugilist**.

Pylorus. (L.—Gk.) L. *pylorus*.—Gk. πυλῶρος, the lower orifice of the stomach, entrance to the intestines; orig. a gate-keeper.—Gk. *πυλα-φορός (Prellwitz); from *πύλα* = *πύλ-η*, a gate; *φόρος* (cf. *οἶκος*), a keeper, watcher, allied to **Wary**.

Pyramid. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *pyramis*.—L. *pyramis* (stem *pyramid-*).—Gk. πυραμίς (stem *pyramid-*), a pyramid. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Pyre. (L.—Gk.) L. *pyra*.—Gk. *πύρα*, a funeral pile.—Gk. *πῦρ*, fire; allied to E. **Fire**.

pyrites. (L.—Gk.) L. *pyrites*.—Gk. πυρίτης, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire.—Gk. *πῦρ*, fire.

pyrotechnic, belonging to fireworks. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *πῦρ*, for *πῦρ*, fire; *τεχνικός*, artistic, from *τέχνη*, an art; see **Technical**.

Python, a large snake. (L.—Gk.) L. *pythōn*, a serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi.—Gk. Πύθων (the same).—Gk. Πυθώ, a former name of Delphi.

Pyx. (L.—Gk.) Shortened from L. *pyxis*, a box.—Gk. *πυξίς*, a box.—Gk. *πύξος*, box-wood. Allied to **Box** (1), **Box** (2).

Q.

Quack (1), to make a noise as a duck. (E.) M. E. *qucke*, as a duck's cry; an imitative word. + Du. *kwaken*, *kwakken*,

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G. *quaken*, Icel. *kvaka*, Dan. *qvække*, to croak, quack. Cf. L. *coaxare*, to croak, Gk. *κῶαξ*, a croaking.

quack (2), to cry up a nostrum. (Du.) Due to the older word *quacksalver*; hence, to act as a *quack-salver* or a *quack*.—Du. *kwaksalver*, a quacksalver.—Du. *kwaksalven*, vb., to apply salves in a trifling way. Cf. Du. *kwakken*, to croak, which came to mean 'to trifle, linger' (Frank); and Du. *zalf*, a salve; see **Salve**.

Quadragesima, forty days of Lent. (L.) L. *quadrāgēsima*, lit. fortieth; fem. of *quadrāgēsimus*; older form *quadrāgensimus*, fortieth.—L. *quadrāgintiā*, forty.—L. *quadrā-*, related to *quattuor*, four; -*gintiā*, allied to Gk. -κοντα (for *δεκοντα), and to L. *decem*, ten. See **Quadrante**.

quadrangle. (F.—L.) F. *quadrangle*.—L. *quadrangulum*, sb., neut. of *quadrangulus*, four-cornered.—L. *quadr-*, related to *quattuor*, four; *angulus*, angle. See **Angle** (1).

quadrant. (L.) M. E. *quadrant*.—L. *quadrant-*, stem of *quadrans*, sb., a fourth part. Extended from L. *quadr-* (above).

quadrante. (L.) L. *quadrātus*, pp. of *quadrāre*, to make square.—L. *quadr-*, allied to *quattuor*, four; see **Four**. Brugm. ii. § 168.

quadrennial. (L.) For *quadriennial*, adj.—L. *quadrienni-um*, a space of four years; with suffix -*al*.—L. *quadri-*, belonging to four; *annus*, a year; see **Annals**.

quadrilateral. (L.) L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided; with suffix -*al*.—L. *quadri-* (above); *later-*, for **lates-*, stem of *latus*, a side. See **Lateral**.

quadrille. (F.—Span.—L.) Formerly a game at cards for four.—F. *quadrille*, (1) fem., a troop of horses; (2) masc., but orig. fem., a game at cards. The former answers to Ital. *quadriglia*, M. Ital. *squadriglia*, a troop; but the latter to Span. *cuadrilla*, a meeting of four persons.—Span. *cuadra*, a square.—Late L. *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus*, square.

quadrillion, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) Coined by prefixing L. *quadr-* i.e. four, to -*illion*, which is *m-illion* without the *m*.

quadroon. (Span.—L.) For *quartroon*.—Span. *cuarteron*, the child of a creole and a Spaniard; one who is, in a fourth part, a black; also a fourth part.—Span.

PURPORT

form of *φύειν*, to mix up, stir violently, allied to Skt. root *bhru*, to be active.

Purport, to imply. (F.-L.) O. F. *purporter*, *pourporter*, to declare, inform (hence, imply); we also find *purport*, sb., tenor (Roquefort). — O. F. *pur*, F. *pour*, from L. *prō*, according to; *porter*, to carry, bring, from L. *portāre*. For the sense, cf. *import*. See **Port** (1).

Purpose (1), to intend. (F.-L. and Gk.) O. F. *purposer*, a variant of *proposer*, to propose, intend. — L. *prō*, before; and F. *poser*, to place; see **Posé** (1).

Purpose (2), intention. (F.-L.) M. E. *purpos*. — O. F. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos*, a purpose. — L. *propositum*, a thing proposed, neut. of pp. of *proponere*, to propose. — L. *prō*, before; *ponere*, to place. See **Position**.

Purr, Pur. (E.) An imitative word for various sounds, chiefly of the murmuring of a cat. Cf. Scotch *pirr*, a gentle wind; E. *buzz*; Irish *bururus*, a gurgling sound. See **Purl** (1), **Purl** (4), and **Pirouette**.

Purse. (L.-Gk.) M. E. *purs*; also *poris*. A. S. *purs*, Eng. *Studien*, xi. 65. [Also *burs*. — O. F. *borse*, later *bourse*, a purse.] — Late L. *bursa*, a purse. — Gk. *βύρα*, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. Der. *purse*, vb., to wrinkle up, like a purse drawn together.

Purslain, Purslane, a herb. (F.-L.) M. E. *purslane*, *porseleyne*. — M. F. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*, purslane; Cot. Formed from L. *porcilāca*, purslain (Pliny); usually spelt *portulāca*.

Pursue. (F.-L.) O. F. *poursuir*, *pur-suir*, *poursuir*; mod. Norman F. *poursuir*, mod. F. *poursuivre*, to pursue. — O. F. *por*, *pur* < L. *prō*; and *suir* < Late L. *sequere*, for L. *sequi*, to follow. Der. *pursu-ant*, from the pres. pt. of O. F. *poursuir*; *pursuiv-ant*, from the pres. pt. of *poursuivre*; *pursuit*, from F. *poursuite*, fem. sb. answering to L. *prosecūta*, fem. of the pp. of L. *prosequi*, to pursue.

Pursy, short-winded. (F.-L.) M. E. *purcy*, also *purcyf* (Palsgrave). — M. F. *poursif* (Palsgrave), variant of *poulsif*, 'pursie, short-winded,' Cot. — M. F. *poulser*, F. *pousser*, to push, also to pant; see **Push**.

Purtenance. (F.-L.) Short for M. E. *apurtenance*; see **Appurtenance**.

Purulent. (F.-L.) F. *purulent*. — L. *purulentus*, full of matter. — L. *pūr-*, stem of *pūs*, matter; see **Pus**.

Purvey. (F.-L.) M. E. *purueien*,

PUTRID

porucien, (*purueien*, *porueien*), to provide. — A. F. *purueier*, *purueer* (O. F. *porvoir*, F. *pourvoir*), to provide. — L. *prōvidere*, to provide. See **Provide**.

purview, a proviso. (F.-L.) Now applied to the enacting part of a statute; so called because it orig. began with *purveu est*, it is provided. — O. F. *porveu*, pp. of O. F. *porvoir* (F. *pourvoir*), to provide. — L. *prōvidere*, to provide (above).

Pus, white matter from a sore. (L.) L. *pūs* (gen. *pūris*), pus. + Gk. *πύον*, matter; Skt. *pūya-*, pus, from *pūy*, to stink. Allied to **Foul**. (✓PEU.) Brugm. i. § 113.

Push. (F.-L.) M. E. *possen*, *pussen*. — O. F. *pousser*, *poulser*, to push, thrust. — L. *pulsare*, to beat, thrust, frequent. of *pellere*, to drive. See **Pulsate**.

Pusillanimous. (L.) L. *pusillanim-is*, mean-spirited; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *pusill-us*, mean, small; *animus*, courage. *Pusillus* is related to *pūsus*, small; cf. *pūsus*, a boy. (✓PEU.)

Puss, a cat, hare. (E.) Prob. an imitative word, from the spitting of the cat. We find also Du. *poes*, Low G. *puus*, *puuskatte*, Swed. dial. *pus*, Norw. *puse*, *puus*; Irish and Gael. *pus* (from E.). And even S. Tamil *pusei*, a cat; *pusha* in the Cashgar dialect of Afghan; Lith. *puž*, to call a cat.

Pustule. (F.-L.) F. *pustule*. — L. *pustula*, another form of *pūsula*, a blister, pimple. Perhaps allied to Gk. *φυσάλις*, a bladder, *φυσάω*, I blow.

Put. (E.) M. E. *putten*; A. S. *potian*, to push, thrust; [whence also Gael. *put*, to push, thrust; W. *putio*, Corn. *poot*, to push, kick]. + Du. *poten*, to plant, set, *poot*, a twig, M. Du. *pote*, a scion, plant (see Franck); N. Fries. *putje*, Dan. *putte*, to put, place; Swed. dial. *putta*, to push.

Putative, reputed. (F.-L.) F. *putatif*. — L. *putātivus*, presumptive. — L. *putātus*, pp. of *putāre*, to think, suppose. The orig. sense was to make clean, then to make clear, to come to a clear result. — L. *putus*, clean. (✓PEU.)

Putrefy. (F.-L.) M. F. *putrefier*; as if from L. **putrificāre*; but the true L. forms are *putrefacere*, to make putrid, *putrefieri*, to become putrid. — L. *putri-s*, putrid (below); *facere*, to make.

putrid. (F.-L.) M. F. *putride*. — L. *putridus*, stinking. — L. *putri-*, decl. stem of *puter*, *putris*, rotten; cf. *putrēre*, to be rotten, *pūlere*, to stink. See **Pus**.

PUTTOCK

Puttock, a kite, hawk. (E.?) M. E. *puttok*, *puttok*. Of unknown origin. It seems to have been used in a contemptuous sense. A. S. *Puttoc* occurs as a name or nickname.

Putty. (F.—Low G.) M. F. *potte*, calced tin, also putty; orig. a potful (of bits of broken metal); cf. M. F. *potlein*, bits of broken metal, *potlin*, solder. All from F. *pot*, a pot, of Germanic origin. See **Pot**.

Puzzle, a difficult question. (F.—L. and Gk.) Orig. a sb., and short for *opposal*, spelt both *opposale* and *apposale* in Lydgate, with the sense of question. These are from the verb *oppose*, like *deni-al* from *deny*, &c. See **Pose** (2).

Pygmy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *pygmé*, adj., dwarf-like; Cot.—L. *pygmaeus*, adj., dwarf-like; from pl. *Pygmaei*, the race of Pygmies.—Gk. Πυγμαῖοι, pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a πγμή, i.e. about 13½ in. (from the elbow to the knuckles).—Gk. πγμή, a fist; see **Pugilist**.

Pylorus. (L.—Gk.) L. *pylorus*.—Gk. πυλῶρς, the lower orifice of the stomach, entrance to the intestines; orig. a gate-keeper.—Gk. *πυλα-φορὸς (Prellwitz); from *πύλα* = *πύλ-η*, a gate; *φόρος* (cf. *ὄρος*), a keeper, watcher, allied to **Wary**.

Pyramid. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *pyramis*.—L. *pyramis* (stem *pyramid-*).—Gk. *pyramis* (stem *pyramid-*), a pyramid. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Pyre. (L.—Gk.) L. *pyra*.—Gk. *πύρα*, a funeral pile.—Gk. *πῦρ*, fire; allied to E. **Fire**.

pyrites. (L.—Gk.) L. *pyrites*.—Gk. πυρίτης, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire.—Gk. *πῦρ*, fire.

pyrotechnic, belonging to fireworks. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *πυρο-*, for *πῦρ*, fire; *τεχνικός*, artistic, from *τέχνη*, an art; see **Technical**.

Python, a large snake. (L.—Gk.) L. *pythōn*, a serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi.—Gk. Πύθων (the same).—Gk. Πυθώ, a former name of Delphi.

Pyz. (L.—Gk.) Shortened from L. *pyxis*, a box.—Gk. *πυξίς*, a box.—Gk. *κύφος*, box-wood. Allied to **Box** (1), **Box** (2).

Q.

Quack (1), to make a noise as a duck. (E.) M. E. *queke*, as a duck's cry; an imitative word.† Du. *kwaken*, *kwakken*,

QUADROON

G. *quaken*, Icel. *kvaka*, Dan. *qvække*, to croak, quack. Cf. L. *coaxāre*, to croak, Gk. *κῶαξ*, a croaking.

quack (2), to cry up a nostrum. (Du.) Due to the older word *quacksalver*; hence, to act as a *quack-salver* or a *quack*.—Du. *kwaksalver*, a quacksalver.—Du. *kwaksalven*, vb., to apply salves in a trifling way. Cf. Du. *kwakken*, to croak, which came to mean 'to trifle, linger' (Frank); and Du. *zalv*, a salve; see **Salve**.

Quadragesima, forty days of Lent. (L.) L. *quadrāgēsima*, lit. fortieth; fem. of *quadrāgēsimus*; older form *quadrāgensunus*, fortieth.—L. *quadrāgintiā*, forty.—L. *quadrā-*, related to *quattuor*, four; *-gintiā*, allied to Gk. *κοντα* (for *δεκοντα), and to L. *decem*, ten. See **Quadrante**.

quadrangle. (F.—L.) F. *quadrangle*.—L. *quadrangulum*, sb., neut. of *quadrangulus*, four-cornered.—L. *quadr-*, related to *quattuor*, four; *angulus*, angle. See **Angle** (1).

quadrant. (L.) M. E. *quadrant*.—L. *quadrant-*, stem of *quadrans*, sb., a fourth part. Extended from L. *quadr-* (above).

quadrante. (L.) L. *quadrātus*, pp. of *quadrāre*, to make square.—L. *quadr-*, allied to *quattuor*, four; see **Four**. Brugm. ii. § 168.

quadrennial. (L.) For *quadriennial*, adj.—L. *quadrienni-um*, a space of four years; with suffix *-al*.—L. *quadri-*, belonging to four; *annus*, a year; see **Annals**.

quadrilateral. (L.) L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided; with suffix *-al*.—L. *quadr-* (above); *later-*, for **lates-*, stem of *latus*, a side. See **Lateral**.

quadrille. (F.—Span.—L.) Formerly a game at cards for four.—F. *quadrille*, (1) fem., a troop of horses; (2) masc., but orig. fem., a game at cards. The former answers to Ital. *quadriglia*, M. Ital. *squadriglia*, a troop; but the latter to Span. *cuadrilla*, a meeting of four persons.—Span. *cuadra*, a square.—Late L. *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus*, square.

quadrillion, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) Coined by prefixing L. *quadr-* i.e. four, to *-illion*, which is *million* without the *m*.

quadroon. (Span.—L.) For *quartroon*.—Span. *cuarteron*, the child of a creole and a Spaniard; one who is, in a fourth part, a black; also a fourth part.—Span.

QUADRUPED

cuarto, a fourth part. — *L. quartum*, acc. of *quarto*, fourth; see *quatern*.

quadruped. (L.) *L. quadrupedus*, four-footed; *quadruped-*, stem of *quadrupēs*, *quadrupes*, four-footed. — *L. quadrupēs*, four times; *pēs*, a foot; see *quadrant*.

quadruple. (F.—L.) *F. quadruple*. — *L. quadruplum*, acc. of *quadruplus*, four-fold. — *L. quadruplus* (above); — *plus*, signifying 'fold'; see *Double*.

Quaff, to drink in large draughts. (C.—L.—Gk.) Here *ff* stands for guttural *ch*, as in *quach*, i.e. to drink out of a *quach* or cup, usually called *quaich*, *quech*, *quess* in Lowland Scotch, *quaff* in Humphrey Clinker (Supp. to Jam.). — Irish and Gael. *cuach*, a cup, bowl. — *L. caucis*, a cup. — Gk. *καῦκα*, a cup.

Quagga, a quadruped. (Kaffir.) A Xosa-Kaffir word. — Kaffir *iqwara* (W. J. Davis); where the *r* is guttural. See *N.* and *Q.* 9 S. v. 3.

Quagmire. (E.) Spelt *quake-mire* in Stanishurst; i.e. quaking bog.

Quaigh, Quaich, a cup. See under *Quaff*.

Quail (1), to cower. (E.) M. E. *quelen*, to die. A. S. *cwelan* (pt. t. *cwæl*), to die; whence *æcweelan*, to die utterly. † *Du. kwelen*, O. H. G. *quelen*, to pine. Teut. type **kwel-an-*. Cf. A. S. *cwalu*, destruction, *Du. kvaal*, Icel. *kvöl*, Dan. Swed. *qual*, G. *qual*, agony. Also allied to Lith. *gelti*, to pain; *gela*, pain. From Idg. root **g(w)el*. Brugm. i. § 656. ¶ Distinct from prov. E. *quail*, to coagulate, from O. F. *coailier* (L. *cailler*), from *L. coagulare*. Der. *qualm*.

Quail (2), a bird. (F.—Low L.—Low G.) M. E. *quaille*. — O. F. *quaille*, *F. caille*. — Low L. *quaquila*, a quail. — M. Du. *quackel*, *Du. kwakkel*, a quail. — M. Du. *quacken*, *Du. kwaken*, to quack. From the noise which the bird makes. See *Quack*.

Quaint, neat, odd, whimsical. (F.—L.) M. E. *queint*, also *quoint*, *coint*, commonly with the sense of 'famous.' — O. F. and M. F. *coint*, 'quaint, compt, neat, fine'; Cot. — *L. cognitus*, well-known, pp. of *cognoscere*, to know; see *Cognisance*. Der. *ac-quaint*.

Quake. (E.) M. E. *quaken*, *cwakien*. A. S. *cwacian*, to quake; cf. *cweccan*, to wag; E. Fries. *kwakkelen*, to be unsteady. Der. *Quaker* (A. D. 1650); see Haydn.

Quality. (F.—L.) M. E. *qualitee*. — *F.*

QUARRY

qualité. — *L. qualitatem*, acc. of *qualitas*, sort, kind. — *L. qualis*, of what sort. Allied to E. *Which*.

qualify. (F.—L.) *F. qualifier*. — Late *L. qualificare*, to endue with a quality. — *L. qualis*, of what sort; *facere*, to make.

Qualm. (E.) M. E. *qualm*, usually 'a pestilence.' A. S. *cwealm*, pestilence. † O. Sax. *qualm*, destruction, death; O. H. G. *qualm*, destruction. [Perhaps not the same word as *Du. kwalm*, thick vapour.] Teut. type **kwalmos*, masc.; from **kwai*, 2nd grade of **kwel-an-*, to die. See *Quail* (1).

Quandary, a perplexity. (L.—Gk.) Orig. a morbid state of mind; Knt. of Burning Pestle, i. 1. It probably arose from 'condarye, for *hypo-condarye*, a morbid state of mind. 'I, seeing him so troubled, asked him what news . . . had put him in so great a *hypo-condarye*;' Blackhall, Brief Narration, ab. 1640 (Spalding Club), p. 175. See *Hypocondria*. (H. B.)

Quantity. (F.—L.) M. E. *quantitee*. — *F. quantité*. — *L. quantitatē*, acc. of *quantitas*, quantity. — *L. quantis*, for *quantus*, how much. Related to *quam*; and to *quis*, who. Brugm. i. § 413.

Quarantine. (F.—L.) O. F. *quarantine* (Roquefort), usually *quarantaine*, a space of forty days. — *F. quarante*, forty. — *L. quadrāgintā*, forty; see *Quadragesima*.

Quarrel (1), a dispute. (F.—L.) M. E. *querle*. — O. F. *querle*, later *querelle*. — *L. querēla*, a complaint. — *L. queri*, to complain. See *Querulous*.

Quarrel (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F.—L.) M. E. *quarel*. — O. F. *quarrel*, M. F. *quarreau*, a diamond, square tile, cross-bow bolt. — Late *L. quadrillus*, a quarrel. — *L. quadrus*, square; see *Quadrat*.

quarry (1), a place where stones are dug. (F.—L.) Formerly *quarrer*; M. E. *quarrere*, a place where stones are squared. — O. F. *quarriere*, a quarry; *F. carrière*. — Late *L. quadrāria*, a quarry for squared stones. — *L. quadrare*, to square. — *L. quadrus*, square. ¶ The sense was suggested by *L. quadrātarius*, a stone-squarer, also a stone-cutter (merely).

Quarry (2), a heap of slaughtered game. (F.—L.) M. E. *querrē*. — O. F. *curée*, *cuires* (F. *curée*), intestines of a slain animal, the part given to hounds; so called because wrapped in the skin. — *F.*

QUART

cuir, a skin, hide. — *L. corium*, hide. See *Cuirass*.

Quart, the fourth of a gallon. (F. — L.) M. E. *quarte*. — F. *quarte*. — L. *quarta* (i. e. *pars*), a fourth part; fem. of *quartus*, fourth. Related to *L. quattuor*, four. Brugm. i. § 279.

quartan. (F. — L.) F. *quartaine*, recurring on the fourth day (said of a fever). — L. *quartāna* (*febris*), a quartan fever; fem. of *quartānus*, belonging to the fourth. — L. *quartus*, fourth (above).

quarter. (F. — L.) M. E. *quarter*. — O. F. *quarter*, *quartier*. — L. *quartārius*, fourth part. — L. *quartus*, fourth.

quatern, fourth of a pint. (F. — L.) Short for *quarteron*. M. E. *quarteroun*. — O. F. *quarteron*, a quatern. — Late L. *quaternem*, acc. of *quartero*, a fourth part. — Late L. *quarterus*, from *L. quartus*, fourth.

quartet, **quartette**. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *quartetto* (*quartette* is a F. spelling); dimin. of *quarto*, fourth. — L. *quartus*, fourth.

quarto, having the sheet folded into four leaves. (L.) From L. phr. *in quartō*, in a fourth part; where *quartō* is abl. of *quartus*, fourth.

Quartz, a mineral. (G.) G. *quarz*, rock-crystal; M. H. G. *quarz*.

Quash. (F. — L.) M. E. *quaschen*. — O. F. *quasser*, later *casser*, to break, quash. — L. *quassāre*, to shatter; frequent. of *quātere* (supine *quassum*), to shake.

Quassia, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Named by Linnæus (like *dahl-ta* from *Dahl*) from *Quassi*, a negro of Surinam, who pointed out the use of the bark as a tonic in 1730. *Quassi* is a common negro name.

Quaternary, consisting of fours. (F. — L.) F. *quaternaire*. — L. *quaternārius*. — L. *quaternī*, pl., four at a time. — L. *quattuor*, four.

quaternion. (L.) L. *quaterniōn*, stem of *quaternio*, a band of four men; Acts xii. 4. — L. *quaternī*, pl.; see above.

quatrain. (F. — L.) F. *quatrain*, a stanza of four lines. — F. *quatre*, four. — L. *quattuor*, four.

Quaver, vb. (E.) Frequent. of *quave*, M. E. *quāven* (*u = v*), to quake. Allied to M. E. *quappen*, to throb, palpitate. Compare **Quake**. Der. *quaver*, sb., a note in music, orig. a trill, shake. And see *quiver* (1).

QUERN

Quay, a wharf. (F. — C.) Formerly *kay*, *key*; M. E. *key*, *keye*. — M. F. *quay* (F. *quai*), 'the key of a haven'; Cot. — Bret. *kaé*, an enclosure, a quay; W. *cae*, an enclosure, hedge. Celt. type **kagi*-; allied to *Haw*, *Hedge*.

Quean, a woman; used slightly. (E.) A. S. *cwene*. † O. H. G. *quena*, a wife; Goth. *kwinō*. Teut. type **kwenōn*-. Also Irish *ben*, W. *bun*, a woman; Russ. *jena*, wife; Idg. type **g(w)enā*. Cf. Gk. *γυνή*, Pers. *zan*. See *Queen*. Brugm. i. § 670.

Queasy. (Scand.) M. E. *quaysy*, *queysy*, causing or feeling nausea. — Norweg. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch; Icel. *ðra-kveisa*, colic. Cf. Icel. *kveisa*, a whitlow, boil; Low G. *quese*, a blister; *quesen-kopp*, a brain-disease in sheep; E. Fries. *kwäse*, a blister, boil, worm causing giddiness in sheep.

Queen. (E.) Differing in gradation from *quean*, which spelling is restricted to the use of the word in a lower sense. A. S. *cwēn*, a woman; O. Merc. *kwōen*. † Icel. *kwān*, wife; Goth. *kwinōs*, woman. Teut. type **kwinōis*, fem.; Idg. type **g(w)enī*-, cf. Skt. *jāni*-, wife. Brugm. i. § 677. (✓GwEN.)

Queer. (Low G.) A cant word. — Low G. *queer*, across; cf. *quere*, obliquity. In Awdeley's *Fraternity of Vagabonds*, p. 4, 'a *quire* fellow' is one who has just come out of prison; cf. Low G. *in der quere liggen*, to lie across, lie queerly. So also G. *quer*, transverse; *querkopf*, a queer fellow. G. *quer* answers to O. H. G. *swer*, transverse, Icel. *þveir* (whence E. *thwart*). See *Thwart*.

Quell, to subdue. (E.) M. E. *quellen*, to kill. A. S. *cwellan*, to kill; causal of *cwelan*, to die. † Du. *kwellen*, Icel. *kwelja*, Swed. *gwälja*, Dan. *gwale*, to torment, choke; all causal forms. Teut. type **kwaljan*-; from **kwal*, 2nd stem of **kwel-an*-, to die. See *Quail* (1).

Quench. (E.) M. E. *quenchen*. A. S. *cwencan*, to extinguish; causal of A. S. *cwincan* (pt. t. *cwanc*), to go out, be extinguished. Cf. O. Fries. *kwinka*, to be extinguished.

Querimonious, fretful. (L.) From L. *querimōnia*, a complaint. — L. *queri*, to complain; with Idg. suffixes -*mōn-jā*-.

Quern, **Kern**, a handmill for grinding grain. (E.) M. E. *querne*. A. S. *cweorn*, *cwyryn*; orig. 'that which grinds.' † Du.

QUERULOUS

kweern, Icel. *kvern*, Dan. *quærn*, Swed. *quærn*, Goth. *kwaïrnus*. Teut. type **kwaernus*. Cf. also Russ. *jernove*, a mill-stone; Lith. *girma*, stone in a hand-mill. Brugm. i. § 670.

Querulous, fretful. (L.) *L. querulus*, full of complaints. — *L. queri*, to complain. + Skt. *qwas*, to sigh. Brugm. i. § 355.

Query, an enquiry. (L.) For *quare*, i. e. enquire thou. — *L. quare*, imp. sing. 2 pers. of *querere*, to seek; for **quas-ere*, as in *L. quaso*, I beg. Brugm. ii. § 662.

quest, a search. (F.—L.) O. F. *queste*; F. *quête*. — *L. quasita* (*rēs*), a thing sought; fem. of pp. of *querere*, to seek.

question. (F.—L.) F. *question*. — *L. acc. questionem*, an enquiry. — *L. quas*, base of *querere*, to seek; with suffix *-tion-*.

Queue, a tail. (F.—L.) F. *queue*, a tail. — *L. cauda*, a tail; see *Caudal*.

Quibble. (L.) Dimin. of *quib*, a sarcasm (Ash); which is a weakened form of *quip*. See *Quip*.

Quick, living, lively. (E.) M. E. *quik*. A. S. *cwic*, *cwicu*. + Du. *kwik*, Icel. *kvikr*, Dan. *qvik*, Swed. *quick*, O. H. G. *quac*. Teut. type **kwikus* or **kwikwos*, allied to the shorter Teut. type **kwiwos*, as in Goth. *kwiuis*, living; cf. Irish *beo*, W. *byw*, *L. uiuus*, Lith. *gywas*, Russ. *živoi*, alive; Gk. *bíos*, life; Skt. *jiv*, to live. Brugm. i. §§ 85, 318, 677. Der. *quick-silver*; A. S. *cwi-seolfor*.

quicken. (E.) M. E. *quiknen*, orig. to become alive. — A. S. *cwic*, alive.

Quid, a mouthful of tobacco. (E.) Merely another form of *cud*; M. E. *quide*, *cud*. See *Cud*.

Quiddity, a nicety, cavil. (L.) Late *L. quidditās*, the nature of a thing. — *L. quid*, what; i. e. what is it? Neut. of *quis*, who; see *Who*.

Quiet, adj. (L.) *L. quiētus*, quiet; orig. pp. of **quiere*, only used in the inceptive form *quiescere*, to be still. Cf. *quies*, rest. Allied to O. Pers. *shiyāti*, a place of delight, home; Pers. *shād*, pleased; and to *E. While*. Brugm. i. §§ 130, 675; Horn, § 767. Der. *quiet*, sb. and vb.; *quietus*, sb.; *quiescent*, from stem of pres. pt. of *quiescere*.

Quill (1), a feather, pen. (E.?) M. E. *quille*. *Quylle*, a stalk, Calamus; Prompt. Parv. *Quill* also meant the faucet of a barrel, or a reed to wind yarn on. This is a difficult and doubtful word, not found at an early date. Apparently E.,

QUINSY

and of Teut. origin. + Low G. *kiiil*, a goose-quill (Berghaus); Westphalian *kwiisle* (Woeste); G. *kiel*, M. H. G. *kiil* or *kil*.

Quill (2), to pleat a ruff. (F.—L.) From O. F. *cuillir* (F. *cuillir*), to gather, pluck; also used in the sense of to pleat; see Rom. Rose, 1219, and Chaucer's translation. — Folk-L. **colligere*, for *L. colligere*, to cull, collect. See *Cull*. Allied to the Guernsey word *enquiller*, to pleat (*Métivier*).

Quillet, a sly trick in argument. (L.) Short for *L. quidlibet*, anything you choose. — *L. quid*, anything; *libet*, it pleases (you).

Quilt, a bed-cover, &c. (F.—L.) M. E. *quille*. — A. F. and O. F. *cuite*, a quilt (12th cent.). — *L. culcita*, a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt.

Quinary, consisting of fives. (L.) *L. quinquārius*, arranged by fives. — *L. quini*, five at a time. For **quinc-ni*, from *quinque*, five. Cf. *binī*, two at a time. See *Five*.

Quince. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *quence*, *quyns*. (Cf. M. F. *coignasse*, 'the greatest kind of quince,' Cot.) Merely the pl. form of M. E. *quyne*, *coine*, or *coin*, a quince. — O. F. *coin*, F. *coing*, a quince. [The same as Prov. *codoring*; cf. Ital. *cotogna*, a quince.] — *L. *cotōnium*, for **cydōnium*; (the Ital. *cotogna* being from *L. cydōnia*, a quince). — Gk. *κυδώνιον μήλον*, a quince, lit. a Cydonian apple. — Gk. *Κυδωνία*, *Κυδωνίς*, Cydonia, one of the chief cities of Crete.

Quincunx, an arrangement by fives. (L.) Applied to trees arranged like the spots on the side of a die marked 5; *L. quincunx*. — *L. quinque*, five; *uncia*, an ounce, small mark, such as a spot on a die; see *Uncial*.

Quinine, extract of Peruvian bark. (F.—Peruv.) F. *quinine*, formed with suffix *-ine* (*L. -ina*), from F. *quina*, Peruvian bark. — Peruvian *kina*, or *kina-kina*, said to mean 'bark,' esp. that which we call Peruvian bark.

Quinquagesima. (L.) *L. quinquā-gesima* (*dies*), fiftieth (day); fem. of *quinquā-gesimus*, fiftieth. — *L. quinquā-*, for *quinque*, five, allied to *E. Five*; *-gēsimus*, for **gensimus*, allied to *decem*, ten; see *Quadragesima*. ¶ So also *quinquangular*, having five angles; *quinqui-ennial*, lasting five years.

Quinsy. (F.—Gk.) Formerly also *squinancy*. — O. F. *quincancie* (Supp. to

QUINTAIN

Godefroy, s. v. *esquinance*; also *quin-ancie* (16th cent.); *squinance*, 'the squinancy or squinzie'; Cot. Formed (sometimes with prefixed *s* = O. F. *es*-, L. *ex*-, very) from Gk. *κυνάριον*, lit. a dog-throttling, applied to a bad kind of sore throat. = Gk. *κύων*-, stem of *κύων*, a dog; *ἀγχι-ειν*, to choke.

Quintain. (F. - L.) M. F. *quintaine*, a post with arms, for beginners to tilt at. The form of the word is such that it must be allied to L. *quintāna*, a street in the camp, which separated the *fifth* manipule from the sixth; where was the market and business-place of the camp. Doubtless this public place was also the scene of martial exercises and trials of skill; the Late L. *quintāna* means (1) a quintain, also (2) a part of a street (space) where carriages could pass. = L. *quintānus*, from *quintus*, fifth. For **quinc-tus*, from *quinque*, five. See **Five**.

Quintal, a hundred-weight. (F. - Span. - Arab. - L.) F. *quintal* (Cot.). = Span. *quintal*. = Arab. *qintār*, a weight of 100 lbs. Not a true Arab. word; but formed from L. *centum*, a hundred.

Quintessence, pure essence. (F. - L.) Lit. 'fifth essence'. = L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence (in addition to the four elements). See below; and **Essence**.

Quintuple, five-fold. (F. - L.) F. *quintuple*. = L. **quintuplus*, a coined word. = L. *quintus*-, fifth, for **quinctus*; from *quinque*, five; -*plus*, i. e. -fold; see **Double**.

Quip, a taunt, cavil. (L.) Formerly *quippy*; Drant's Horace, bk. ii. sat. 1. = L. *quippe*, forsooth (ironical). For **quid-pe*; Brugm. i. § 585. Der. *quibble*.

Quire (1), a collection of sheets of paper. (F. - L.) Spelt *cwaer* in the Ancien Riwe. = O. F. *quaier* (13th cent.), later *quayer*, *cayer*; mod. F. *cahier*. = Late L. *quaternum*, a collection of four leaves (we find Late L. *quaternus*, glossed by A. F. *quaer* in Wright's Voc. i. 116); whence also Ital. *quaderno*, a quire. Allied to L. *quattuor*, four. [The suffix -*num* is lost as in F. *enfer* from L. *infernum*.] ¶ Not from L. *quaternio*, which could not thus suffer loss of the acc. termination -*nidnem*.

Quire (2), a band of singers; see **Choir**.

Quirk, a cavil. (M. Du. - F. - L.) M. Du. *kuerken*, 'a cunning trick,' Hexham. Dimin. of M. Du. *küre*, Du. *kuur*, a whim, also a cure. = F. *cure*, a cure. =

QUOTE

L. *cūra*; see **Cure**. Cf. E. Fries. *küre*, *kürke*, a whim.

Quit, freed, free. (F. - L.) Orig. an adj., as in 'quit claim.' M. E. *quyt*, *quit*, also *quyte*, free; adj. = O. F. *quite*, discharged, released, free. = Late L. *quiltus*, *quiltus*, altered forms of Late L. *quiltus*, at rest, hence, free. Cf. Late L. *quiltā clāmāntia*, A. F. *quite claime*. E. *quit claim*; *quiltum clāmāre*, *quiltum clāmāre*, to quit a claim; *quiltāre*, *quiltāre*, *quiltāre*, to free from debt. See **Quiet**. Der. *quit*, vb., F. *quitter*, O. F. *quiter*, from the adj.; hence *quitt-ance*, O. F. *quittance*, Late L. *quiltantia*, *quiltantia*; *acquit*. Cf. **Ooy**.

quite. (F. - L.) M. E. *quite*; an adverbial use of the M. E. adj. *quite*, free, now spelt *quit*; see above.

Quiver (1), to shiver. (E.) Allied to obsolete adj. *quiver*, full of motion, brisk; A. S. *cwifer*, in the comp. adv. *cwiferlice*, eagerly. Cf. M. Du. *kuyven*, *kuyveren*, to quiver (Kilian); E. Fries. *kwifer*, lively, *kwifern*, to be lively.

Quiver (2), a case for arrows. (F. - O. H. G.) O. F. *cuiere*, *cuevre*, *covire*, a quiver. = O. Sax. *cokar*; cf. O. H. G. *kohhar* (G. *köcher*), a quiver; A. S. *cocer*, a quiver. Teut. type **kukuro*-, whence Med. L. *cucurum*, a quiver.

Quixotic. (Span.) Named from *Don Quixote* or *Quijote*, a novel by Cervantes.

Quoif; the same as **Coif**.

Quoin, a wedge. (F. - L.) The same as F. *coin*; see **Coin**.

Quoit, **Coit**, a ring of iron for throwing at a mark. (F. - L.?) M. E. *coite*, *coyte*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *coit*, to push about, juggle. Prob. from O. F. *coitier*, *quoitier*, to press, push, hasten, incite, urge on (which prob. also had the sense 'to hurl'). Of unknown origin. Cf. Prov. *coitar*, to hasten, urge.

Quorum. (L.) It was usual to nominate members of a committee, of whom (*quorum*) a certain number must be present to form a meeting. = L. *quorum*, of whom; gen. pl. of *quis*, who. Allied to **Who**.

Quota, a share. (Ital. - L.) Ital. *quota*, a share. = L. *quota* (*pars*), how great a part; fem. of *quatus*, how great. = L. *quot*, how many; allied to *qui*, who; see **Who**.

quote. (F. - L.) Formerly also *cote*. = O. F. *quoter*, *coter*, to quote. = Late L. *quōtāre*, to mark off into chapters and verses, for references; hence, to give a reference.

QUOTH

—L. *quotus*, how many, how much, with allusion to chapters, &c.; see above.

Quoth, he said. (E.) Properly a pt. t. M. E. *quoth*, *quod*. — A. S. *cwæð*, pt. t. of *cwædan*, to say. — Icel. *kvað*, pt. t. of *kveða*, to say; Goth. *kwaþ*, pt. t. of *kwithan*, to say. Der. *quotha*, for *quoth* he.

Quotidian, daily. (F.—L.) F. *quotidien*. — L. *quotidianus*, daily. — L. *quoti*, for *quotus*, how many; *diēs*, a day. Thus *quotidianus* = on however many a day, on any day, daily.

quotient. (F.—L.; or L.) F. *quotient*, the part which falls to each man's share; Cot. — L. **quotient*, the imaginary stem of L. *quotiens*, how many times; which is really indeclinable. — L. *quot*, how many. See Quote.

R.

Rabbet, to cut the edges of boards so that they overlap and can be joined. (F.—L. and G.) F. *raboter*, to plane, level, or lay even; cf. *rabot*, a joiner's plane, a plasterer's beater. Of doubtful origin. Perhaps from F. *re* (L. *re*-), again; F. *a* (L. *ad*), to; and M. F. *buter*, 'to joine unto by the ende,' Cot., from F. *but*, end. See **Abut**, and **Butt** (1).

Rabbi, Rabbin, sir. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) L. *rabbī*, John i. 38. — Gk. *πάββι*. — Heb. *rabbī*, literally 'my master.' — Heb. *rab*, great; as sb., master; and *ī*, my. — Heb. root *rābāb*, to be great. (The form *rabbīn* is French.)

Rabbit. (O. Low G.?) M. E. *rabet*. Dimin. of an older form only found in M. Du. *robbe*, dimin. *robbeken*, a rabbit (Kilian). ¶ The true E. name is *cony*.

Rabble. (M. Du.) From the noise made by a crowd. — M. Du. *rabbelen*, to chatter; Low G. *rabbeln*, to chatter, babble. The suffix *-le* gives a frequentative force; *rabble* = that which keeps on making a noise. Cf. **Rap**; and see **Rapparee**.

Rabid, mad. (L.) L. *rabidus*, mad. — L. *rabere*, to rage, rave. Cf. **Rage**.

Raca. (Chaldee.) Matt. v. 22. Chaldee *rēkā*, worthless; hence, foolish.

Raccoon, Racoön. (N. American Indian.) Spelt *rackoon* in Bailey (1735). The native W. Indian name. 'Arathkone, a beast like a fox;' glossary of Indian Words subjoined to A Historie of Travaille into Virginia, by W. Strachey (pub. by the Hakluyt Soc. in 1849).

RACK

Race (1), a swift course. (Scand.) M. E. *ras* (North); [*rees* (South), from A. S. *ræs*]. — Icel. *räs*, a running, race. Teut. base **ræs-*. Hence it is not for **rans*, i. e. a running (as in Noreen).

Race (2), a family. (F.—Ital.) F. *race*. — Ital. *razza*, *rasa*, also M. Ital. *raggia*, 'a race, broode,' Florio. Of doubtful origin; but answering to L. type **radia*, allied to *radiāre*, to radiate. (Korting, § 6612.)

Race (3), a root. (F.—L.) 'A race of ginger;' Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 50. — O. F. *rais*, *rais*, a root. — L. *radicem*, acc. of *radix*, a root. See **Radix**, **Radish**.

Raceme, a cluster. (F.—L.) F. *racème*. — L. *racēnum*, acc. of *racēmus*, a cluster.

Rack (1), a grating above a manger, an instrument of torture. (E.) In some senses the word is doubtless English; cf. M. E. *rekke*, a rack for hay. In the particular sense 'to torture,' it may have been borrowed from M. Du. *racken*, to rack, to torture. The radical sense of *rack* is to extend, stretch out; hence, as sb., *rack* is a straight bar (cf. G. *rack*, a rail, bar); hence, a frame-work, such as the bars in a grating above a manger, a frame-work used for torture, a bar with teeth in which a cog-wheel can work. On the *rack* = in great anxiety; *arack-vent* is a rent stretched to its full value, or nearly so. Allied words are Icel. *rakkr*, straight, *rekka*, to strain, M. Du. *racken*, to stretch, reach out, to rack; Swed. *rak*, straight, G. *rack*, a rack, rail, *recken*, to stretch; esp. Low G. *rakk*, a shelf, as in E. *plate-rack*. Cf. Goth. *uf-rakjan*, to stretch out. ¶ *Rack* is used in many senses; see *rack* (2), *rack* (3), &c.

Rack (2), light vapoury clouds, mist. (Scand.) See Hamlet, ii. 2. 506; Antony, iv. 14. 10. M. E. *rak*. — Icel. *rek*, drift, motion, a thing drifted; cf. *skýrek*, the rack or drifting clouds. — Icel. *reka*, to drive, thrust, toss; cognate with A. S. *wreccan*, to drive. See **Wreak**. Cf. Swed. *skjæppt vråker* = the ship drifts.

Rack (3), to pour off liquor, to clear it from dregs or lees. (F.—L.?) Minshew (1627) speaks of '*rack* wines.' — M. F. *ragué*; whence *vin ragué*, 'small, or coarse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture;' Cot. Cf. Languedoc *ragua*, to glean grapes; *raguo*, skin of grapes (D'Hombres); Span. *rascon*, sour; *rascar*, to scrape. Prob. of L. origin; see **Rascal**.

RACK

Rack (4), the same as *wrack*; in the phr. 'to go to *rack* and ruin'; see *Wrack*.

Rack (5); see *Arrack*.

Rack (6), a neck of mutton. (E.) A.S. *hracca*, the back of the head (*occiput*); see Somner, and Vocab. 463. 21. ¶ We also find *rack* (7), for *reck*, to care; *rack* (8), to relate, from A. S. *racu*, an account; *rack* (9), a pace of a horse, i. e. a *rocking* pace; see *Rock* (2). Also *rack* (10), a track, cart-rut, from A. S. *racu*, a track.

Racket (1), **Raquet**, a bat with a net-work blade. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M.E. *raket*; borrowed from O. F.; cf. M. F. *raquette*.—Span. *raqueta*, a racket, battle-dore.—Arab. *rāhat*, the palm of the hand (hence the game of fives, which preceded rackets). To this day, tennis is called in F. *pauze*, i. e. palm of the hand, though now played with bats.

Racket (2), a noise. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. *rattle*, *rap*. So also Gael. *racaid*, a noise; Irish *racan*, noise; Gael. *rac*, to make a noise like geese or ducks.

Racoon; see *Raccoon*.

Racy, of strong flavour, spirited. (F.—Ital.; with E. suffix.) *Racy* = indicative of its *race*, due to its breed. See *Race* (2).

Radiant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *radiāre*, to shine.—L. *radius*, a ray.

Radical; see *Radix*.

Radish. (F.—Prov.—L.) F. *radis* (not a true F. word, but borrowed from Provençal).—Prov. *radits*, a root.—L. *rādīcem*; see *Radix*. ¶ Or the F. *radis* is from Ital. *radice*.

Radius, a ray. (L.) L. *radius*, a ray. Doublet, *ray* (1).

Radix, a root. (L.) L. *rādix* (stem *rādīc-*), a root. + Gk. *rádis*, a branch, rod; *rádāwros*, a twig. See *Root* and *Wort*. Der. *radic-al*, L. *rādīcālis*.

Raffle, a kind of lottery. (F.—G.) M. E. *rafle*, a game at dice.—M. F. *rafle*, *rafle*, a game at three dice; O. F. *rafle*, a gust of wind; F. *rafle*, to snatch up.—G. *raffeln*, to snatch up; frequent. of *rafen*, to snatch away, carry off hastily. See *Rap* (2).

Raft. (Scand.) M. E. *raft*, a spar, beam; orig. sense 'rafter'.—Icel. *raþr* (*rafr*), a rafter, beam (where the final *r* is merely the sign of the nom. case); Dan. *raft*, a rafter, a beam. Allied to Icel.

RAIN

rāf, *rafr*, a roof, cognate with O. H. G. *rāfo*, a spar, rafter. Allied to Gk. *ῥοφος*, a roof, *ῥέφειν*, to cover. (✓REPH.) ¶ Not allied to A. S. *hrōf*, a roof.

Rafter, a beam to support a roof. (E.) A. S. *rafter*. An extension of the word above.

Rag. (Scand.) M. E. *ragge*. We only find A. S. *raggie*, for **raggige*, rough, shaggy; as if formed from a sb. **ragg-*.—Norw. *ragg*, rough hair, whence *ragged*, shaggy (L. *ragged*); Swed. *ragg*, rough hair, whence *raggig*, shaggy; Icel. *rögg*, shagginess, *raggaðr*, shaggy. Orig. sense 'shagginess,' whence the notion of untidiness. ¶ The resemblance to Gk. *ῥαρος*, a shred of cloth, is accidental. Der. *rag-stone*, i. e. rugged stone; *rag-wort*, i. e. ragged plant.

Rage. (F.—L.) F. *rage*.—L. *rabieum*, acc. of *rabis*, *rage*.—L. *rabere*, to rage. And see *Rave*.

Ragout. (F.—L.) F. *ragout*, a seasoned dish.—F. *ragotter*, to coax a sick man's appetite.—F. *re*, again; *a*, to; *gouter*, to taste.—L. *re*; *ad*; *gustare*, to taste. See *Gust* (2).

Raid. (North E.) A Northern form of E. *road*. Cf. Icel. *reid*, a riding, a road. See *Road*.

Rail (1), a bar. (F.—L.) M. E. *rail*. Not found in A. S.—O. F. *reille*, a rail, bar; Norman dial. *raile*.—L. *régula*, a bar. See *Rule*. Cf. Low G. *regel*, a rail, cross-bar; Swed. *regel*, a bar, holt; G. *riegel*, O. H. G. *rigil*, a bar, bolt; all from L.

Rail (2), to brawl, scold. (F.) F. *railler*, to deride; O. F. *raille*, sb., mockery. Origin unknown. Der. *raillery*, F. *raillerie*, banter.

Rail (3), a bird. (F.—Teut.) O. F. *raalle*; M. F. *rasle*, 'a rayle,' Cot.; F. *râle*. (From its cry.)

Rail (4), part of a woman's night-dress. (E.) See Halliwell and Palgrave. M. E. *rejel*.—A. S. *hragl*, *hregl*, a dress, robe, swaddling-clothes. + O. Fries. *hreil*, *reil*; O. H. G. *hregil*, a garment. Teut. type **hragilom*, neut.

Raiment. (F.—L. and Scand.; with F. suffix.) Short for *arraiment*; see *Array*.

Rain. (E.) M. E. *rein*. A. S. *regn*, also *rēn* (by contraction). + Du. *regen*, Icel. Dan. Swed. *regn*, G. *regen*, Goth. *rign*, rain. Cf. L. *rigāre*, to moisten.

RAINDEER

Raindeer; see **Beindeer**.

Raise. (Scand.) M. E. *reisen*. = Icel. *reisa*, to make to rise, causal of *risa* (pt. t. *reis*), to rise; so also Dan. *reise*, Swed. *resa*, to raise. See **Rise**, **Rear** (1).

Raisin. (F. — L.) M. E. *raisin*. = O. F. *raisin*, a grape; also a bunch. = Folk-L. *racim*, for L. *racemum*, acc. of *racemus*, a cluster.

Rajah, prince. (Skt.) Skt. *rājā*, the nom. case from the stem *rājan*, a king. Cognate with L. *rex*; see **Regal**.

Rajpoot, a prince. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. *rajput*, a prince; lit. 'son of a rajah.' = Skt. *rāj-ā*, a king; *putra*, son.

Rake (1), an implement. (E.) A. S. *raca*, a rake. + Du. *rakel*, a rake, Dan. *rage*, a poker, Swed. *raka*, an oven-rake (with base *rak-*); also Icel. *reka*, a shovel, G. *rechen*, a rake (with base *rek-*). Allied to Goth. *rikan* (Teut. type **rek-an*, pt. t. *rak*), to collect, heap up. Cf. Icel. *raka*, vb., to rake. Der. *rake*, vb.

Rake (2), a dissolute man. (Scand.) M. E. *rakel*, rash; oddly corrupted to *rakehell* (Trench, Nares); finally shortened to *rake*. = Swed. dial. *rakkel*, a vagabond, from *raka*, to run hastily, M. Swed. *racka*, to run about. Cf. A. S. *racian*, to run.

Rake (3), the projection of the extremities of a ship beyond the keel, the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. (Scand.) 'In sea-language, the *rake* of a ship is so much of her hull or main body, as hangs over both the ends of her keel;' Phillips (1706). Evidently from *rake*, vb., to reach, extend (Halliwell). = Swed. dial. *raka*, to reach, *raka fram*, to reach over, project; Dan. *rage frem*, to project, jut out. Cf. Icel. *rakr*, Swed. *rak*, straight. Allied to **Rack** (1).

Rakehell, a vagabond; see **Rake** (2).

Raki, arrack. (Turk. — Arab.) Turk. *raqi*, arrack. = Arab. 'araq, arrack; see **Arrack**.

Rally (1), to re-assemble. (F. — L.) F. *rallier*. = F. *re-*, again; *allier*, to ally; see **Ally**. Cf. prov. F. *raller*, to rally, grow convalescent; dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse).

Rally (2), to banter. (F.) We also find the sb. *rallery*, 'pleasant drolling,' Phillips, ed. 1706. This is, of course, another spelling of *raillery*; and *rally* is merely another form of *rail* (2), from F. *railler*, to deride. See **Rail** (2).

Ram. (E.) A. S. *ram*. + Du. *ram*, G.

RANCH

ramm. Cf. Icel. *ramr*, strong. Der. *ram*, vb., to butt, push, thrust; *ram-rod*.

Ramadan, a great Mohammedan fast. (Arab.) So called because kept in the ninth month, named *Ramadan*. = Arab. *ramadān*, pronounced *ramadān* in Turkish and Persian. As it is in the ninth month of the lunar year, it may take place in any season; but it is supposed to have been originally held in the hot season. The word implies 'consuming fire'; from Arab. root *ramed*, it was hot. (Devic, Richardson.)

Ramble. (E.) Frequentative of M. E. *ramien* (?), prov. E. *rame*, to rove, to gad about (Yks.); cf. E. Fries. *ramen*, *rāmen*, to rove, ramble. The *b* is excrescent, and *ramble* is for prov. E. *rammle*, to ramble (Whitby Glossary).

Ramify. (F. — L.) F. *ramifier*, to put forth branches (hence, to branch off). = L. *rāmi-*, for *rāmus*, a branch, bough; *facere*, for *facere*, to make. With L. *rāmus*, cf. Gk. *πάραμνος*, a twig. Brugm. i. § 529.

Ramp, Romp, to bound, leap; properly to climb, scramble, rear; also to sport boisterously. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *rampen*, to rage; cf. *rampant* (F. *rampant*), rearing, said of a lion. = F. *rampier*, 'to creep, run, crawl, climb'; Cot. Orig. sense 'to clamber'; cf. M. Ital. *rampare*, to clutch, *rampo*, a hook. According to Diez, the Ital. *rampare* (Prov. *rapar*) is a nasalised form from Low G. *rappen*, to snatch hastily, Dan. *rappe*, to hasten; cf. G. *rasfen*, to snatch; see **Rape** (1). But Körting derives Ital. *rampa*, a grip, from Low G. *ramp* (Lübben), Bavar. *rampf*, a cramp, seizure; which is allied to *rampf*, and grade of O. H. G. *rimpsfan*, to cramp. Cf. **Ripple** (2).

Rampart. (F. — L.) Also spelt *rampire*, *rampier*, *rampar*. = M. F. *rempart*, *rempar*, a rampart of a fort. = M. F. *remparer*, to put again into a state of defence. = L. *re-*, again; *im-* (in), in; *parāre*, to get ready. See **Paré**.

Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) A double plural; for *rams-en-s*. Here *ramsen* = A. S. *hramsan*, ramsons; a pl. form, from a sing. *hramsa*. + Swed. *rams-lök* (*lök* = leek); Dan. *rams*; Lithuan. *kermusze*, wild garlic; Irish *creamh*, W. *cras*, garlic; Gk. *κόμινον*, an onion (Stokes-Fick, p. 98).

Ranch, Rancho, a rude hut. (Span. — Teut.) Common in Mexico. = Span. *rancho*, a mess, set of persons who eat

RANCID

and drink together; formerly, 'a ranke,' Minshew. Prob. borrowed from Prov. *renc*, a rank; O. F. *reng*; see **Rank**, **Range**.

Rancid. (L.) *L. rancidus*, rancid. Cf. *L. rancens*, stinking, as if from an infin. **rancēre*, to stink.

rancour. (F.—L.) M. E. *rancour*.—A. F. *rancour*.—*L. rancōrem*, acc. of *rancor*, spite, orig. rancidness. See above.

Random. said or done at hazard. (F.—Tent.) M. E. *random*; esp. in phr. *in random*, in great haste.—O. F. *random*, the force and swiftness of a great stream; whence phr. *à random*, in great haste, with impetuosity; from O. F. *randir*, to run swiftly. So also Span. *de rondon*, rashly, impetuously.—G. *rand*, a brim, edge, verge, margin; whence Ital. *a randa*, with difficulty, exactly (lit. near the verge). Cf. G. *bis am rande voll*, full to the brim. The sense of O. F. *randir* has reference to the course of a full or brimming river.† A. S. *rand*, Icel. *rönd*, Dan. *rand*, rim, verge; Swed. *rand*, a stripe. See **Rind**.

Range. (F.—O. H. G.) The sense 'to rove' arose from the trooping about of ranks of armed men.—F. *ranger* (O. F. *renger*), to range, rank, order, array, lit. 'to put into a rank.'—F. *rang* (O. F. *reng*), a rank (below).

rank (1), a row, line of soldiers, class. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *reng*, *renk*.—O. F. *reng* (F. *rang*), a rank, row, list, range.—O. H. G. *hrinc*, a ring, ring of men, hence a row or rank of men. See **Ring**.

Rank (2), coarse in growth, very fertile; also rancid. (E.) The sense 'rancid' is due to confusion with O. F. *rance*, 'musty,' Cot., which is from *L. rancidus*. But M. E. *rank* means strong, forward; from A. S. *ranc*, strong, proud, forward.† Du. *rank*, lank, slender (like things of quick growth); Icel. *rakkr* (for **rankr*), straight, slender, Swed. *rank*, long and thin, Dan. *rank*, erect.

Rankle. to fester. (F.—L.—Gk.) A. F. *rankler*, to fester; O. F. *draoncler*, *raoncler*, *rancler* (so that it once began with *d*; see Godefroy).—O. F. *draoncle*, *raoncle*, *rancler*, an eruption of the skin.—Late L. *dracunculus*, *dranculus*, (1) a little dragon; (2) a kind of ulcer (as dragons were supposed to be venomous).—Late L. *draco*, a dragon. See **Dragon**. (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1891.)

Ransack. (Scand.) Icel. *raunsaka*, to search a house, ransack; Swed. *ransaka*,

RAPE

Dan. *ransage*.—Icel. *rann*, a house, abode; *sak*, related to *sakja*, to seek. The Icel. *rann* stands for **razn*, and is the same as A. S. *ærn*, a cot, Goth. *rasn*, a house; see barn. Cf. A. S. *razn*, a plank, beam; and see **Seek**. ¶ Cf. Norman dial. *ransaquer*, Gael. *rannsaich*, from Scand.

Ransom. redemption. (F.—L.) M. E. *ransoun* (with final *n*).—O. F. *raïnsoun*, later *rançon*, a ransom.—L. *redemptiōnem*, acc. of *redemptio*, a buying back.—L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, to redeem; see **Redeem**. Doublet, *redemption*.

Rant. (Du.) M. Du. *randlen*, to dote, be enraged; also spelt *randen*; see Kilian. Cf. Westphal. *rantern*, to prate.

Rantipole. a romping child. (Low G.) Cf. M. Du. *wrantigh*, E. Fries. *wrantierig*, Low G. *wrantig*, peevish, quarrelsome; and Poll. See **Frampold**.

Ranunculus. (L.) *L. ranunculus*, a little frog; also, a plant. Double dimin. of *rāna*, a frog.

Rap (1), to strike smartly; a smart stroke. (Scand.) Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap; Swed. *rapp*, a blow; Swed. *rappa*, to beat; cf. G. *rappeln*, to rattle. Of imitative origin; allied to **Rattle**, **Racket** (2).

Rap (2), to snatch, seize hastily. (E.) M. E. *rapen*, to hasten, act hastily. Cf. M. Du. *rapen*, 'to rap up, gather, Hexham; Du. *rap*, quick; Icel. *hrapa*, to fall, tumble, hasten, hurry; Swed. *rappa*, to seize, snatch, Dan. *rappe*, to make haste; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk; G. *raffen*, to snatch. From Teut. base **hrap*. ¶ Chiefly in the phrase to *rap and rend*. And see **Rapt**, **Rape** (1).

Rapacious. (L.) Coined from L. *rapāci*, for *rapax*, grasping.—L. *rapere*, to grasp. Brugm. i. § 477.

Rape (1), a seizing by force. (F.—L.) A. F. and Norm. dial. *rape*, *rap*; cf. Late L. *rappus*, *rapus* (for L. *raptus*). O. F. *raft*.—L. *raptum*, acc. of *raptus*, a rape.—L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize. Cf. O. F. *rafer*, Gascon *rapa*, to seize. β. But, apparently, confused with M. E. *rape*, haste, hurry, a common word; see Chaucer's lines to Adam Scrivener.—Icel. *hrap*, ruin, falling down, *hrapaðr*, a hurry, *hrapa*, to hasten; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, quick; see **Rap** (2). Der. *rape*, vb.

Rape (2), a plant. (L.) M. E. *rape*.—L. *rāpa*, *rāpum*, a turnip, a rape.† Gk. *πίπυς*, a turnip, *παπαῖς*, a radish; Russ. *riepe*, a turnip; G. *rübe*.

Rape (3), a division of a county, in Sussex. (Scand.) Icel. *hreppr*, a district; prob. orig. a share. — Icel. *hreppa*, to catch; cf. A. S. *hreppan*, to touch, lay hold of. Allied to **Rap** (2).

Rapid. (F.—L.) *F. rapide*. — L. *rapidus*, quick, lit. snatching away. — L. *rapere*, to snatch. See **Rapacious**.

Rapier, a light narrow sword. (F.—Span.—O.H.G.) M. F. *rapiere*, *rappiere*, also *raspiere* (Littre); it was considered as Spanish. 'Rapier, Spanische sworde;' Palsgrave, p. 908. Perhaps *raspiere* was a name given in contempt, meaning 'a rasper' or poker; hence it was called 'a *proking-spit* of Spaine'; Nares. Cf. Span. *raspadera*, a raker. — Span. *raspar*, to rasp, scratch. — O. H. G. *raspōn*, to rasp. See **Rasp**. ¶ So Diez; Littre rejects this probable solution.

Rapine. (F.—L.) *F. rapine*, 'rapine, ravine;' Cot. — L. *rapina*, robbery, plunder. — L. *rapere*, to seize. See **Rapacious**.

Rapparee, an Irish robber. (Irish.) Irish *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief; cf. *rapal*, noise, *rapach*, noisy. Cf. Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow. All perhaps from E. *rabble* (Macbain).

Rappee, a kind of snuff. (F.—O. H. G.) *F. râpe*, lit. rasped, reduced to powder; pp. of *râper*, to rasp; see **Rasp**.

Rapt, carried away. (L.) From L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize; see Milton, P. L. iii. 522. ¶ But in 'What thus *raps* you,' Cymb. i. 6. 51, the word may be E. See **Rap** (2).

raptorial. (L.) Used of birds of prey. — L. *raptōr-i*, from *raptor*, one who seizes; with suffix *-al*. — L. *rapere*, to seize.

rapture. (L.) Coined, as if from L. **raptūra*, from L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*.

Rare. (F.—L.) *F. rare*. — L. *rārus*, acc. of *rārus*, rare.

Rascal, a knave, villain. (F.—L.) M. E. *raskaille*, the common herd. [It was a term of the chase; certain animals, not worth hunting, were so called. The hart, till he was six years old, was accounted *rascaille*.] A. F. *raskayle*, a rabble; also **rascaille*, whence mod. F. *racaillé*, 'the rascality or base or rascal sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts of any company,' Cot. Due to an O. F. word cognate with Prov. Span. Port. *rascar*, to scrape; the orig. sense being 'scrapings'; cf. M. F. *rasque*, 'scurfe'; Cot. All from a Late L. **rāscāre*, a frequent.

form from *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape; see **Rase** (below); and **Rash** (2).

Rase, **Raze**, to scrape, efface. (F.—L.) M. E. *rasen*, to scrape. — F. *raser*. — Late L. *rāsāre*, to graze, to demolish. — L. *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape. Allied to **Rodent**.

Rash (1), headstrong. (E.) M. E. *rash*, *rasch*, E. Fries. *rask*; cf. A. S. *rascan*, to flash. † Du. *rasch*, G. *rasch*; Dan. Swed. *rask*, quick, rash; Icel. *röskr*, vigorous; N. Fries. *radsk*, quick. ¶ Brugm. i. § 795, connects this word with O. H. G. *rad*, a wheel; see **Botary**.

Rash (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F.—L.) O. F. *rasche*, *rasque*, *rasche*. The same as Prov. *rasca*, the itch. So called from the wish to scratch it; cf. Prov. *rascar*, to scratch, equivalent to a Late L. **rāscāre*. — L. *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape. See **Rascol**.

Rash (3), to pull, tear violently. (F.—L.) 'Rashing off helmets;' F. Q. v. 3. 8. M. E. *aracen*, afterwards shortened to *racen*. — O. F. *esrachier* (F. *arracher*), to root up, pull away violently. — L. *extrādicāre*, to root out. — L. *ex*, out; *rādicāre*, to root, from *rādīc-*, stem of *rādīx*, a root. See **Radix**.

Rash (4), a kind of serge. (F.—Ital.) M. F. *ras*, serge. — Ital. *rascia*, 'silk rash;' Florio. From *Rascia*, a district in the S. of Bosnia.

Rasher, a thin slice of broiled bacon. (E.) 'Rasher on the coales, quasi *rashly* or hastily roasted,' Minshew. This is right; cf. 'Rashed, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed;' Halliwell. See **Rash** (1).

Rasorial. (L.) L. *rāsōr-i*, from *rāsor*, one who scrapes; with suffix *-al*. — L. *rās-um*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape.

Rasp, vb. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *raspen*. — O. F. *rasper* (F. *râper*). — O. H. G. *raspōn*, whence G. *raspeln*, to rasp. Cf. O. H. G. *hrespan*, to pluck, to rake together. Cf. **Rap** (2).

rasp-berry, a kind of fruit. (F.—O. H. G.; and E.) Formerly called *raspi*, *raspes*, but this is merely a pl. form used as a singular. Named from its uneven surface. So also M. Ital. *raspo*, a rasp, also a raspberry.

Rat. (E.) M. E. *rat*. A. S. *rat*. † M. Du. *ratte*, Du. *rat*, Dan. *rotte*, Swed. *råtta*, G. *ratte*, *rats*; Low L. *ratius*, *rato* (whence F. *rat*); Irish and Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*.

RATAFIA

Der. rat, vb., to desert one's party, as rats are said to leave a falling house. And see **Ratten**.

Ratafia, a liquor. (F.—Arab. and Malay.) F. *ratafia*; cf. *tafia*, rum-arrack. — Malay *araq tafia*, the spirit called *tafia*; where *araq* is borrowed from Arab. *araq*, arrack.

Batch, a rack or bar with teeth. (E.) A palatalised form of *rack* (1) above, in the sense of 'bar with teeth'; hence it came to mean a kind of a toothed wheel. **Der. ratc-et**, in watch-work, 'the small teeth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel that stop it in winding up;' Phillips.

Rate (1), a proportion, standard, tax. (F.—L.) A. F. *rate*, price, value. — L. *rata*, fem. of *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reor*, I think, judge, deem. Brugm: i. § 200.

Rate (2), to scold, chide. (F.—L.) M. E. *raten*, Ch. C. T. 3463; *araten*, to reprove. Also spelt *retten*, *aretten*. — O. F. *reter*, *rateir*, *areter*, *aratier*, to accuse, to impute; Norman dial. *reter*, *retter*, to blame. — L. *ad*, to; and *reputare*, to count. See **Repute**. ¶ Not from *rate* (1).

Rath, early; **Rather**, sooner. (E.) *Rather* is the compar. of *rath*, early, soon. A. S. *hræþe*, adv., quickly, *hræþ*, adj., quick, swift; hence *hræþor*, sooner. + Icel. *hræþr*, swift; M. H. G. *rad*, *hrad*, quick; Du. *rad*, swift. Cf. O. Ir. *crothim*, I shake.

Ratify. (F.—L.) F. *ratifier*. — Late L. *ratificāre*, to confirm. — L. *rati-*, for *ratus*, settled; -*ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. See **Rate** (1).

ratio. (L.) L. *ratio*, calculation. — L. *ratus*, pp. of *reor*, I think, deem.

ration, rate or allowance of provisions. (F.—L.) F. *ration*. — L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio* (above). Doublet, **reason**.

Ratlines, **Ratlines**, **Rattlings**, the small transverse ropes crossing the shrouds of a ship. (E.; and F.—L.) Now turned into *rat-lines*, as if affording ladders for rats to get up by. But the old term was *raddelines*, or *raddelyng* of the *shroudes*, Naval Accounts (1485-97), ed. Oppenheim, pp. 185, 207. Prob. the same as prov. E. *raddlings*, long pieces of underwood twisted between upright stakes (hence, *cross-lines* of the shrouds); cf. Du. *weeflijnen* (weave-lines), *ratlines*. Cf. prov. E. *raddle*, a hurdle; perhaps allied to *rod*. Palsgrave has '*radyll* of a carte.'

Rattan, a Malacca cane. (Malay.)

RAVEL

Also spelt *ratān* (Johnson). — Malay *rōtan*, the rattan-cane.

Ratten, to take away a workman's tools for offending the trades' union. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) *Ratten* is the Hallamshire (Sheffield) word for a rat; hence applied to working secret mischief, which is attributed to rats. 'I have been *rat-tened*; I had just put a new cat-gut band upon my lathe, and last night the *rats* have carried it off;' N. and Q. 3 S. xii. 192. M. E. *raton*, a rat. — F. *raton*, dimin. of F. *rat*; see **Rat**.

Rattle, to clatter. (E.) M. E. *ratelen*. A. S. **hratelan*, only preserved in A. S. *hrætele*, *hrætelwyrt*, rattle-wort, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules. + Du. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, to rattle; allied to Gk. *κράδ-αίειν*, to shake. Cf. also Gk. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.

Raught, pt. t. of **Reach**, q. v.
Ravage, sb., plunder. (F.—L.) F. *ravage*, 'ravage;' Cot. — F. *ravir*, to bear away suddenly. — Folk-L. *rapire*, L. *rapere*, to seize. See **Rapid**. **Der. ravage**, vb., F. *ravager*.

Rave. (F.—L.) M. E. *raven*. — O. F. *raver*, cited by Diez, s. v. *rēver*, as a Lorraine word; hence the derivative *ravasser*, 'to rave, talk idly;' Cot. Godefroy has O. F. *resver*, *raver*, *rever*, to stroll about, also to rave; cf. F. *rāver*, dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse). Allied to Span. *rabiar*, to rave, a verb formed from the sb. *rabia*, rage, allied to L. *rabies*, rage. — L. *rabere*, to rage; see **Rabid**. ¶ This is the solution given by Diez; but see Körting, § 6598.

Ravel, to untwist, unweave, entangle. (M. Du.) The orig. sense has reference to the untwisting of a string or woven texture, the ends of threads of which become afterwards entangled. To *unravel* is to disentangle; to *ravel out* is to unweave. — M. Du. *ravelen*, to ravel; mod. Du. *rafelen*, E. Fries. *rafeln*, to fray out, unweave; Low G. *reffeln*, to fray out. Cf. Du. *rafel*, E. Fries. *rafel*, *räfel*, a frayed edge. Also Norman dial. *raviler*, to ravel; Pomeran. *rabbein*, *uprabbein*, to ravel out. Of unknown origin; but cf. A. S. *ārāfan* (or *ārāfan*?), to unravel, Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 245, l. 22. ¶ The M. Du. *ravelen*, to dote (from O. F. *rāver*, see **Rave**), is a different word. **Der. unravel**.

Rape (3), a division of a county, in Sussex. (Scand.) Icel. *hreppr*, a district; prob. orig. a share. — Icel. *hreppa*, to catch; cf. A. S. *hreppan*, to touch, lay hold of. Allied to **Rap** (2).

Rapid. (F. — L.) F. *rapide*. — L. *rapidus*, quick, lit. snatching away. — L. *rapere*, to snatch. See **Rapacious**.

Rapier, a light narrow sword. (F. — Span. — O. H. G.) M. F. *rapiere*, *rappiere*, also *raspiere* (Littre); it was considered as Spanish. 'Rapiere, Spanische sworde;' Palsgrave, p. 908. Perhaps *raspiere* was a name given in contempt, meaning 'a rasper' or poker; hence it was called 'a *proking-spit* of Spaine'; Nares. Cf. Span. *raspadera*, a raker. — Span. *raspar*, to rasp, scratch. — O. H. G. *raspōn*, to rasp. See **Rasp**. ¶ So Diez; Littre rejects this probable solution.

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raptorial. (L.) Used of birds of prey. — L. *raptor-i*, from *raptor*, one who seizes; with suffix *-al*. — L. *rapere*, to seize.

rapture. (L.) Coined, as if from L. **raptúra*, from L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*.

Rare. (F. — L.) F. *rare*. — L. *rārum*, acc. of *rārus*, rare.

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form from *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape; see **Rase** (below); and **Rash** (2).

Rase, **Raze**, to scrape, efface. (F. — L.) M. E. *rasen*, to scrape. — F. *raser*. — Late L. *rāsāre*, to graze, to demolish. — L. *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape. Allied to **Rodent**.

Rash (1), headstrong. (E.) M. E. *rash*, *rasch*, E. Fries. *rask*; cf. A. S. *rāscan*, to flash. † Du. *rasch*, G. *rasch*; Dan. Swed. *rask*, quick, rash; Icel. *röskr*, vigorous; N. Fries. *radsk*, quick. ¶ Brugm. i. § 795, connects this word with O. H. G. *rad*, a wheel; see **Rotary**.

Rash (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F. — L.) O. F. *rasche*, *rasque*, *rache*. The same as Prov. *rasca*, the itch. So called from the wish to scratch it; cf. Prov. *rascar*, to scratch, equivalent to a Late L. **rāsīcāre*. — L. *rāsum*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape. See **Rascal**.

Rash (3), to pull, tear violently. (F. — L.) 'Rashing off helmets;' F. Q. v. 3. 8. M. E. *aracen*, afterwards shortened to *racen*. — O. F. *esrachier* (F. *arracher*), to root up, pull away violently. — L. *extrādīcāre*, to root out. — L. *ex*, out; *rādīcāre*, to root, from *rādīc*, stem of *rādix*, a root. See **Radix**.

Rash (4), a kind of serge. (F. — Ital.) M. F. *ras*, serge. — Ital. *rascia*, 'silk rash;' Florio. From *Rascia*, a district in the S. of Bosnia.

Rasher, a thin slice of broiled bacon. (E.) 'Rasher on the coales, quasi *rashly* or hastily roasted,' Minsheu. This is right; cf. 'Rashed, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed;' Halliwell. See **Rash** (1).

Rasorial. (L.) L. *rāsōr-i*, from *rāsōr*, one who scrapes; with suffix *-al*. — L. *rās-um*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape.

Rasp, vb. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *raspen*. — O. F. *rasper* (F. *ráper*). — O. H. G. *raspōn*, whence G. *raspeln*, to rasp. Cf. O. H. G. *hrespan*, to pluck, to rake together. Cf. **Rap** (2).

rasp-berry, a kind of fruit. (F. — O. H. G.; and E.) Formerly called *raspis*, *raspes*, but this is merely a pl. form used as a singular. Named from its uneven surface. So also M. Ital. *raspo*, a rasp, also a raspberry.

Rat. (E.) M. E. *rat*. A. S. *rat*. † M. Du. *ratte*, Du. *rat*, Dan. *rotte*, Swed. *rätta*, G. *ratte*, *rats*; Low L. *ratius*, *rato* (whence F. *rat*); Irish and Gael. *radan*, Bret. *ras*.

RATAFIA

Der. rat, vb., to desert one's party, as rats are said to leave a falling house. And see **Ratten**.

Ratafia, a liquor. (F.—Arab. and Malay.) F. *ratafia*; cf. *tafia*, rum-arack. — Malay *arag iafia*, the spirit called *tafia*; where *arag* is borrowed from Arab. *'arag*, arrack.

Ratch, a rack or bar with teeth. (E.) A palatalised form of *rack* (1) above, in the sense of 'bar with teeth'; hence it came to mean a kind of a toothed wheel. **Der. ratch-et**, in watch-work, 'the small teeth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel that stop it in winding up;' Phillips.

Rate (1), a proportion, standard, tax. (F.—L.) A. F. *rate*, price, value. — L. *rata*, fem. of *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reor*, I think, judge, deem. Brugm: i. § 200.

Rate (2), to scold, chide. (F.—L.) M. E. *raten*, Ch. C. T. 3463; *araten*, to reprove. Also spelt *retten*, *aretten*. — O. F. *reier*, *rateir*, *areier*, *aratier*, to accuse, to impute; Norman dial. *reier*, *retter*, to blame. — L. *ad*, to; and *reputare*, to count. See **Repute**. ¶ Not from *rate* (1).

Rath, early; **Rather**, sooner. (E.) *Kather* is the compar. of *rath*, early, soon. A. S. *hraðe*, adv., quickly, *hrað*, adj., quick, swift; hence *hraðor*, sooner. — Icel. *hraðr*, swift; M. H. G. *rad*, *hrad*, quick; Du. *rad*, swift. Cf. O. Ir. *crothim*, I shake.

Ratify. (F.—L.) F. *ratifier*. — Late L. *ratificare*, to confirm. — L. *rati-*, for *ratus*, settled; *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make. See **Rate** (1).

ratio. (L.) L. *ratio*, calculation. — L. *ratus*, pp. of *reor*, I think, deem.

ration, rate or allowance of provisions. (F.—L.) F. *ration*. — L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio* (above). Doublet, *reason*.

Ratlines, **Ratlins**, **Rattlings**, the small transverse ropes crossing the shrouds of a ship. (E.; and F.—L.) Now turned into *rat-lines*, as if affording ladders for rats to get up by. But the old term was *raddelines*, or *raddelyng* of the *shroudes*, Naval Accounts (1485-97), ed. Oppenheim, pp. 185, 207. Prob. the same as prov. E. *raddlings*, long pieces of underwood twisted between upright stakes (hence, *cross-lines* of the shrouds); cf. Du. *weeflijnen* (weave-lines), *ratlines*. Cf. prov. E. *raddle*, a hurdle; perhaps allied to *rad*. Palsgrave has '*radyll* of a carte.'

Rattan, a Malacca cane. (Malay.)

RAVEL

Also spelt *ratán* (Johnson). — Malay *rōtan*, the rattan-cane.

Ratten, to take away a workman's tools for offending the trades' union. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) *Ratten* is the Hallamshire (Sheffield) word for a rat; hence applied to working secret mischief, which is attributed to rats. 'I have been *rattened*; I had just put a new cat-gut band upon my lathe, and last night the *rats* have carried it off;' N. and Q. 3 S. xii. 192. M. E. *raton*, a rat. — F. *raton*, dimin. of F. *rat*; see **Rat**.

Rattle, to clatter. (E.) M. E. *ratelen*. A. S. **hratelan*, only preserved in A. S. *hratle*, *hratlewyrt*, rattle-wort, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules. — Du. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, to rattle; allied to Gk. *κραδ-αίειν*, to shake. Cf. also Gk. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.

Raught, pt. t. of **Reach**, q. v.
Ravage, sb., plunder. (F.—L.) F. *ravage*, 'ravage;' Cot. — F. *ravir*, to bear away suddenly. — Folk-L *rapire*, L. *rapere*, to seize. See **Rapid**. **Der. ravage**, vb., F. *ravager*.

Rave. (F.—L.) M. E. *raven*. — O. F. *raver*, cited by Diez, s. v. *rêver*, as a Lorraine word; hence the derivative *ravasser*, 'to rave, talk idly;' Cot. Godefroy has O. F. *resver*, *raver*, *rever*, to stroll about, also to rave; cf. F. *râver*, dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse). Allied to Span. *rabiar*, to rave, a verb formed from the sb. *rabia*, rage, allied to L. *rabîs*, rage. — L. *rabere*, to rage; see **Rabid**. ¶ This is the solution given by Diez; but see Körting, § 6598.

Ravel, to untwist, unweave, entangle. (M. Du.) The orig. sense has reference to the untwisting of a string or woven texture, the ends of threads of which become afterwards entangled. To *unravel* is to disentangle; to *ravel out* is to unweave. — M. Du. *ravelen*, to ravel; mod. Du. *rafelen*, E. Fries. *rafeln*, to fray out, unweave; Low G. *reffeln*, to fray out. Cf. Du. *rafel*, E. Fries. *rafel*, *räfel*, a frayed edge. Also Norman dial. *raviler*, to ravel; Pomeran. *rabbeln*, *uprabbeln*, to ravel out. Of unknown origin; but cf. A. S. *ārāfan* (or *ārāfian* ?), to unravel, Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 245, l. 22. ¶ The M. Du. *ravelen*, to dote (from O. F. *râver*, see **Rave**), is a different word. **Der. unravel**.

RAVELIN

Ravelin, a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F.—Ital.) F. *ravelin*. — M. Ital. *ravellino*, *revellino* (Ital. *riellino*), a ravelin. Origin unknown; thought to be from L. *re-*, back, *uallum*, a rampart; which is unlikely.

Raven (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. *raven*. A. S. *hræfn*, *hrefn*. † Du. *raaf*, Icel. *hræfn*, Dan. *raavn*, G. *rabe*. Teut. type **hrabnos*, m. Perhaps allied to Gk. *κόραξ*, a raven, L. *cor-uus*.

Raven (2), to plunder, to devour. (F.—L.) Betterspelt *ravin*. From M. E. *ravine*, sb., plunder. — O. F. *ravine*, rapidity, impetuosity (oldest sense 'plunder, as in L.). — L. *rapīna*, plunder; see *Rapine*.

ravine, a hollow gorge. (F.—L.) F. *ravine*, a hollow worn by floods, also a great flood; O. F. *ravine* (above).

ravish, to seize with violence. (F.—L.) M. E. *rauischen*. — F. *raviss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ravir*, to ravish. — Folk-L. *rapīre*, for L. *rapere*, to seize.

Raw (E.) M. E. *raw*. A. S. *hræw*, *hræw*. † Du. *rauw*; Icel. *hrār*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *rå*; O. H. G. *rāo*, G. *roh*. Teut. types **hrawos*, **hræwos*. Allied to L. *crūdus*, raw, Skt. *krūra-*, sore, cruel, hard; also to Gk. *κρέας* (for **κρεφας*), raw flesh, Skt. *kravya-*, raw flesh; Lat. *cruur*, blood; Russ. *krvoe*, Lith. *kraujas*, Irish *crú*, W. *cräu*, blood. Brugm. i. § 492. (✓KREU.)

Ray (1). (F.—L.) O. F. *raye*; F. *raie*. — L. *radius*, acc. of *radius*, a ray. See *Radius*.

Ray (2), a fish. (F.—L.) O. F. *raye*, F. *raie*. — L. *rātia*, a ray.

Ray (3), a dance. (Du.) M. Du. *rey*, a dance; Du. *rei*, a chorus.

Rayah, a person, not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation-tax, a word in use in Turkey. (Arab.) It may be explained as 'subject,' though the orig. sense is 'a flock,' or pastured cattle. — Arab. *ra'iyah*, *ra'iya*(t), a flock, subject, peasant; from *ra'y*, pasturing, tending flocks. Cf. *Ryot*.

Raze, the same as *Rase* (above).

razor. (F.—L.) F. *rasoir*, a razor, lit. a shaver. — F. *raser*, to shave; see *Rase*.

Razzia, a sudden raid. (F.—Algiers.) F. *razzia*, *razia*; borrowed from the Algerine *razia*, which is a peculiar pronunciation of Arab. *ghāsia*, a raid, expedition against infidels (Devic). — Arab. *ghāsi*, a hero, a leader of an expedition.

REAM

Re-, Red-, prefix, again. (F.—L.; or L.) L. *re-*, *red-*; commonly *re-*, except in *red-eem*, *red-olent*, *red-dition*, *red-ound*, *red-undant*. ¶ Hence a large number of compounds, such as *re-address*, *re-arrange*, which cause no difficulty.

Reach (1), to attain. (E.) M. E. *rechen*, pt. t. *raghte*, *vaughte*, pp. *raught*. — A. S. *rēcan*, *rēcan*, pt. t. *rēhte*. † Du. *reiken*, O. Friesic *reka*; G. *reichen*. The A. S. *rēcan* is closely allied to the sb. *ge-rēc*, opportunity; giving as the orig. sense 'to seize an opportunity.' Teut. type **raiskjan-*. (Distinct from A. S. *reccan*, to stretch.) Der. *reach*, sb., which also means 'a stretch in a river.'

Reach (2), to try to vomit; see *Retoh*.

Read. (E.) M. E. *reden*. A. S. *rædan* (strong verb), to counsel, consult, interpret, read; with the remarkable pt. t. *ræord*. [Also as a weak vb., pt. t. *rædde*; prob. by confusion with *rædan*, to dispose of, to govern.] Allied to Goth. *garðdan*, to provide, Icel. *ræða* (pt. t. *ræð*), to advise, G. *rathen* (pt. t. *rieth*), to advise. Teut. type **rædan-*. Perhaps allied to L. *rē-rī*, to think. Der. *riddle* (1), q. v.

Ready. (E.) M. E. *redi*; with change of suffix from A. S. *ræde*, ready; orig. 'equipped for riding,' or 'prepared for a raid'; [*ready* = 'fully dressed,' is common in Tudor E.]; usual form *ge-ræde*. — A. S. *rād*, and stem of *rīdan*, to ride. So also G. *be-reit*, ready, from *reit-en*, to ride; Goth. *gararids*, Icel. *g-ræðr*, ready; cf. Goth. *raidjan*, to order, appoint. And cf. G. *fertig*, ready, from *fahren*, to go. See *Ride*.

Real (1), actual. (F.—L.; or L.) Either from O. F. *reel* (F. *réel*), or directly from Late L. *reālis*, belonging to the thing itself. — L. *rēs*, a thing. Der. *real-ist*.

Real (2), a small Spanish coin. (Span.—L.) Span. *real*, lit. a 'royal' coin. — L. *rēgālis*, royal; see *Regal*.

Realgar, red arsenic. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *réalgar*. — Span. *rejalgar*, red sulphuret of arsenic. — Arab. *rahj al-ghār*, powder of the mine, mineral powder. — Arab. *rahj*, powder; *al*, the; *ghār*, a cavern, mine.

Realm. (F.—L.) M. E. *roialme*, *realme*. — A. F. *realme* (F. *royaume*), a kingdom; answering to a Late L. **rēgāli-men*. — L. *rēgālis*, royal; see *Regal*.

Ream. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. E. *reeme*. — O. F. *raime* (F. *rame*), a ream or

REAP

bundle of paper. — Span. *resma*, a ream. — Arab. *risma(t)*, pl. *rizam*, a bundle.

Reap. (E.) M. E. *repen* (pt. t. *rep*, pp. *ropen*). O. Merc. *reopan*, A. S. *repan*, pt. t. *rep*, pt. t. pl. *ræpon*. [But a commoner form is A. S. *ripan* (pt. t. *râp*, pp. *ripen*); whence A. S. *riþ*, E. *ripe*; see *Ripe*. The co-existence of these two strong verbs is remarkable.] The A. S. *repan* is from a Teut. base **rep-*, whence Du. *repel*, a flax-comb (see *Ripple* (1)), and Swed. *repa*, to rip up (see *Rip*). The A. S. *ripan* is from a Teut. base **reip-*, whence *Ripe* and *Rope*.

Rear (1), to raise. (E.) M. E. *rerem*. A. S. *ræran*, to rear; the exact equivalent of Icel. *reisa*, to raise. Teut. type **raisjan-* (cf. Goth. *ur-raisan*, to raise up); whence A. S. *ræran*, by Verner's law. See *Baise*. Causal form of *risan*, to rise (pt. t. *râs* = Goth. *rais*). Doublet, *raise*.

Rear (2), the back part. (F.—L.) M. E. *rere*, chiefly in adv. *arere*, *arriere*, in the rear. — O. F. *riere*, backward; whence *arriere* (F. *arrière*), behind, backward. — L. *retro*, backward; whence *ad retro* > F. *arrière*. See *Retro*.

Rear (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.) M. E. *rere*. A. S. *hrær*, half-cooked.

Rearmouse; see *Beremouse*.

Rearward, the rear-guard. (F.—L. and G.) The old spelling is *rereward*, M. E. *rereuarde*, i. e. guard in the rear. See *Rear* (2) and *Ward*.

Reason. (F.—L.) M. E. *resquen*, *reisun*. — A. F. and O. F. *reison* (F. *raison*). — L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio*, calculation, reason. See *Ratio*.

Reave, to rob. (E.) M. E. *reuen* (= *reven*); pt. t. *raſte*, *reſte*, pp. *raſt*, *reſt*. A. S. *ræfian*, to despoil, lit. to strip; cf. A. S. *ræf*, clothing, a robe, spoil, plunder. — A. S. *ræf*, 2nd grade of strong verb *ræſan*, to break. † Icel. *raufsa*, to reave, *rauf*, spoil, from *rauf*, 2nd grade of *rjûfa*, to break up, violate; G. *rauben*, to rob, *raub*, plunder. The strong verb is of the Teut. type **reuban-* (pt. t. **raub*). Cf. L. *rumper*, to break. Brugm. i. § 701.

Rebate, to blunt a sword's edge. (F.—L.) O. F. *rebatre*, to beat back again. — F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; O. F. *batre*, F. *battre*, to beat; see *Batter* (1).

Rebeck, a three-stringed fiddle. (F.—Arab.) O. F. *rebec*, also spelt *rebebe*; M. Ital. *ribeca*, also *ribebba*, a rebeck. — Arab. *rabâb*, *rahâba(t)*, a rebeck (Devic).

RECEPTACLE

Rebel. (F.—L.) The verb is from the sb., and the sb. was orig. an adj. M. E. *rebel*, adj., rebellious. — F. *rebelle*, rebellious. — L. *rebellem*, acc. of *rebellis*, renewing war. — L. *re-*, again; *bellum*, war = O. L. *duellum*, war; see *Duel*. Der. *rebel*, sb. and vb.; *rebell-ion*, *-ious*.

Rebound; see *Bound* (1).

Rebuff, a repulse. (Ital.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 936. — Ital. *ribuffo*, *ribuffo*, a check. — Ital. *ribuffare*, 'to check, chide'; Florio. — Ital. *ri-* (L. *re-*), back; *buffare*, a word of imitative origin, like E. *puff*; see *Puff*.

Rebuke, to reprove. (F.—L.) M. E. *rebuken*; A. F. *rebuker*. — O. F. (Picard) *rebouquer*, also *reboucher*, to blunt a weapon; metaphorically, to put aside a request; cf. Picard *se rebuker*, to revolt. — F. *re-*, back; *bouquer*, Picard form of *boucher*, to obstruct, shut up, also to hoodwink, nip with cold (hence to blunt); formed from *bouque*, Picard form of F. *bouche*, the mouth. — L. *re-*, back; *bucca*, the puffed cheek (later, the mouth). Thus *to rebuke* is to stop one's mouth, obstruct; cf. Gascon *rebouca*, 'refluer, en parlant d'eau.'

Rebus, a representation of a word by pictures. (L.) Thus *Bolton* was represented by pictures of a *bolt* and a *tun*. — L. *rēbus*, by things, i. e. by means of things; abl. pl. of *rēs*, a thing. See *Real* (1).

Rebut. (F.—L. and M. H. G.) O. F. *rebouter*, to repulse. — L. *re-*, again; M. H. G. *bösen*, to beat; see *Beat*.

Recall. (L. and Scand.) From L. *re-*, back; and *call*, of Scand. origin.

Recant. (L.) L. *recantare*, to sing back, echo; also, to recant, recall. — L. *re-*, back; *cantare*, to sing. See *Cant* (1).

Recede. (L.) L. *recedere*, to go back. — L. *re-*, back; *cedere*, to go; see *Cede*.

Receive. (F.—L.) A. F. *receivre*, a stem of *receivre*, O. F. *reçoivre*. — L. *recipere*, to take back. — L. *re-*, back; *capere*, to take. See *Capacious*.

Recent. (F.—L.) M. F. *recent* (F. *recent*). — L. *recent-*, stem of *recens*, fresh, new, orig. 'beginning anew.' — L. *re-*, again; *-cent-*, a stem allied to Russ. *po-chin-ate*, to begin, O. Irish *cét*, first; and to Gk. *καὶνός*, new (Prellwitz).

Receptacle. (F.—L.) F. *réceptacle*. — L. *receptaculum*, a place to store away. — L. *recept-us*, pp. of *recipere*; see *Receive*.

RECEPTION

reception. (F.-L.) F. *réception*. — L. acc. *receptionem*, a taking back. — L. *receptus*; as above.

Recess. (L.) L. *recessus*, a retreat. — L. *recessus*, pp. of *re-cedere*, to recede. See **Recede**.

Recheat, a signal of recall, in hunting. (F.-L.) From A.F. *rechet*, variant of O. F. *rechet*, a place of refuge, a retreat (Godefroy). — L. *receptum*, acc. of *receptus*, a retreating, retreat. — L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, to receive; see **Receive**.

recipe. (L.) L. *recipe*, take thou; imp. of *recipere*, to receive (above).

recipient. (L.) L. *recipient*, stem of pres. pt. of *recipere*, to receive.

Reciprocal. (L.) From L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating. Lit. 'directed backwards and forwards'; from L. **re-co*, backwards (from *re-*, back); and **pro-co*, forwards, whence *procul*, afar off. Brugm. ii. § 86.

Recite. (F.-L.) M. F. *reciter*. — L. *recitare*, to recite. — L. *re-*, again; *citare*, to quote; see **Cite**.

Reck, to regard. (E.) M. E. *rekken*; often *recchen*. A. S. *reccan*, *reccean* (for **rak-jan*); but the pt. t. in use is *rōh-te*, from an infin. *rēcan* (for **rōk-jan*), from the strong grade **rōk-* + Icel. *rakja*; O. Sax. *rōkjan*, to reckon, heed. Formed from a sb. with base *rac-*, strong grade *rōc-*, care, which exists in the cognate M. H. G. *ruoch*, O. H. G. *ruoh*, care, heed (whence the M. H. G. *ruochen*, O. H. G. *ruohhjan*, to reckon). β. The Tent. stem **rōk-* is the strong grade of **rak-*, as seen in Icel. *rōk*, a reason, A. S. *racu*, account, reckoning, O. Sax. *raka*, a business, affair, O. H. G. *rahha*. Der. *reck-less*, A. S. *rēce-lēas*; cf. Du. *roekeloos*, G. *ruchlos*.

reckon. (E.) M. E. *rekenen*. A. S. *ge-reccian*, to explain; allied to *ge-reccan*, *reccan*, to rule, order, direct, explain, ordain, tell. + Du. *rekenen*; (whence Icel. *reikna*, to reckon, Dan. *regne*, Swed. *räkna*, 'are borrowed'); G. *rechnen*, O. H. G. *rehhanōn*, to compute, reckon. β. All secondary verbs; allied to the sb. seen in A. S. *racu*, an account, Icel. *rōk*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin, O. H. G. *rahha*, a thing, subject. See **Reck**.

Reclaim; from **Re-** and **Claim**.

Recline. (L.) L. *reclināre*, to lean back, lie down. — L. *re-*, back; **clināre*, to lean. See **Lean** (1) and **Incline**.

RECOUP

Recluse. (F.-L.) M. E. *recluse*, orig. fem. — O. F. *recluse*, fem. of *reclus*, pp. of *reclorre*, to shut up. — L. *recludere*, to uncloze; but in late Lat. to shut up. — L. *re-*, back; *claudere*, to shut. See **Clause**.

Recognise. (F.-L.) Formed from the sb. *recognisance* (Chaucer, C. T. 13260). — O. F. *recognisance*, an acknowledgment. — O. F. *recognis-ant*, pres. part. of *recognistre* (F. *reconnaître*). — L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See **Cognisance**. Der. *recognit-ion* (from L. pp. *recognit-us*).

Recoil. (F.-L.) M. E. *recoilen*. — A. F. *recuiller*; F. *reculer*, 'to recoyle, retire'; Cot. Lit. to go backwards. — F. *re-*, back; *cul*, the hinder part. — L. *re-*, back; *cūlum*, acc. of *cūlus*, the hinder part.

Recollect, to remember. (F.-L.) Lit. 'to gather again'; from *re-*, again, and *collect*; see **Collect**.

Recommend, to commend to another. (F.-L.) From **Re-** and **Commend**; imitated from F. *recommander*, 'to recommend'; Cot.

Recompense, to reward. (F.-L.) M. F. *recompenser*, 'to recompence'; Cot. — L. *re-*, again; *compensāre*, to compensate; see **Compensate**.

Reconcile. (F.-L.) O. F. *reconcilier*. — L. *re-*, again; *conciliāre*, to conciliate; see **Conciliate**.

Recondite, secret. (L.) L. *reconditus*, put away, hidden, secret; pp. of *recondere*, to put back again. — L. *re-*, back; *condere*, to put together. β. The L. *condere* (pt. t. *condidi*) is from *con-* (*cum*), with, and the weak grade of *√DHĒ*, to place, put. Brugm. i. § 573.

Reconnoitre, to survey. (F.-L.) O. F. *reconnoistre*, M. F. *recognnoistre*, 'to recognise, to take a precise view of'; Cot. — L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See **Recognise**.

Record. (F.-L.) M. E. *recorden*. — O. F. *recorder*. — L. *recordāre*, *recordārī*, to recall to mind. — L. *re-*, again; *cord-*, stem of *cor*, heart. See **Heart**.

Recount. (F.-L.) F. *raconter*, to teil, relate. — F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; *aconter*, to account; from a (L. *ad*), to, and *conter*, to count. See **Count** (2). *Recount* = *re-ac-count*.

Recoup, to diminish a loss. (F.-L. and Gk.) Lit. to secure a piece or shred. — F. *recoupe*, a shred. — F. *recouper*, to cut

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again. — *L. re-*, again; and *F. couper*, to cut; see *Coppice*.

Recourse. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. recours*. — *L. recursus*, acc. of *recursus*, a running back; from pp. of *recurrere*, to run back. — *L. re-*, back; *currere*, to run; see *Current*.

Recover. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. recouper*, *recuvrer* (*F. recouvrer*). — *L. recuperare*, to recover, also to recruit oneself. A difficult word; perhaps orig. 'to make good again,' from Sabine *cuprus*, good, of which the orig. sense may have been 'desirable,' from *L. cupere*, to desire. Brugm. ii. § 74.

Recrulant. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. recreant*, faint-hearted; pres. pt. of *recroire*, to believe again, also to give up, give back (hence, to give in). — Late *L. recréder*, to believe again, recant, give in. — *L. re-*, again; *crédere*, to believe; see *Creed*.

Recreation. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. recreation*. — *L. recreātiōnem*, acc. of *recreatio*, orig. recovery from illness (hence, amusement). — *L. recreātus*, pp. of *recreare*, to revive, refresh. — *L. re-*, again; *creare*, to make. See *Create*.

Recriminare. (*L.*) From *L. re-*, again; and *criminātus*, pp. of *crimināri*, to accuse of crime, from *crimin-*, for *crimen*, a crime. See *Crime*.

Recruit. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. recruter*, to levy troops (Littré). An ill-formed word, from *recrute*, mistaken form of *recrue*, fem. of *recrū*, pp. of *recroître*, to grow again. *F. recrue*, sb., means 'a levy of troops,' lit. 'new-grown.' — *L. recrescere*, to grow again. — *L. re-*, again; *crescere*, to grow; see *Crescent*.

Rectangle. a four-sided right-angled figure. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectangle*, adj., right angled (Cot.). — *L. rectangulus*, having a right angle. — *L. rect-us*, right; *angulus*, an angle. *Rectus* was orig. the pp. of *regere*, to rule. See *Regent* and *Angle* (1).

rectify. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectifier*. — Late *L. rectificare*, to make right. — *L. recti-*, for *rectus*, right (above); *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make.

rectilinear. (*L.*) From *L. rectilineus*, formed by straight lines. — *L. recti-*, for *rectus*, right, straight; *linea*, a line.

rectitude. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectitude*. — *L. rectitudo*, uprightness. — *L. recti-* (above); with suffix *-tudo*.

Recumbent. (*L.*) *L. recumbent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *recumbere*, to recline; where *cumbere* is a nasalised form allied to *cubare*, to lie down. See *Incumbent* and *Covey*.

REDOUND

Recuperative, tending to recover. (*L.*) *L. recuperātivus*, (properly) recoverable. — *L. recuperare*, to recover. See *Recover*.

Recur. (*L.*) *L. recurrere*, to run back, recur. — *L. re-*, back; *currere*, to run; see *Current*.

Recusant, opposing an opinion. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. récusant*, 'rejecting,' Cot.; pres. pt. of *récuser*. — *L. recusare*, to reject, oppose a cause or opinion. — *L. re-*, back; *caussa*, a cause. See *Cause*.

Red. (*E.*) *M. E. reed* (with long vowel). *A. S. rēad*. + *Du. rood*, *Icel. raðr*, *Dan. Swed. rōd*, *G. roth*, *Goth. rauds*. Teut. type **raudaz*. Further allied to *Gk. ῥοῦδος*, *Irish* and *Gael. ruath*, *W. rhudd*, *L. ruber* (for **rudhro-*), red; cf. *Russ. ruda*, *Skt. rudhira*, blood. Note also the *Icel.* strong verb *rjóða* (pt. t. *rauð*), to redden; *A. S. rēoðan*, to redden; Teut. type **reudan-*, pt. t. **raud*. (✓*REUDH.*)

Reddition, a restoring. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. reddition*. — *L. redditiōnem*, acc. of *redditiō*, a restoring. — *L. reddere*, to give back. — *L. red-*, back; *dare*, to give. See *Date* (1).

Redeem, to atone for. (*L.*) Formerly *redeme*. Coined from *L. red-*, back, and *emere*, to buy. [Cf. *M. F. redimer*, 'to redeem'; Cot. — *L. redimere*, to buy back.] *Der. redempt-ion* (from the pp. *redemptus*).

Redgum, a disease of infants. (*E.*) *M. E. reed gounde*, lit. 'red matter' (of a sore); Prompt. Parv. From *A. S. rēad*, red; *gund*, matter of a sore.

Redintegration, renovation. (*L.*) From *L. redintegratio*, restoration. — *L. red-*, again; *integer*, whole, entire. See *Integer*.

Redolent, fragrant. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. redolent*. — *L. redolent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *redolere*, to emit odour. — *L. red-*, again; *olere*, for **odere*, to be odorous; see *Odour*.

Redoubt, an intrenched place of retreat. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) Ill spelt; through confusion with *redoubtable*. *F. redoute*. — *Ital. ridotto*, a place of retreat. — *Ital. ridotto*, *ridutto*, pp. of *ridurre*, to bring home. — *L. reducere*, to bring back. — *L. re-*, back; *ducere*, to lead. See *Duke*.

Redoubtable. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. redoubtable*, terrible. — *O. F. redouter*, *M. F. redoubter*, to fear. See *Re-* and *Doubt*.

Redound. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. redonder*. — *L. redundare*, to overflow. — *L. red-*, again, back; *unda*, a wave. See *Undulate*.

RECEPTION

reception. (F.-L.) F. *réception*. — L. acc. *receptionem*, a taking back. — L. *receptus*; as above.

Recess. (L.) L. *recessus*, a retreat. — L. *recessus*, pp. of *re-cedere*, to recede. See **Recede**.

Recheat, a signal of recall, in hunting. (F.-L.) From A.F. *rechet*, variant of O.F. *recet*, a place of refuge, a retreat (Godefroy). — L. *receptum*, acc. of *receptus*, a retreating, retreat. — L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, to receive; see **Receive**.

recipe. (L.) L. *recipe*, take thou; imp. of *recipere*, to receive (above).

recipient. (L.) L. *recipient*, stem of pres. pt. of *recipere*, to receive.

Reciprocal. (L.) From L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating. Lit. 'directed backwards and forwards'; from L. **re-co-*, backwards (from *re-*, back); and **pro-co-*, forwards, whence *procul*, afar off. Brugm. ii. § 86.

Recite. (F.-L.) M.F. *reciter*. — L. *recitare*, to recite. — L. *re-*, again; *citare*, to quote; see **Cite**.

Reck, to regard. (E.) M.E. *rekken*; often *recchen*. A.S. *reccan*, *reccan* (for **rak-jan*); but the pt. t. in use is *rōh-te*, from an infin. *rēcan* (for **rōk-jan*), from the strong grade **rōk-*. + Icel. *rakja*; O. Sax. *rōkjan*, to reckon, heed. Formed from a sb. with base *rac-*, strong grade *rōc-*, care, which exists in the cognate M.H.G. *ruoch*, O.H.G. *ruoh*, care, heed (whence the M.H.G. *ruochen*, O.H.G. *ruohhjan*, to reckon). β. The Tent. stem **rōk-* is the strong grade of **rak-*, as seen in Icel. *rök*, a reason, A.S. *racu*, account, reckoning, O. Sax. *raka*, a business, affair, O.H.G. *rahha*. Der. *reck-less*, A.S. *rēce-lēas*; cf. Du. *roekeloos*, G. *ruchlos*.

reckon. (E.) M.E. *rekenen*. A.S. *ge-reccenian*, to explain; allied to *ge-reccan*, *reccan*, to rule, order, direct, explain, ordain, tell. + Du. *rekenen*; (whence Icel. *reikna*, to reckon, Dan. *regne*, Swed. *räkna*, 'are borrowed'); G. *rechnen*, O.H.G. *rehhanōn*, to compute, reckon. β. All secondary verbs; allied to the sb. seen in A.S. *racu*, an account, Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin, O.H.G. *rahha*, a thing, subject. See **Reck**.

Reclaim; from **Re** and **Claim**.

Recline. (L.) L. *reclināre*, to lean back, lie down. — L. *re-*, back; **clināre*, to lean. See **Lean** (1) and **Incline**.

RECOUP

Recluse. (F.-L.) M.E. *recluse*, orig. fem. — O.F. *recluse*, fem. of *reclus*, pp. of *reclorre*, to shut up. — L. *recludere*, to unclothe; but in late Lat. to shut up. — L. *re-*, back; *cludere*, to shut. See **Clause**.

Recognise. (F.-L.) Formed from the sb. *recognisance* (Chaucer, C.T. 13260). — O.F. *recognisance*, an acknowledgment. — O.F. *recognis-ant*, pres. part. of *recognistre* (F. *reconnaître*). — L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See **Cognisance**. Der. *recognit-ion* (from L. pp. *recognit-us*).

Recoil. vb. (F.-L.) M.E. *recoilen*. — A.F. *recuiller*; F. *reculer*, 'to recoyle, retire'; Cot. Lit. to go backwards. — F. *re-*, back; *cul*, the hinder part. — L. *re-*, back; *cūlum*, acc. of *cūlus*, the hinder part.

Recollect, to remember. (F.-L.) Lit. 'to gather again'; from *re-*, again, and *collect*; see **Collect**.

Recommend, to commend to another. (F.-L.) From **Re-** and **Commend**; imitated from F. *recommander*, 'to recommend'; Cot.

Recompense, to reward. (F.-L.) M.F. *recompenser*, 'to recompence'; Cot. — L. *re-*, again; *compensāre*, to compensate; see **Compensate**.

Reconcile. (F.-L.) O.F. *reconcilier*. — L. *re-*, again; *conciliāre*, to conciliate; see **Conciliate**.

Recondite, secret. (L.) L. *reconditus*, put away, hidden, secret; pp. of *recondere*, to put back again. — L. *re-*, back; *condere*, to put together. β. The L. *condere* (pt. t. *condidi*) is from *con-* (*cum*), with, and the weak grade of √DHE, to place, put. Brugm. i. § 573.

Reconnoitre, to survey. (F.-L.) O.F. *reconoistre*, M.F. *recognoistre*, 'to recognise, to take a precise view of'; Cot. — L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See **Recognise**.

Record. (F.-L.) M.E. *recorden*. — O.F. *recorder*. — L. *recordāre*, *recordārī*, to recall to mind. — L. *re-*, again; *cord-*, stem of *cor*, heart. See **Heart**.

Recount. (F.-L.) F. *raconter*, to tell, relate. — F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; *aconter*, to account; from a (L. *ad*), to, and *conter*, to count. See **Count** (2). *Recount* = *re-ac-count*.

Recoup, to diminish a loss. (F.-L. and Gk.) Lit. to secure a piece or shred. — F. *recoupe*, a shred. — F. *recouper*, to cut

RECOURSE

again. — *L. re-*, again; and *F. couper*, to cut; see *Coppice*.

Recourse. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. recurs*. — *L. recursus*, acc. of *recursus*, a running back; from pp. of *recurrare*, to run back. — *L. re-*, back; *currere*, to run; see *Current*.

Recover. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. recouurer*, *recuurer* (*F. recouurer*). — *L. recuperare*, to recover, also to recruit oneself. A difficult word; perhaps orig. 'to make good again,' from Sabine *cuprus*, good, of which the orig. sense may have been 'desirable,' from *L. cupere*, to desire. Brugm. ii. § 74.

Recreant. (*F.*—*L.*) *O. F. recreant*, faint-hearted; pres. pt. of *recroire*, to believe again, also to give up, give back (hence, to give in). — Late *L. recedere*, to believe again, recant, give in. — *L. re-*, again; *credere*, to believe; see *Oreed*.

Recreation. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. recreation*. — *L. recreātiōnem*, acc. of *recreatio*, orig. recovery from illness (hence, amusement). — *L. recreātus*, pp. of *recreare*, to revive, refresh. — *L. re-*, again; *creare*, to make. See *Create*.

Recriminatē. (*L.*) From *L. re-*, again; and *criminātus*, pp. of *crimināri*, to accuse of crime, from *crimīn-*, for *crimen*, a crime. See *Crime*.

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rectify. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectifier*. — Late *L. rectificāre*, to make right. — *L. recti-*, for *rectus*, right (above); *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

rectilinear. (*L.*) From *L. rectiline-us*, formed by straight lines. — *L. recti-*, for *rectus*, right, straight; *linea*, a line.

rectitude. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectitude*. — *L. rectitūdo*, uprightness. — *L. recti-* (above); with suffix *-tūdo*.

Recumbent. (*L.*) *L. recumbent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *recumbere*, to recline; where *cumbere* is a nasalised form allied to *cubāre*, to lie down. See *Incumbent* and *Covey*.

REDOUND

Recuperative, tending to recover. (*L.*) *L. recuperātivus*, (properly) recoverable. — *L. recuperāre*, to recover. See *Recover*.

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Red. (*E.*) *M. E. reed* (with long vowel). *A. S. rēad*. + *Du. rood*, *Icel. raubr*, *Dan. Swed. rōd*, *G. roth*, *Goth. rauds*. Tent. type **raudoz*. Further allied to *Gk. ἐρυθρός*, *Irish* and *Gael. ruath*, *W. rhudd*, *L. ruber* (for **rudhro-*), red; cf. *Russ. ruda*, *Skt. rudhira*, blood. Note also the *Icel.* strong verb *rjóða* (pt. t. *rauð*), to reddén; *A. S. rōðan*, to reddén; Tent. type **reudan-*, pt. t. **raud*. (✓*REUDH.*)

Reddition, a restoring. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. reddition*. — *L. redditiōnem*, acc. of *redditio*, a restoring. — *L. reddere*, to give back. — *L. red-*, back; *dare*, to give. See *Date* (1).

Bedeem, to atone for. (*L.*) Formerly *redeme*. Coined from *L. red-*, back, and *emere*, to buy. [Cf. *M. F. redimer*, 'to redeem'; Cot. — *L. redimere*, to buy back.] *Der. redempt-ion* (from the pp. *redemptus*).

Redgum, a disease of infants. (*E.*) *M. E. reed gounde*, lit. 'red matter' (of a sore); Prompt. Parv. From *A. S. rēad*, red; *gund*, matter of a sore.

Redintegration, renovation. (*L.*) From *L. redintegratio*, restoration. — *L. red-*, again; *integer*, whole, entire. See *Integer*.

Bedolent, fragrant. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. redolent*. — *L. redolent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *redolere*, to emit odour. — *L. red-*, again; *olere*, for **odere*, to be odorous; see *Odour*.

Bedoubt, an intrenched place of retreat. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) Ill spelt; through confusion with *redoubtable*. *F. redoute*. — *Ital. ridotto*, a place of retreat. — *Ital. ridotto*, *ridutto*, pp. of *ridurre*, to bring home. — *L. reducere*, to bring back. — *L. re-*, back; *ducere*, to lead. See *Duke*.

Bedoubtable. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. redoubtable*, terrible. — *O. F. redouter*, *M. F. redoubter*, to fear. See *Re-* and *Doubt*.

Bedound. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. redonder*. — *L. redundare*, to overflow. — *L. red-*, again, back; *unda*, a wave. See *Undulate*.

RECEPTION

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Recheat, a signal of recall, in hunting. (F.—L.) From A.F. *rechet*, variant of O. F. *recet*, a place of refuge, a retreat (Godefroy).—L. *receptum*, acc. of *receptus*, a retreating, retreat.—L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, to receive; see *Receive*.

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Reclaim; from *Re-* and *Claim*.

Recline. (L.) L. *reclināre*, to lean back, lie down.—L. *re-*, back; **clināre*, to lean. See *Lean* (1) and *Incline*.

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Recluse. (F.—L.) M. E. *recluse*, orig. fem.—O. F. *recluse*, fem. of *reclus*, pp. of *reclorre*, to shut up.—L. *recludere*, to unclose; but in late Lat. to shut up.—L. *re-*, back; *claudere*, to shut. See *Clause*.

Recognise. (F.—L.) Formed from the sb. *recognisance* (Chaucer, C. T. 13260).—O. F. *recognisance*, an acknowledgment.—O. F. *recognis-ant*, pres. part. of *recognistre* (F. *reconnaitre*).—L. *re-cognoscere*, to know again. See *Cognisance*. Der. *recognit-ion* (from L. pp. *recognit-us*).

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Recruit. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. recruter*, to levy troops (Litttré). An ill-formed word, from *recrute*, mistaken form of *recrue*, fem. of *recrū*, pp. of *recroître*, to grow again. *F. recrue*, sb., means 'a levy of troops,' lit. 'new-grown.' — *L. recrescere*, to grow again. — *L. re-*, again; *crescere*, to grow; see *Crescent*.

Rectangle. a four-sided right-angled figure. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectangle*, adj., right angled (Cot.). — *L. rectangulus*, having a right angle. — *L. rect-us*, right; *angulus*, an angle. *Rectus* was orig. the pp. of *regere*, to rule. See *Regent* and *Angle* (1).

rectify. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectifier*. — Late *L. rectificāre*, to make right. — *L. recti-*, for *rectus*, right (above); *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

rectilinear. (*L.*) From *L. rectilineus*, formed by straight lines. — *L. recti-*, for *rectus*, right, straight; *linea*, a line.

rectitude. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. rectitude*. — *L. rectitudo*, uprightness. — *L. recti-* (above); with suffix *-tudo*.

Recumbent. (*L.*) *L. recumbent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *recumbere*, to recline; where *cumbere* is a nasalised form allied to *cubāre*, to lie down. See *Incumbent* and *Covey*.

REDOUND

Recuperative, tending to recover. (*L.*) *L. recuperātivus*, (properly) recoverable. — *L. recuperāre*, to recover. See *Recover*.

Recur. (*L.*) *L. recurrere*, to run back, recur. — *L. re-*, back; *currere*, to run; see *Current*.

Recusant, opposing an opinion. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. récusant*, 'rejecting,' Cot.; pres. pt. of *récuser*. — *L. recusāre*, to reject, oppose a cause or opinion. — *L. re-*, back; *caussa*, a cause. See *Cause*.

Red. (*E.*) *M. E. reed* (with long vowel). *A. S. rēad*. + *Du. rood*, *Icel. rauðr*, *Dan. Swed. rōd*, *G. roth*, *Goth. rauds*. Teut. type **raudoz*. Further allied to *Gk. ῥοῦρος*, *Irish and Gael. ruath*, *W. rhudd*, *L. ruber* (for **rudhro-*), red; cf. *Russ. ruda*, *Skt. rudhira-*, blood. Note also the *Icel.* strong verb *rjóða* (pt. t. *rauð*), to redden; *A. S. rēoðan*, to redden; Teut. type **reudan-*, pt. t. **raud*. (✓*REUDH.*)

Reddition. a restoring. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. reddition*. — *L. redditiōnem*, acc. of *redditiō*, a restoring. — *L. reddere*, to give back. — *L. red-*, back; *dare*, to give. See *Date* (1).

Redeem. to atone for. (*L.*) Formerly *redeme*. Coined from *L. red-*, back, and *emere*, to buy. [Cf. *M. F. redimer*, 'to redeem,' Cot. — *L. redimere*, to buy back.]

Der. redempt-ion (from the pp. *redemptus*). **Redgum.** a disease of infants. (*E.*) *M. E. reed gounde*, lit. 'red matter' (of a sore); Prompt. Parv. From *A. S. rēad*, red; *gund*, matter of a sore.

Redintegration. renovation. (*L.*) From *L. redintegratio*, restoration. — *L. red-*, again; *integer*, whole, entire. See *Integer*.

Redolent. fragrant. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. redolent*. — *L. redolent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *redolēre*, to emit odour. — *L. red-*, again; *olēre*, for **odēre*, to be odorous; see *Odour*.

Redoubt. an entrenched place of retreat. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) Ill spelt; through confusion with *redoubtable*. *F. redoute*. — *Ital. ridotto*, a place of retreat. — *Ital. ridotto*, *ridutto*, pp. of *ridurre*, to bring home. — *L. reducere*, to bring back. — *L. re-*, back; *ducere*, to lead. See *Duke*.

Redoubtable. (*F.*—*L.*) *M. F. redoubtable*, terrible. — *O. F. redouter*, *M. F. redoubter*, to fear. See *Re-* and *Doubt*.

Redound. (*F.*—*L.*) *F. redonder*. — *L. redundare*, to overflow. — *L. red-*, again, back; *unda*, a wave. See *Undulate*.

REDRESS

Redress. (F.—L.) F. *redresser*, to put straight again.—F. *re-*, again; *dresser*, to erect, dress; see **Dress**.

Redstart, a bird with a red tail. (E.) From **Red**; and *start*, a tail (A. S. *steort*).

Reduce. (L.) Orig. to bring back.—L. *reducere*, to bring back.—L. *re-*, back; *ducere*, to lead. See **Duke**. Der. *reduction* (from the pp. *reduct-us*).

Redundant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *redundare*, to redund. See **Redound**.

Reechy, dirty. (E.) Lit. 'smoky,' palatalised form of *reeky*; cf. Low. Sc. *reekie*, smoky. See **Beek**.

Reed. (M. E. *reed*. A. S. *hræd*, a reed. †Du. *riet*; G. *riet*, *ried*. Teut. type **hreudom*, neut.

Reef (1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.) Formerly *rif*.—Du. *rif*, a reef. †Icel. *rif*, a reef, allied to *rifa*, a fissure, rift; Dan. *rev*, a sand-bank (*revle*, a shoal, *revne*, to split); Swed. *refva*, *ref*, a sand-bank, a cleft, gap. Cf. L. *ripa*, a bank; Gk. *ἐπίρρυ*, a broken cliff, scarp, *ἐπίρρυ*, to tear down. The orig. sense seems to have been 'broken edge.' Cf. **Rive**.

Reef (2), a portion of a sail. (Du.) M. E. *riff*.—Du. *reef*, 'a riff in a sail,' Sewel; M. Du. *rif*, *rif*, a reef. †Icel. *rif*, a reef in a sail; Dan. *reb*, Swed. *ref*, reef; Low G. *reff*, *riff*, a small sail; Pomeran. *röff*, a little extra sail, bonnet.

Reek, vapour. (E.) M. E. *reke*. O. Merc. *rēc*, vapour; O. Fries. *rēk*. †Icel. *reykr*, Swed. *rök*, Dan. *røg*; Du. *rook*, G. *rauch*; Teut. base **rauk-*. From **rauk*, 2nd grade of Teut. **reukan-*, to smoke; as in A. S. *rēccan*, Icel. *rjúka*, O. H. G. *riohhan*, G. *riecken*. Brugm. i. § 217.

Reel (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.) M. E. *rele*; A. S. *hræol*, a reel. †E. Fries. *rēl*; N. Fries. *reel*. Kluge derives A. S. *hræol* from a form **hræohil*, but this would give A. S. *hræl*; see Eng. Stud. xi. 512. Der. *reel*, vb., to wind, turn round, stagger.

Reel (2), a Highland dance. (Gael.) Gael. *righeil*, *ruidheil*, *ruithil*, a reel.

Reest, the wood on which a plough-coulter is fixed. (E.) Also *wreest* (wrongly), rest. A. S. *rēost*.

Reeve (1), to pass a rope through a ring. (Du.) Du. *reven*, to reeve.—Du. *reef*, a reef in a sail; because a reeved rope is used for reefing; see **Beef** (2).

Reeve (2), an officer, steward. (E.)

REFRESH

A. S. *gerēfa*, an officer; orig. sense perhaps 'numberer,' registrar (of soldiers); for **ge-rōfja*. From *rōf*, a host (as in *secc-rōf*, a host of men); cf. O. H. G. *ruova*, a number. ¶ Not allied to G. *graf*. Der. *borough-reeve*; *port-reeve*; *sheriff*, q. v.

Refection, refreshment. (F.—L.) M. F. *refection*, a repast.—L. acc. *refectionem*, lit. a remaking.—L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, to remake, restore.—L. *re-*, again; *facere*, to make. See **Fact**.

Refel. (L.) L. *refellere*, to refute, shew to be false.—L. *re-*, back; *fallere*, to deceive; see **Fallible**.

Refer, to assign. (F.—L.) O. F. *referer* (F. *référer*).—L. *referre*, to bear back, relate, refer.—L. *re-*, back; *ferre*, to bear; see **Fertile**.

Refine. (F.—L.) Coined from *re-* and *fine* (1), but imitated from F. *raffiner*, to refine, comp. of L. *re-*, again, L. *af-* = *ad*, to, and F. *fin*, fine. Der. *refine-ment*; cf. F. *raffinement*.

Reflect. (L.) L. *reflectere*, lit. to bend back, hence to return rays, &c.—L. *re-*, back; *flectere*, to bend; see **Flexible**.

Reform. (F.—L.) F. *reformier*, to shape anew.—L. *re-*, again; *formāre*, to form; see **Form**.

Refract., to bend back rays of light. (L.) L. *refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, to bend back.—L. *re-*, back; *frangere*, to break; see **Fragile**. Der. *refract-ory*, a mistaken form for *refractory*, from L. *refractārius*, stubborn, obstinate. Also *refrangible*, a mistaken form for *refrangible*.

Refrain (1), to restrain, forbear. (F.—L.) M. E. *refreinen*.—O. F. *refrener*, to repress; Cot.—L. *refrēnāre*, to bridle, hold in with a bit.—L. *re-*, back; *frēnum*, a bit, curb. The orig. sense of *frēnum* is 'holder' or 'keeper,' from √*DHER*, to support, maintain; cf. Skt. *dhr*, to support, *dhārana-*, restraining. ¶ Prob. sometimes confused with M. F. *refreindre*, 'to bridle,' Cot.; this is from L. *refringere*, to break back (below).

Refrain (2), the burden of a song. (F.—L.) F. *refrain*; so also Prov. *refranhs*, a refrain, *refranher*, *refrenher*, to repeat. So called from frequent repetition; the O. F. *refreindre*, to pull back, is the same word as Prov. *refranher*, to repeat; both are from L. *refringere*, to break back (refract, hence, to repeat).—L. *re-*, back; *frangere*, to break; see **Fragile**.

Refresh. (F.—L. and G.) M. E. *re-*

REFRIGERATE

freschen.—O. F. *refreschir*; Cot.—L. *re*, again; O. H. G. *frisc* (G. *frisch*), fresh. See *Fresh*.

Refrigerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *refrigerare*, to make cool again.—L. *re*, again; *frigerare*, to cool, from *frigus*, cold. See *Frigid*.

Reft, pp. of *reave*; see *Beave*.

Refuge. (F.—L.) M. E. *refuge*.—F. *refuge*.—L. *refugium*, an escape.—L. *refugere*, to flee back.—L. *re*, back; *fugere*, to flee; see *Fugitive*.

refugee. (F.—L.) M. F. *refugid*, pp. of *se refugier*, to take refuge.—F. *refuge* (above).

Refulgent. (L.) From L. *refulgent*, stem of pres. pt. of *refulgere*, to flash back.—L. *re*, back; *fulgere*, to shine. See *Fulgent*.

Refund, to repay. (L.) L. *refundere*, to pour back, also to restore, give back (see below).

refuse, to deny a request. (F.—L.) M. E. *refusen*.—O. F. *refuser* (the same as Port. *refusar*, Ital. *refusare*, to reject). It answers to a Late L. type **refusare*, formed as a frequentative of *refundere*, to pour back, also to restore, give back (whence to reject).—L. *re*, back; *fundere*, to pour; see *Fuse* (1). β. We may also note E. *refuse*, sb., O. F. *refus*, refuse; cf. O. F. *mettre en refus*, *faire refus à*, to abandon, reject (Godefroy).

refute, to oppose, disprove. (F.—L.) M. F. *refuter*.—L. *refutare*, to repel, rebut. The orig. sense was prob. 'to pour back'; see *Confute*.

Regain. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) F. *regagner*.—L. *re*, back; and F. *gagner*, to gain. See *Gain* (1).

Regal. (F.—L.) M. F. *regal*, royal; Cot.—L. *regalis*, adj., from *rēg*, stem of *rex*, a king. Allied to L. *regere*, to rule. Cf. Skt. *rājan*, a king; O. Irish *rī*. Brugm. i. §§ 135, 549 c. Der. *regal-ia*, insignia of a king; neut. pl. of *regalis*.

Regale, to entertain. (F.—Ital.?) M. F. *regaler*, to entertain. Not allied to *regal*, as Cotgrave suggests; but the same as Span. *regular*, to make much of, pamper; orig. to melt (Diez). 1. Diez derives it from L. *regelare*, to melt, thaw; from L. *re*, back, *gelare*, to freeze (see *Gelid*). 2. Hatzfeld derives F. *regaler* (ultimately) from Ital. *regulare*, to give presents to; from Ital. *gala*, mirth. See *Gala*.

Regard, vb. (F.—L. and O. H. G.)

REGRET

F. *regarder*, to look, look at, view.—L. *re*, back; F. *garder*, to guard, observe; of O. H. G. origin; see *Guard*.

Regatta. (Ital.) Orig. a strife, contention, hence a race, rowing-match.—Ital. *regatta*, *rigatta*, 'a strife for the maistrise'; Florio.—M. Ital. *rigattare*, to contend for the mastery, to wrangle, to haggle as a huckster does. So also Span. *regatear*, to haggle, retail provisions, to rival in sailing. Of unknown origin.

Regenerate. (L.) From pp. of *regenerare*, to produce anew.—L. *re*, again; *generare*, to produce, from *gener*, for **genes*, stem of *genus*, kindred. See *Genus*.

Regent. (F.—L.) M. F. *regent*, a regent, vice-gent.—L. *regent*, stem of pres. pt. of *regere*, to rule. Allied to Gk. *ὀπτεῖν*, to stretch, Goth. *uf-rakjan*, to stretch out, Skt. *rj*, to stretch, *rāj*, to govern. (✓REG.) See *Right*. Brugm. i. § 474.

regicide, slayer of a king; slaying of a king. (F.—L.) M. F. *regicide* (Minshew).—L. *rēgi*, for *rex*, king, allied to *regere*, to rule; *-cida*, a slayer, from *cadere*, to slay. Also: from L. *rēgi*- (as before), *-cidium*, a slaying, from *cadere*.

regimen. (L.) L. *regimen*, guidance.—L. *regere*, to rule, direct.

regiment. (F.—L.) M. F. *regiment*, 'a regiment of soldiers'; Cot.; also, a government.—L. *regimentum*, rule, government.—L. *regere*, to rule.

region. (F.—L.) M. F. *region*.—L. *regiōnem*, acc. of *regio*, territory.—L. *regere*, to rule, govern.

Register. (F.—L.) M. F. *registre*, 'a record'; Cot.—Late L. *registrum*, more correctly *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded (L. *regeruntur*).—L. *regestum*, neut. of pp. of *regerere*, to bring back, record.—L. *re*, back; *gerere*, to carry. See *Gerund*. Cf. L. *regesta*, pl., a register.

Regnant, reigning. (L.) L. *regnant*, stem. of pres. pt. of *regnare*, to reign.—L. *regnum*, kingdom.—L. *regere*, to rule. See *Regent*.

Regress, return. (L.) L. *regressus*, sb.—L. *regressus*, pp. of *regredi*, to go back.—L. *re*, back; *gradi*, to go. See *Grade*.

Regret, sorrow. (F.—L. and Scand.) F. *regret*, grief; *regretter*, to lament (Cot.). The oldest form of the verb is *regrater*. Of disputed origin; see Scheler. The

REGULAR

most likely solution is that which derives O. F. *regrater* from L. *re-*, again, and the verb which appears in Icel. *gráta*, Swed. *gråta*, Dan. *græde*, A. S. *grētan*, Lowl. Sc. *greit*, to weep, bewail. See **Greet** (2). Cf. 'I mone as a chyldre dothe for the wantyng of his nourse or mother, *je regrete*;' Palsgrave.

Regular. (L.) *L. regularis*, according to rule. — L. *régula*, a rule; *regere*, to rule. See **Regent**.

Rehearse. (F.—L.) M. E. *rehersen*. — O. F. *reherser*, *rehercer*, to harrow over again; hence, to go over the same ground. — L. *re-*, again; O. F. *hercer*, to harrow, from *herce*, sb., a harrow. See **Hearse**.

Reign. sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *regne*. — M. F. *regne*. — L. *regnum*, kingdom. — L. *regere*, to rule. See **Regent**.

Reimburse. to refund. (F.—L. and Gk.) Adapted from F. *rembourser* by substituting L. *re-im-* for F. *rem-* (with the same force). — L. *re-*, again; *im-* (for *in*), in; F. *bourse*, a purse. See **Purse**.

Rein. (F.—L.) M. E. *reine*. — O. F. *reine*, rein of a bridle (The same as Ital. *redina*, Span. *rienda*, transposed form of *redina*). — Late L. **reina*, not found, but a short form allied to L. *retinaculum*, a rein. — L. *retinere*, to hold back. — L. *re-*, back; *tenere*, to hold. See **Retain**.

Reindeer, Raindeer, a kind of deer. (Scand.) M. E. *raynedere*. Formed by adding *deer* (see **Deer**) to Icel. *hreinn*, a reindeer; cf. also O. Swed. *ren*, a reindeer, A. S. *hræn*. [We also find Dan. *rensdyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier*.] Teut. type **hrainnos*, a true Teut. word, as the forms shew. β . Diez refers us to Lapp *raingo*, but this is merely a bad spelling of Swed. *renko*, i. e. rein-cow. The true Lapp word is *pátsa*, a reindeer; nor can the Icel. word have been suggested by Lapp *reino*, a pasturage for rein-deer; Ihre, *Lexicon Lapponicum*, p. 374.

Reins, the lower part of the back. (F.—L.) O. F. *reins*. — L. *renēs*, pl., kidneys, reins.

Reject. (F.—L.) M. F. *rejecter* (16th cent.; F. *rejeter*; oldest spelling *regeter*). — O. F. *re-*, back; *geter*, *getter*, to throw, from L. *iactare*; see **Jet** (1).

Rejoice. (F.—L.) M. E. *reioisen*. — O. F. *resjois-*, stem of pres. pt. of *resjoir* (mod. F. *réjouir*), to gladden, rejoice. — L. *re-*, again; O. F. *esjoir*, to rejoice, from L.

RELIC

ex, much, very, and *gaudere*, to rejoice. See **Gaud**.

Rejoin. (F.—L.) Lit. to join again; in legal language, to answer to a reply. — F. *rejoign-*, a stem of *rejoindre*, to rejoin. — L. *re-iungere*, to join again. — L. *re-*, again; *iungere*, to join. See **Join**. Der. *rejoinder*, which is the F. infin. mood used as a sb., as in the case of *attainder*.

Relapse. to slide back into a former state. (L.) From L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relabi*, to slide back. — L. *re-*, back; *labi*, to slide; see **Lapse**.

Relate. to describe, tell. (F.—L.) F. *relater*, 'to relate'; Cot. — Late L. *relātāre*, to relate. — L. *relātus*, used as pp. of *referre*, to relate (but from a different root). — L. *re-*, again; *lātus*, for *lātus*, borne, pp. of *tollere*, to bear. See **Tolerate**.

Relax. (L.) L. *relaxare*, to relax. — L. *re-*, again; *laxare*, to slacken; see **Lax**. Doublet, *release*.

relay (1), a set of fresh dogs or horses, a fresh supply. (F.—L.) Orig. used of dogs and horses. — F. *relais*, a relay; *chiens de relais*, *chevaux de relais*, dogs or horses kept in reserve; Cot. The orig. sense is 'a rest,' and *chiens de relais* are dogs kept at rest; cf. *à relais* 'at rest, that is not used,' Côt.; and see *relais* in Godefroy. — O. F. *relaissier*, to relinquish. — L. *relaxare*, to loosen, let loose, allow to rest; see **Lax**. Cf. Italian *cani di rilasso*, dogs kept in reserve (late edition of Florio by Torriano, 1688).

Relay (2), to lay again. (L. and E.) From *re-* and *lay*. See **Lay** (1).

Release. (F.—L.) M. E. *relessen*, *relesen*. — O. F. *relessier* (M. F. *relaisser*), to relax. — L. *relaxare*, to relax; see **Relax**.

Relegate. to consign to exile. (L.) From pp. of L. *religare*, to send away, remove. — L. *re-*, again, back; *ligare*, to send, appoint; see **Legate**.

Relent. (F.—L.) Altered from F. *ralentir*, to slacken, to relent (cf. L. *relentescere*, to slacken). — F. *ra-*, for *re-a-* (L. *re-ad*); L. *lentus*, slack, slow, allied to *lenis*, gentle, and to E. *lithe*. See **Lenient** and **Lithe**.

Relevant. (F.—L.) The orig. sense is 'helpful'; hence, of use for the matter in hand. — F. *relevant*, pres. part. of *relever*, to raise up, assist, help. — L. *relevare*, to raise again. — L. *re-*, again; *leuare*, to raise, from *leuis*, light. See **Levity**.

Relic, a memorial. (F.—L.) Chiefly

RELICT

in the pl.; M. E. *relikes*. = F. *reliques*, s. pl., 'reliques'; Cot. = L. *reliquiās*, acc. of *reliquia*, pl., remains. = L. *relinquere*, to leave behind. = L. *re-*, back; *linquere*, to leave. See **Relinquish**, **Licence**.

relict, a widow. (L.) L. *relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, to leave behind (above).

Believe. (F. - L.) M. E. *releuen* (= *releuen*). = F. *relever*, to raise up, relieve. = L. *releuāre*, to raise again; see **Relevant**. Der. *relief*, M. E. *relief*, O. F. *relief* (F. *relief*), a sb. due to the verb *relever*.

Religion. (F. - L.) F. *religion*; Cot. = L. acc. *religiōnem*, from *religio*, piety; allied to *religens*, fearing the gods, pious. *Re-ligens* is the opposite of *neg-ligens*, negligent; see **Neglect**. Allied also to *di-ligent*, and to Gk. *ἀλέγειν*, to reverence.

Relinquish. (F. - L.) O. F. *relenquis*, pr. pt. stem of *relenquir*, to leave (Godefroy). = L. *relinquere*, to leave behind; see **Relio**.

reliquary, a casket for relics. (F. - L.) F. *reliquaire*, a casket wherein reliques be kept; Cot. = Late L. *reliquiārium* (same sense). = L. *reliquiā*, orig. stem of *reliquia*, relics; see **Relio** (above).

relique, the same as **Relio**.

Relish, orig. an after-taste. (F. - L.) M. E. *reles*, an after-taste, Sir Cleges, 208. = O. F. *roles*, *relais*, that which is left behind; also a relay; see **Relay** (1).

Reluctant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *reluctāre*, *reluctāri*, to struggle against. = L. *re-*, back; *luctāri*, to struggle, from *lucta*, a wrestling. Allied to Gk. *λυγί-σεν*, to bend, writhe in wrestling; Lith. *lūgnas*, flexible, Skt. *ruj*, to bend, break. (✓LEUG.)

Rely, to repose on trustfully. (F. - L.) We find 'to *relye* their faith upon'; where *relye* = fasten. = F. *relier*, to bind up, or together. = L. *religare*, to fasten. L. *re-*, back; *ligare*, to bind; see **Ligament**. ¶ But much influenced by E. *lie*, vb., to repose, though this would have required a pp. *relin*. Der. *reli-ance*.

Remain. (F. - L.) O. F. pres. s. (*je*) *remain*; cf. M. F. impers. vb. *il remain-t*, it remains. [The infin. *remaindre* is preserved in E. *remainder*, used as a sb.] = L. *reman-ēo*, I remain; *reman-et*, it remains; *remanēre*, to remain. = L. *re-*, behind; *manēre*, to stay. See **Mansion**.

Remand, to send back. (F. - L.) M. F. *remander*. = L. *remandāre*, to send back

REMUNERATE

word. = L. *re-*, back; *mandāre*, to send; see **Mandate**.

Remark, to take notice of. (F. - L. and Teut.) F. *remarquer*, to mark, note, heed. = L. *re-*, again; *marquer*, to mark, from *marque*, sb., a mark; see **Mark** (1).

Remedy. (F. - L.) M. E. *remedie*. = A. F. *remédie*, O. F. *remède*, mod. F. *remède*. = L. *remedium*, a remedy; that which heals again. = L. *re-*, again; *medēri*, to heal. See **Medicine**.

Remember. (F. - L.) O. F. *remembrer*. = L. *rememorāri*, to remember. = L. *re-*, again; *memorāre*, to make mention of, from *memor*, mindful. See **Memory**.

Remind, to bring to mind again. (L. and E.) From **Re-** and **Mind**.

Reminiscence. (F. - L.) M. F. *reminiscence*. = L. *reminiscentia*, remembrance. = L. *reminiscēre*, stem of pres. pt. of *reminisci*, to remember. = L. *re-*, again; and base of *me-min-i*, I remember. Allied to Gk. *μν-μω-α*, I yearn, Skt. *man*, to think. (✓MEN.)

Remit, to abate. (L.) L. *remittere* (pp. *remissus*), to send back, slacken, abate. = L. *re-*, back; *mittere*, to send; see **Missile**. Der. *remiss*, adj., from pp. *remissus*; *remiss-ion*.

Remnant. (F. - L.) M. E. *remanant*. = O. F. *remanant*. = L. *remanent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *remanēre*, to remain; see **Remain**.

Remonstrate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *remonstrāre*, to expose, to produce arguments against. = L. *re-*, again; *monstrāre*, to show, from *monstrum*, a portent; see **Monster**.

Remorse. (F. - L.) M. F. *remors*; Cot. = Late L. *remorsus*, remorse. = L. *remorsus*, pp. of *remordēre*, to bite again, to vex. = L. *re-*, again; *ordēre*, to bite; see **Mordacity**.

Remote, distant. (L.) L. *remōtus*, pp. of *remouēre*, to remove; see **Remove**. Or from M. F. *remote*, f. 'remove, removed,' Cot.; from L. pp. f. *remōta*.

Remount, to mount again. (F. - L.) F. *remonter*. = F. *re-*, again; *monter*, to mount; see **Mount** (2).

Remove. (F. - L.) M. F. *remouvoir*, Cot. See **Re-** and **Move**.

Remunerate, to recompense. (L.) From pp. of *remūnerāre*, *remūnerari*, to reward. = L. *re-*, again; *mūnerāre*, to bestow a gift, from *mūner-* (for **mūnes-*),

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most likely solution is that which derives O. F. *regrater* from L. *re-*, again, and the verb which appears in Icel. *gráta*, Swed. *gråta*, Dan. *græde*, A. S. *grātan*, Lowl. Sc. *greit*, to weep, bewail. See Greet (2). Cf. 'I mone as a chylde dothe for the wantyng of his nourse or mother, *je regrete*'; Palsgrave.

Regular. (L.) L. *rēgulāris*, according to rule. — L. *rēgula*, a rule; *regere*, to rule. See Regent.

Rehearse. (F.—L.) M. E. *reheresen*. — O. F. *reherser*, *rehercer*, to harrow over again; hence, to go over the same ground. — L. *re-*, again; O. F. *hercer*, to harrow, from *herce*, sb., a harrow. See Hearse.

Reign. sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *regne*. — M. F. *regne*. — L. *regnum*, kingdom. — L. *regere*, to rule. See Regent.

Reimburse. to refund. (F.—L. and Gk.) Adapted from F. *rembourser* by substituting L. *re-im-* for F. *rem-* (with the same force). — L. *re-*, again; *im-* (for *in*), in; F. *bourse*, a purse. See Purse.

Rein. (F.—L.) M. E. *reine*. — O. F. *reine*, rein of a bridle (The same as Ital. *redina*, Span. *rienda*, transposed form of *redina*). — Late L. **retina*, not found, but a short form allied to L. *retinaculum*, a rein. — L. *retinere*, to hold back. — L. *re-*, back; *tenere*, to hold. See Retain.

Reindeer, Raindeer, a kind of deer. (Scand.) M. E. *rayneder*. Formed by adding *deer* (see *Deer*) to Icel. *hreinn*, a reindeer; cf. also O. Swed. *ren*, a reindeer, A. S. *hrān*. [We also find Dan. *rensdyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier*.] Teut. type **hrainox*; a true Teut. word, as the forms shew. β. Diez refers us to Lapp *raingo*, but this is merely a bad spelling of Swed. *renko*, i. e. rein-cow. The true Lapp word is *páiso*, a reindeer; nor can the Icel. word have been suggested by Lapp *reino*, a pasturage for rein-deer; Ihre, *Lexicon Lapponicum*, p. 374.

Reins, the lower part of the back. (F.—L.) O. F. *reins*. — L. *rēnēs*, pl., kidneys, reins.

Reject. (F.—L.) M. F. *rejecter* (16th cent.; F. *rejeter*; oldest spelling *regeter*). — O. F. *re-*, back; *geter*, *getter*, to throw, from L. *iactare*; see Jet (1).

Rejoice. (F.—L.) M. E. *reioisen*. — O. F. *rejois*, stem of pres. pt. of *resjoir* (mod. F. *réjouir*), to gladden, rejoice. — L. *re-*, again; O. F. *esjoir*, to rejoice, from L.

RELIC

ex, much, very, and *gaudere*, to rejoice. See Gaud.

Rejoin. (F.—L.) Lit. to join again; in legal language, to answer to a reply. — F. *rejoign-*, a stem of *rejoindre*, to rejoin. — L. *reiuungere*, to join again. — L. *re-*, again; *iungere*, to join. See Join. Der. *rejoinder*, which is the F. infin. mood used as a sb., as in the case of *attainder*.

Relapse. to slide back into a former state. (L.) From L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relābi*, to slide back. — L. *re-*, back; *lābi*, to slide; see Lapse.

Relate. to describe, tell. (F.—L.) F. *relater*, 'to relate'; Cot. — Late L. *relātare*, to relate. — L. *relātus*, used as pp. of *referre*, to relate (but from a different root). — L. *re-*, again; *lātus*, for *tlātus*, borne, pp. of *tolle*, to bear. See Tolerate.

Relax. (L.) L. *relaxāre*, to relax. — L. *re-*, again; *laxāre*, to slacken; see Lax. Doublet, *release*.

relay (1), a set of fresh dogs or horses, a fresh supply. (F.—L.) Orig. used of dogs and horses. — F. *relais*, a relay; *chiens de relais*, *chevaux de relais*, dogs or horses kept in reserve; Cot. The orig. sense is 'a rest,' and *chiens de relais* are dogs kept at rest; cf. *à relais* 'at rest, that is not used,' Côt.; and see *relais* in Godefroy. — O. F. *relaissier*, to relinquish. — L. *relaxāre*, to loosen, let loose, allow to rest; see Lax. Cf. Italian *cani di rilasso*, dogs kept in reserve (late edition of Florio by Torriano, 1688).

Relay (2), to lay again. (L. and E.) From *re-* and *lay*. See Lay (1).

Release. (F.—L.) M. E. *relessen*, *relesen*. — O. F. *relessier* (M. F. *relaisser*), to relax. — L. *relaxāre*, to relax; see Relax.

Relegate. to consign to exile. (L.) From pp. of L. *relēgare*, to send away, remove. — L. *re-*, again, back; *lēgare*, to send, appoint; see Legate.

Relent. (F.—L.) Altered from F. *ralentir*, to slacken, to relent (cf. L. *relen-tescere*, to slacken). — F. *ra-*, for *re-a-* (L. *re-ad*); L. *lentus*, slack, slow, allied to *lēnis*, gentle, and to E. *lithe*. See Lēnient and Lithe.

Relevant. (F.—L.) The orig. sense is 'helpful'; hence, of use for the matter in hand. — F. *relevant*, pres. part. of *relever*, to raise up, assist, help. — L. *relevāre*, to raise again. — L. *re-*, again; *levāre*, to raise, from *levis*, light. See Levity.

Relic, a memorial. (F.—L.) Chiefly

RELICT

in the pl.; M. E. *relikes*. = F. *reliques*, s. pl., 'reliques'; Cot. = L. *reliquiās*, acc. of *reliquia*, pl., remains. = L. *relinquere*, to leave behind. = L. *re-*, back; *linquere*, to leave. See **Relinquish**, **Licence**.

relict, a widow. (L.) L. *relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, to leave behind (above).

Believe. (F. - L.) M. E. *releuen* (= *releven*). = F. *relever*, to raise up, relieve. = L. *releuāre*, to raise again; see **Relevant**. Der. *relief*, M. E. *relef*, O. F. *relief* (F. *relief*), a sb. due to the verb *relever*.

Religion. (F. - L.) F. *religion*; Cot. = L. acc. *religiōnem*, from *religio*, piety; allied to *religens*, fearing the gods, pious. *Re-ligens* is the opposite of *neg-ligens*, negligent; see **Neglect**. Allied also to *di-ligent*, and to Gk. *ἀλγέω*, to reverence.

Relinquish. (F. - L.) O. F. *relenquis*, pr. pt. stem of *relenquir*, to leave (Godefroy). = L. *relinquere*, to leave behind; see **Relio**.

reliquary, a casket for relics. (F. - L.) F. *reliquaire*, a casket wherein reliques be kept; Cot. = Late L. *reliquiārium* (same sense). = L. *reliquiā*, orig. stem of *reliquia*, relics; see **Relio** (above).

relique, the same as **Relio**.

Relish, orig. an after-taste. (F. - L.) M. E. *reles*, an after-taste, Sir Cleges, 208. = O. F. *roles*, *relais*, that which is left behind; also a relay; see **Relay** (1).

Reluctant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *reluctāre*, *reluctāri*, to struggle against. = L. *re-*, back; *luctāri*, to struggle, from *lucta*, a wrestling. Allied to Gk. *λυγί(σ)ω*, to bend, writhe in wrestling; Lith. *lūgnas*, flexible, Skt. *ruj*, to bend, break. (✓LEUG.)

Rely, to repose on trustfully. (F. - L.) We find 'to *relye* their faith upon'; where *relye* = fasten. = F. *relier*, to bind up, or together. = L. *religare*, to fasten. L. *re-*, back; *ligāre*, to bind; see **Ligament**. ¶ But much influenced by E. *lie*, vb., to repose, though this would have required a pp. *relain*. Der. *reli-ance*.

Remain. (F. - L.) O. F. pres. s. (*je*) *remain*; cf. M. F. impers. vb. *il remain-t*, it remains. [The infin. *remaindre* is preserved in E. *remainder*, used as a sb.] = L. *reman-ēo*, I remain; *reman-et*, it remains; *remanēre*, to remain. = L. *re-*, behind; *manēre*, to stay. See **Mansion**.

Remand, to send back. (F. - L.) M. F. *remander*. = L. *remandāre*, to send back

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word. = L. *re-*, back; *mandāre*, to send; see **Mandate**.

Remark, to take notice of. (F. - L. and Teut.) F. *remarquer*, to mark, note, heed. = L. *re-*, again; *marquer*, to mark, from *marque*, sb., a mark; see **Mark** (1).

Bemedy. (F. - L.) M. E. *remedie*. = A. F. *remedie*, O. F. *remede*, mod. F. *remède*. = L. *remedium*, a remedy; that which heals again. = L. *re-*, again; *medēri*, to heal. See **Medicine**.

Remember. (F. - L.) O. F. *remembrer*. = L. *rememorāri*, to remember. = L. *re-*, again; *memorāre*, to make mention of, from *memor*, mindful. See **Memory**.

Remind, to bring to mind again. (L. and E.) From **Re-** and **Mind**.

Reminiscence. (F. - L.) M. F. *reminiscence*. = L. *reminiscentia*, remembrance. = L. *reminiscent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *reminisci*, to remember. = L. *re-*, again; and base of *me-min-i*, I remember. Allied to Gk. *μν-μνω-α*, I yearn, Skt. *man*, to think. (✓MEN.)

Remit, to abate. (L.) L. *remittere* (pp. *remissus*), to send back, slacken, abate. = L. *re-*, back; *mittere*, to send; see **Missile**. Der. *remiss*, adj., from pp. *remissus*; *remiss-ion*.

Remnant. (F. - L.) M. E. *remnant*. = O. F. *remanant*. = L. *remanent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *remanēre*, to remain; see **Remain**.

Remonstrate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *remonstrāre*, to expose, to produce arguments against. = L. *re-*, again; *monstrāre*, to show, from *monstrum*, a portent; see **Monster**.

Remorse. (F. - L.) M. F. *remors*; Cot. = Late L. *remorsus*, remorse. = L. *remorsus*, pp. of *remordēre*, to bite again, to vex. = L. *re-*, again; *mordēre*, to bite; see **Mordacity**.

Remote, distant. (L.) L. *remōtus*, pp. of *removēre*, to remove; see **Remove**. Or from M. F. *remote*, f. 'remove, removed,' Cot.; from L. pp. f. *remōta*.

Remount, to mount again. (F. - L.) F. *remonter*. = F. *re-*, again; *monter*, to mount; see **Mount** (2).

Remove. (F. - L.) M. F. *remouvoir*, Cot. See **Re-** and **Move**.

Remunerate, to recompense. (L.) From pp. of *remūnērāre*, *remūnērari*, to reward. = L. *re-*, again; *mūnērāre*, to bestow a gift, from *mūner-* (for **mūnes-*),

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stem of *münus*, a gift, also, an office. See **Municipal**.

Renaissance, revival of learning. (F.—L.) M.F. *renaissance*, 'a new birth,' Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *nascentia*, birth, from *nascent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be born. See **Natal**.

Renal. (F.—L.) M.F. *renal*.—L. *renālis*, adj.; from *renēs*, s. pl., reins. See **Reins**.

Renard; see **Beynard**.

Rencontre, **Rencontre**. (F.—L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting.—F. *rencontrer*, to meet.—F. *re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet, encounter; see **Encounter**.

Rend. (E.) M.E. *renden*. A.S. *rendan*, to cut or tear.—O. Fries. *renda*, to tear; North Fr. *renne*, *ranne*, to tear apart. Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent*.

Render. (F.—L.) M.E. *rendren*.—F. *rendre*.—L. *reddere*, to give back.—L. *red-*, back; *dare*, to give; see **Date** (1).

rendezvous. (F.—L.) F. *rendezvous*, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemble of souldiers;' Cot.—F. *rendezvous* < L. *reddite vōs*, render yourselves; imperative pl. of *reddere* (above).

Renegade, **Renegado**. (Span.—L.) Span. *renegado*, an apostate, one who has denied the faith; orig. pp. of *renegar*, to forsake the faith.—L. *re-*, again; *negāre*, to deny. See **Negation**.

Renew. (L. and E.) From L. *re-*, again; and E. *new*.

Rennet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M.E. *renet*; from M.E. *rennen*, to run; prov. E. *run*, to congeal, coagulate. See **Bun**. Hence *rennet* is also called *runnet* (Pegge's Kenticisms); also *erning* (Derbyshire), from A.S. *irnan*, to run. So also M. Du. *rinsel*, *runsel*, *renninge*, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' from *rinnen*, 'to presse, curdle;' Hexham. Cf. G. *rinnen*, to run, curdle, coagulate.

Rennet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F.—L.) Formerly spelt *renate*, from an odd notion that it was derived from L. *renātus*, born again!—F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. *raïne*, a frog.—L. *rāna*, a frog. Cf. **Banuncul**.

Renounce. (F.—L.) F. *renoncer*.—L. *renuntiāre*, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce.—L. *re-*, back, again; *nuntiāre*, to tell, bring news, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See **Nuncio**.

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Der. *renunciatiōn*, F. *renonciatiōn*, from L. pp. *renuntiātus*.

Renovate. (L.) From L. *renovātus*, pp. of *renovāre*, to renew.—L. *re-*, again; *novāre*, to make new, from *novus*, new. See **Novel**.

Renown, fame. (F.—L.) M.E. *renoun*.—A.F. *renoun*, *renun*; O.F. *renon* (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombr*, *renown*.]—O.F. *renommer*, to make famous.—L. *re-*, again; *nōmīnāre*, to name, from *nōmen*, a name; see **Noun**.

Rent (1), a tear; see **Bend**.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M.E. *rente*.—F. *rente*. [Cf. Ital. *rendita*, *rent*.]—Late L. *rendita*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see **Render**.

Renunciation. (F.—L.) M.F. *renonciation*, 'renunciation;' Cot.—L. acc. *renuntiatiōnem*, prop. an announcement.—L. *renuntiātus*, pp. of *renuntiāre*, orig. to announce; see **Renounce**.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*.—L. *reparāre*, to recover, repair, make ready anew.—L. *re-*, again; *parāre*, to get ready; see **Pare**. Der. *repar-able*, M.F. *reparable*, L. *reparābilis*; *repar-ation*, M.F. *reparation*.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*, to haunt; Cot. Older form *re-pairier* (Burguy).—L. *repatriāre*, to repair to one's own country.—L. *re-*, back; *patria*, native country, from *patri-*, for *pater*, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F.—L.) F. *repartie*, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of *reparti*, pp. of M.F. *repartir*, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply.—F. *re-*, again; *partir*, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing.—L. *re-*, again; *partire*, to share, from *parti-*, for *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

Repast, a meal. (F.—L.) O.F. *repast*, later *repas*.—L. *re-*, again; *pastum*, acc. of *pastus*, food, from *pascere*, to feed. See **Pastor**.

Repay. (F.—L.) O.F. *repaier*.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; *paier*, to pay; see **Pay**.

Repeal. (F.—L.) Altered from O.F. *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, to repeal.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*); *apeler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. See **Appeal**. *Repeal*=*re-appeal*.

Repeat. (F.—L.) Formerly *repete*.—M.F. *repeler*, Cot.—L. *repelere*, to attack

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again, reseek, repeat. — *L. re-, again; petere, to attack; see Petition. Der. repel-ition.*

Repel. (*L.*) *L. repellere, to drive back.* — *L. re-, back; pellere, to drive; see Pulse. Der. repulse, from pp. repulsus.*

Repent, to rue. (*F. — L.*) *F. repentir, to repent.* — *L. re-, again; penitēre, to cause to repent; see Penitent.*

Repercussion. (*L.*) From *Re-* and *Percussion.*

Repertory, a treasury. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. repertoire. — L. repertorium, an inventory.* — *L. repertor, a finder, discoverer.* — *L. reperire, to find out.* — *L. re-, again; parire (Ennius), usually parere, to produce; see Parent.*

Repine. (*L.*) Compounded of *L. re-, again; and pine, to fret; see Pine (2).*

Replace. (*F. — L. and Gk.*) From *re- (F. re-, L. re-), again; and Place.*

Replenish. (*F. — L.*) *O. F. repleniss-, stem of pres. pt. of replenir, to fill up again; now obsolete. — L. re-, again; Late L. *plenire, to fill, from L. plenus, full.*

replete, full. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. replet, masc.; replete, fem., full. — L. replētus, filled up; pp. of re-plere, to fill again. — L. re-, again; plere, to fill; see Plenary.*

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (*F. — Tent.*) *F. re- (L. re-), again; O. F. plevir, to be surety. See Pledge.*

Reply. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. replien. — O. F. replier, the old form afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form répliquer, to reply. — L. replicāre, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. — L. re-, back; plicāre, to fold. Der. replica, a repetition; from Ital. replica, a sb. due to L. replicāre, to repeat, reply.*

Report. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. reporten. — F. reporter, to carry back. — L. reportāre, to carry back. — L. re-, back; portāre, to carry; see Port (1). The E. sense 'to relate' is due to F. rapporter, O. F. reporter; with prefix ra- < L. re-ad.*

Repose. (*F. — L. and Gk.*) *F. reposer, to rest, pause; Late L. reposāre, to pause, rest. — L. re-, again; pausāre, to pause, from pausa, sb., due to Gk. paûsis, a pause. ¶ Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to poser and its compounds. See Pose.*

Repository, a storehouse. (*F. — L.*) *M. F. repositoryre, a storehouse. — L. repositōrium. — L. repositus, pp. of repōnere, to*

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lay up, store. — *L. re-, again; pōnere, to place; see Position.*

Reprehend, to reprove. (*L.*) *L. reprehendere, to hold back, check, blame. — L. re-, back; prehendere, to seize, to hold. See Prohensile.*

Represent. (*F. — L.*) *O. F. representor. — L. repraesentāre, to bring before again, exhibit. — L. re-, again; præsentāre, to present; see Present (2).*

Repress. (*F. — L.*) From *F. re-, again, and presser, to press; but used with sense of L. reprimere (pp. repressus) to press back, check. — L. re-, back; premere, to press; see Press.*

Reprove, vb. (*F. — L.*) [A doublet of *reprove*.] *M. E. reproveu, to reprove, reject, disallow; to reprove a sentence is to disallow it. — O. F. reproveu, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of reprover (F. reprouver), to improve; see Reprove. Cf. Schwan, § 348(4).*

Reprimand. (*F. — L.*) *F. reprimando, formerly reprimendo, 'a reproof; ' Cot. — L. reprimenda, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of reprimere, to repress; see Repress.*

Reprisal. (*F. — Ital. — L.*) *M. F. represaille, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb reprise, to seize in return; from F. repris, pp. of reprendre < L. reprehendere, (here) to seize again.] — Ital. ripresaglia, booty. — M. Ital. ripresa, a taking again; fem. of ripresa, pp. of riprendere, to reprehend, also to retake. — L. reprehendere, to seize again, also, to reprehend; see Reprehend.*

Reproach. (*F. — L.*) *F. reprocher, to reproach. Cf. Span. reprochar, Prov. repropchar, to reproach; answering to Late L. *repropiāre, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. — L. re-, again; propi-us, nearer, comp. of prope, near. See Proximity. ¶ A translation of L. obicere (obicere), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.*

Reprobate. (*L.*) *L. reprobātus, re-proved, rejected; pp. of reprobāre, to reject upon trial. — L. re-, back; probāre, to test. See Probable.*

reprove. (*F. — L.*) *M. E. reproveu, also reproveu. — O. F. reprover (F. reprouver), to reprove, condemn. — L. reprobāre, to reject, reprove (above).*

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (*F. — L.*) *F. reptile, 'crawling; ' Cot. — L.*

RENAISSANCE

stem of *münus*, a gift, also, an office. See **Municipal**.

Renaissance, revival of learning. (F.—L.) M.F. *renaissance*, 'a new birth,' Cot.—L. *re-*, again; *nascencia*, birth, from *nascant*, stem of pres. pt. of *nasci*, to be born. See **Natal**.

Renal. (F.—L.) M.F. *renal*.—L. *renālis*, adj.; from *rēnēs*, s. pl., reins. See **Reins**.

Renard; see **Beynard**.

Rencontre, Rencontre. (F.—L.) F. *rencontre*, a meeting.—F. *rencontrer*, to meet.—F. *re-*, again; *encontrer*, to meet, encounter; see **Encounter**.

Rend. (E.) M.E. *renden*. A.S. *rendan*, to cut or tear.—O. Fries. *renda*, to tear; North Fr. *renne*, *ranne*, to tear apart. Der. *rent*, sb., from pp. *rent*.

Render. (F.—L.) M.E. *rendren*.—F. *rendre*.—L. *reddere*, to give back.—L. *red-*, back; *dare*, to give; see **Date** (1).

rendezvous. (F.—L.) F. *rendezvous*, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemble of souldiers;' Cot.—F. *rendes vous* < L. *reddite vōs*, render yourselves; imperative pl. of *reddere* (above).

Renegade, Renegado. (Span.—L.) Span. *renegado*, an apostate, one who has denied the faith; orig. pp. of *renegar*, to forsake the faith.—L. *re-*, again; *negāre*, to deny. See **Negation**.

Renew. (L. and E.) From L. *re-*, again; and E. *new*.

Rennet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M.E. *renet*; from M.E. *rennen*, to run; prov. E. *run*, to congeal, coagulate. See **Run**. Hence *rennet* is also called *runnet* (Pegge's Kenticisms); also *erning* (Derbyshire), from A.S. *irnan*, to run. So also M. Du. *rinsel*, *runsel*, *renninge*, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' from *rinnen*, to presse, curdle; Hexham. Cf. G. *rinnen*, to run, curdle, coagulate.

Rennet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F.—L.) Formerly spelt *renate*, from an odd notion that it was derived from L. *renātus*, born again!—F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a rennet; the same as *rainette*, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. *raine*, a frog.—L. *rāna*, a frog. Cf. **Ranuncul**.

Renounce. (F.—L.) F. *renoncer*.—L. *renuntiāre*, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce.—L. *re-*, back, again; *nuntiāre*, to tell, bring news, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See **Nuncio**.

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Der. *renunciatiōn*, F. *renonciatiōn*, from L. pp. *renuntiātus*.

Renovate. (L.) From L. *renovātus*, pp. of *renovāre*, to renew.—L. *re-*, again; *novāre*, to make new, from *novus*, new. See **Novel**.

Renown, fame. (F.—L.) M.E. *renoun*.—A.F. *renoun*, *renun*; O.F. *renon* (12th cent.). [Cf. Port. *renome*, Span. *renombre*, *renown*.]—O.F. *renommer*, to make famous.—L. *re-*, again; *nōmīnāre*, to name, from *nōmen*, a name; see **Noun**.

Rent (1), a tear; see **Rend**.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.) M.E. *rente*.—F. *rente*. [Cf. Ital. *rendita*, *rent*.]—Late L. *rendita*, nasalised form of L. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render; see **Render**.

Renunciation. (F.—L.) M.F. *renonciatiōn*, 'renunciation;' Cot.—L. acc. *renuntiātiōnem*, prop. an announcement.—L. *renuntiāt-us*, pp. of *renuntiāre*, orig. to announce; see **Renounce**.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparer*.—L. *reparāre*, to recover, repair, make ready anew.—L. *re-*, again; *parāre*, to get ready; see **Paré**. Der. *repar-able*, M.F. *reparabile*, L. *reparābilis*; *repar-atiōn*, M.F. *reparation*.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F.—L.) M.F. *reparier*, to haunt; Cot. Older form *re-pairier* (Burguy).—L. *repatriāre*, to repair to one's own country.—L. *re-*, back; *patria*, native country, from *patri*, for *pater*, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F.—L.) F. *repartie*, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of *reparti*, pp. of M.F. *repartir*, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply.—F. *re-*, again; *partir*, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing.—L. *re-*, again; *partire*, to share, from *parti*, for *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

Repast, a meal. (F.—L.) O.F. *repast*, later *repas*.—L. *re-*, again; *pastum*, acc. of *pastus*, food, from *pascere*, to feed. See **Pastor**.

Repay. (F.—L.) O.F. *repaier*.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; *paier*, to pay; see **Pay**.

Repeal. (F.—L.) Altered from O.F. *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, to repeal.—O.F. *re-* (L. *re-*); *apeler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. See **Appeal**. *Repeal*=*re-appeal*.

Repeat. (F.—L.) Formerly *repete*.—M.F. *repeler*, Cot.—L. *repelere*, to attack

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again, reseek, repeat. = L. *re-*, again; *pelere*, to attack; see *Petition*. Der. *repel-ition*.

Repel. (L.) L. *repellere*, to drive back. = L. *re-*, back; *pellere*, to drive; see *Pulse*. Der. *repulse*, from pp. *repulsus*.

Repent, to rue. (F. - L.) F. *repentir*, to repent. = L. *re-*, again; *penitere*, to cause to repent; see *Penitent*.

Repercussion. (L.) From *Re* and *Per*oussion.

Repertory, a treasury. (F. - L.) M. F. *repertoire*. = L. *reperitorium*, an inventory. = L. *reperitor*, a finder, discoverer. = L. *reperire*, to find out. = L. *re-*, again; *parire* (Ennius), usually *parere*, to produce; see *Parent*.

Repine. (L.) Compounded of L. *re-*, again; and *pine*, to fret; see *Pine* (2).

Replace. (F. - L. and Gk.) From *re* (F. *re*, L. *re-*), again; and *Place*.

Replenish. (F. - L.) O. F. *repleniss-*, stem of pres. pt. of *replenir*, to fill up again; now obsolete. = L. *re-*, again; Late L. **plenire*, to fill, from L. *plenus*, full.

replete, full. (F. - L.) M. F. *replet*, masc.; *replete*, fem., full. = L. *repletus*, filled up; pp. of *re-plere*, to fill again. = L. *re-*, again; *plere*, to fill; see *Plenary*.

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (F. - Teut.) F. *re* (L. *re-*), again; O. F. *plevir*, to be surety. See *Pledge*.

Reply. (F. - L.) M. E. *replien*. = O. F. *replier*, the old form afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form *répliquer*, to reply. = L. *replicare*, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. = L. *re-*, back; *plicare*, to fold. Der. *replica*, a repetition; from Ital. *replica*, a sb. due to L. *replicare*, to repeat, reply.

Report. (F. - L.) M. E. *reporten*. = F. *reporter*, to carry back. = L. *reportare*, to carry back. = L. *re-*, back; *portare*, to carry; see *Port* (1). The E. sense 'to relate' is due to F. *rapporteur*, O. F. *raporter*; with prefix *ra-* < L. *re-ad*.

Repose. (F. - L. and Gk.) F. *reposer*, to rest, pause; Late L. *repausare*, to pause, rest. = L. *re-*, again; *pausare*, to pause, from *pausa*, sb., due to Gk. *paûsis*, a pause. ¶ Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to *poser* and its compounds. See *Pose*.

Repository, a storehouse. (F. - L.) M. F. *repositoire*, a storehouse. = L. *repositorium*. = L. *repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, to

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lay up, store. = L. *re-*, again; *ponere*, to place; see *Position*.

Reprehend, to reprove. (L.) L. *reprehendere*, to hold back, check, blame. = L. *re-*, back; *prehendere*, to seize, to hold. See *Prehensile*.

Represent. (F. - L.) O. F. *representer*. = L. *representare*, to bring before again, exhibit. = L. *re-*, again; *presentare*, to present; see *Present* (2).

Repress. (F. - L.) From F. *re-*, again, and *presser*, to press; but used with sense of L. *reprimere* (pp. *repressus*) to press back, check. = L. *re-*, back; *primere*, to press; see *Press*.

Reprive, vb. (F. - L.) [A doublet of *reprove*.] M. E. *repreven*, to reprove, reject, disallow; to *reprive* a sentence is to disallow it. = O. F. *reprove*, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of *reprover* (F. *réprouver*), to reprove; see *Reprove*. Cf. Schwan, § 348(4).

Reprimand. (F. - L.) F. *reprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a reproof'; Cot. = L. *reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of *reprimere*, to repress; see *Repress*.

Reprisal. (F. - Ital. - L.) M. F. *reprisaille*, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb *reprise*, to seize in return; from F. *repris*, pp. of *reprandre* < L. *reprehendere*, (here) to seize again.] = Ital. *ripresaglia*, booty. = M. Ital. *ripresa*, a taking again; fem. of *ripreso*, pp. of *riprendere*, to reprehend, also to retake. = L. *reprehendere*, to seize again, also, to reprehend; see *Reprehend*.

Reproach. (F. - L.) F. *reprocher*, to reproach. Cf. Span. *reprochar*, Prov. *repropchar*, to reproach; answering to Late L. **repropiare*, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. = L. *re-*, again; *propi-us*, nearer, comp. of *prope*, near. See *Proximity*. ¶ A translation of L. *obicere* (*obicere*), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (L.) L. *reprobatus*, re-proved, rejected; pp. of *reprobare*, to reject upon trial. = L. *re-*, back; *probare*, to test. See *Probable*.

reprove. (F. - L.) M. E. *reproven*, also *repreven*. = O. F. *reprover* (F. *réprouver*), to reprove, condemn. = L. *reprobare*, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (F. - L.) F. *reptile*, 'crawling'; Cot. = L.

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reptilem, acc. of *reptilis*, creeping. — *L. reptus*, pp. of *reperere*, to creep. — Lithuan. *reploti*, to creep.

Republic. (F.—L.) M. F. *republique*, 'the commonwealth'; Cot. — *L. respublica*, a republic. — *L. res*, a matter, state; *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public. See *Real*.

Repudiate. (L.) From pp. of *L. repudiare*, to reject. — *L. repudium*, a casting off, divorce. Perhaps from *L. re-*, away; *pud-*, base of *pudere*, to feel shame; cf. *pudor*, shame, *pro-pudium*, a shameful action.

Repugnant. (F.—L.) M. F. *repugnant*, pres. pt. of *repugnare*, 'to repugn, thwart'; Cot. — *L. re-pugnare*, to fight against. — *L. re-*, back; *pugnare*, to fight; see *Pugilium*.

Repulse. (L.) From *L. repulsa*, sb., a refusal; or *repulsare*, vb. — *L. repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*; see *Repel*. Cf. Norman dial. *repulser*, to repulse.

Repute. (F.—L.) M. F. *reputer*. — *L. reputare*, to repute (lit. reconsider). — *L. re-*, again; *putare*, to think; see *Putate*.

Request. (F.—L.) O. F. *requeste*. — *L. requisita*, a thing asked, fem. of pp. of *requirere*, to ask back. — *L. re-*, back; and *querere*, to seek. See *Quest*.

require. (F.—L.) M. E. *requeren*, but also *requiren*. — M. F. *requerir*; O. F. *requerre*, with 1 pr. s. *requier*. — *L. requirere* (above). Der. *requis-ite*, from pp. *requisitus*.

Requiem. (L.) The Mass for the Dead was called *requiem*, because it began 'Requiem æternam dona eis.' — *L. requiem*, acc. of *requies*, repose. — *L. re-*; *quies*, rest. See *Quiet*.

Requite. (F.—L.) Also spelt *requit*, Temp. iii. 3. 71. From *re-* and *quit*; see *Quit*.

Reredos, a screen at the back of a thing, esp. of an altar. (F.—L.) From M. E. *rear*, rear; and F. *dos*, back; from *L. dorsum*, back. See *Bear* (2) and *Dorsal*.

Rememouse, Rearmouse, a bat. (E.) A. S. *hræmūs*, a bat; from the flapping of its wings. — A. S. *hræran*, to agitate, allied to *hrōr*, adj., stirring, quick; *mūs*, a mouse. Cf. prov. E. *flitter-mouse*, a flutter-mouse or bat. And cf. *Up-roar*. ¶ Perhaps a popular etymology; cf. early A. S. *hrætha-mus*, a bat; Epinal Gl. 978.

Rereward; see *Bearward*.

Rescind, to repeal. (F.—L.) F. *re-*

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scinder, to cancel; Cot. — *L. resistere*, to cut off, annul. — *L. re-*, back; *scindere*, to cut. Allied to *Schism*. (✓SKHEID.)

Rescript. (F.—L.) M. F. *rescript*, a reply in writing. — *L. rescriptum*, neut. of pp. of *rescribere*, to write back. — *L. re-*, back; *scribere*, to write; see *Scribe*.

Rescue. vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *rescouen*. — O. F. *rescourre*, to rescue, save. [The same word as Ital. *riscuotere*.] — Late *L. rescutere* (A. D. 1308); for *re-excutere*, to drive away again. — *L. re-*, again; *ex-*, away; *cutere*, to shake; see *Quash*. ¶ The M. E. sb. was *rescous*, from O. F. *rescoussu* < Late *L.* pp. fem. *rescussa*.

Research. (F.—L.) Compounded of *Re-*, again, and *Search*. Cf. Norman dial. *recherche*, research.

Resemble. (F.—L.) O. F. *resembler*. — O. F. *re-*, again; *sembler*, to seem, be like. — *L. re-*, again; *simulare*, to make like; see *Simulate*.

Resent. (F.—L.) M. F. *se ressentir* (or *ressentir*), to have a deep sense of. — *L. re-*, again; *sentire*, to feel. See *Sense*. Der. *resentment*.

Reserve. (F.—L.) O. F. *reserver*. — *L. reservare*, to keep back. — *L. re-*, back; *servare*, to keep; see *Serve*.

reservoir. (F.—L.) F. *réservoir*. — Late *L. reservatōrium*, a store-house, formed from *reservare*, to reserve. Cf. Late *L. servatōrium*, a store-house (Lewis).

Reside. (F.—L.) M. F. *resider*, to reside, stay. — *L. residere*, to sit or remain behind. — *L. re-*, back; *sedere*, to sit; see *Sedentary*. Der. *residence*.

residue. (F.—L.) O. F. *residu*. — *L. residuum*, a remainder, neut. of *residuus*, remaining. — *L. residere* (above).

Resign. to yield up. (F.—L.) M. F. *resigner*. — *L. resignare*, to unseal, annul, resign. — *L. re-*, back; *signare*, to sign, from *signum*, a sign, mark. See *Sign*.

Resilient. (L.) *L. resilient*, stem of pres. part. of *resilire*, to leap back. — *L. re-*, back; *salire*, to leap. See *Salient*.

Resin, Rosin. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *recyn*, *recine*. — M. F. *resine*, 'rosin'; Cot. Norman dial. *rosine*. — *L. resina*, Jer. li. 8 (Vulgate). — Gk. *ῥηῖν*, resin, gum from trees. See *Prellwitz*.

Resist. (F.—L.) O. F. *resister*. — *L. resistere*, to stand back, withstand. — *L. re-*, back; *sistere*, to stand, from *stare*, to stand; see *State*.

RESOLUTE

Resolute. (L.) *L. resolutus*, pp. of *resolvere* (below).

resolve. (L.) *L. resolvere*, to loosen, melt; hence to separate into parts (also, to decide, resolve).—*L. re-*, back; *soluere*, to loosen; see *Solve*. Der. *resolution* (from pp. *resolutus*).

Resonant. (L.) From *resonant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *L. resonare*, to sound back, echo, resound.—*L. re-*, back; *sonare*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound. See *Sound* (3).

Resort. to betake oneself to. (F.—L.) *M. F. resortir, ressortir*, 'to issue, goe forth againe, resort'; Cot. Orig. a law term; to appeal.—Late *L. resortire*, to resort to a tribunal; cf. *resortiri*, to return to any one.—*L. re-*, again; *sortiri*, to obtain; so that *re-sortiri* is to re-obtain, gain by appeal.—*L. re-*, again; *sorti-*, for *sors*, a lot; see *Sort*.

Resound. (F.—L.) O. F. *resoner* (12th cent.).—*L. resonare*; see *Resonant*.

Resource. (F.—L.) *M. F. resource*, later *ressource*, 'a new source'; Cot.—*F. re-*, again; *source*, source; see *Source*.

Respect, sb. (F.—L.) *F. respect*, 'respect, regard'; Cot.—*L. respectum*, acc. of *respectus*, a looking at.—*L. respectus*, pp. of *respicere*, to look at, look back upon.—*L. re-*, back; *specere*, to see; see *Species*. Der. *respect*, vb.; *respect-able*, *respect-ive*; also *dis-respect*.

respite, delay, reprieve. (F.—L.) O. F. *respit*, a respite. Orig. sense regard, respect had to a suit on the part of a judge.—*L. acc. respectum*, respect (above).

Bespire, to breathe, take rest. (F.—L.) *F. respirer*.—*L. respirare*, to breathe again or back.—*L. re-*, back; *spirare*, to breathe; see *Spirit*.

Resplendent. (L.) From *L. resplendent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *resplendere*, to glitter.—*L. re-*, again; *splendere*, to shine; see *Splendour*.

Respond. (F.—L.) O. F. *respondre*.—*L. respondere* (pp. *responsus*), to answer.—*L. re-*, back; *spondere*, to promise; see *Sponsor*. Der. *response*, from O. F. *respons*, an answer, from *L. responsum*, neut. of pp. *responsus*.

Rest (1), repose. (E.) A. S. *rest*, *rast*, rest. Cf. Du. *rust*, Dan. Swed. *rast*, Icel. *röst* (the distance between two resting-places), Goth. *rasta* (a stage), O. H. G. *rasta*, G. *rast*, rest. The A. S. *rest*, fem., answers to Teut. type **rast-jä*, orig. 'a

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halting-place,' which (like O. H. G. *rasta*) is from Teut. root **ras*, to dwell, as seen in Goth. *ras-n*, a house. See *Ransack*. Brugm. i. § 903 c.

Rest (2), to remain, be left over. (F.—L.) *F. rester*, to remain.—*L. restare*, to stop behind, remain.—*L. re-*, back; *stare*, to stand; see *State*. ¶ Distinct from *rest* (1), repose.

Restaurant. (F.—L.) Mod. F. *restaurant*, lit. 'restoring'; pres. pt. of *restaurer*, to restore, refresh; see *Restore*.

Restharrow, a plant. (F. and E.) For *arrest-harrow*, because its tough roots stop the harrow. Cf. the F. name *arrête-bœuf*, lit. 'stop-ox.'

Restitution. (F.—L.) *F. restitution*.—*L. restitutioem*, acc. of *restitutio*, a restoring.—*L. restitutus*, pp. of *restituere*, to restore.—*L. re-*, again; *statuere*, to set up, place, causal of *stare*, to stand; see *State*.

Restive. (F.—L.) Confused with *restless*, but it really means stubborn, refusing to move.—*M. F. restif*, 'restie, stubborn, drawing backward'; Cot.—*F. rester*, to remain; see *Rest* (2). ¶ Hence E. *rusty* in the phr. *to turn rusty* = to be stubborn.

Restore. (F.—L.) O. F. *restorer*, also *restaurer*.—*L. restaurare*, to restore.—*L. re-*, again; **staurare*, to set up; see *Store*. Brugm. i. § 198.

Restrain. (F.—L.) O. F. *restraign*, as in *restraign-ant*, pres. pt. of *restraindre* (*F. restraindre*), to restrain.—*L. restringere*, to draw back tightly, bind back.—*L. re-*, back; *stringere*, to bind; see *Stringent*. Der. *restraint*, from O. F. *restrainte*, fem. of pp. of *restraindre*.

restrict. (L.) From *L. restrictus*, pp. of *restringere*, to bind back (above).

Result, vb. (F.—L.) *M. F. resulter*, 'to rebound or leap back; also to rise of, come out of'; Cot.—*L. resultare*, to rebound; frequent. of *resilire*, to leap back; see *Resilient*. Der. *result-ant*.

Resume, to take up again. (F.—L.) *M. F. resumer*.—*L. resumere*.—*L. re-*, again; *sumere*, to take; see *Assume*. Der. *resumpt-ion* (from pp. *resumpt-us*).

Resurrection. (F.—L.) O. F. *resurrection*.—*L. acc. resurrectionem*.—*L. resurrectus*, pp. of *resurgere*, to rise again.—*L. re-*, again; *surgere*, to rise; see *Surge*.

Resuscitate, to revive. (L.) *L. resus-*

RET

citātus, pp. of *resuscitāre*, to revive. — *L. re-*, again, *sur-*, up, and *citāre*, to rouse; see *Cite*.

Ret, to steep flax. (M. Du.) M. Du. *refen*, *reften*, to steep flax; Du. *reten*. Cf. Pomeran. *röten*, Swed. *röta*, Norw. *röyla*, to ret; also Du. *rete*, *reute*, Low G. *rate*, E. Fries. *rötte*, a retting-pit. Lit. 'to make rotten;' formed by mutation from Teut. **raut*; for which see *Botten*. Cf. Du. *rooten*, to ret.

Retail, sb. (F. — L.) *To sell by retail* is to sell by small pieces. — O. F. *retail*, a shred, paring, small piece. — O. F. *retailer*, to shred, cut small. — O. F. *re-* (= *L. re-*), again; *tailler*, to cut; see *Tailor*.

Retain. (F. — L.) F. *retenir*. — *L. retinere*, to hold back; pp. *retentus*. — *L. re-*, back; *tenere*, to hold; see *Tenable*. Der. *retent-ion* (from the pp.).

Retaliante, to repay. (L.) From pp. of *L. retaliāre*, to requite; allied to *tālto*, retaliation in kind, as in *lex taliōnis*, the law of retaliation. — *L. tāli-*, decl. stem of *tālīs*, such, of such a kind. Cf. Gk. *ῥῆ-αῖκος*, of such an age. From the Idg. base *tā-*, allied to Gk. *τὸ*, E. *that*. See *That*.

Retard, to delay. (F. — L.) F. *retarder*, to hinder. — *L. retardāre*, to delay. — *L. re-*, again; *ardere*, to make slow, from *tardus*, slow. See *Tardy*.

Retch, Reach, to try to vomit. (E.) A. S. *hræcan*, to clear the throat, hawk, spit. — A. S. *hræca*, spittle; cf. *hrægebræc*, hoarseness. + Icel. *hrækja*, to spit; from *hræki*, spittle. Prob. of imitative origin.

Retention. (F. — L.) M. F. *retention*, 'retention;' Cot. — *L. acc. retentiōnem*, a holding back. — *L. retenti-us*, held back, pp. of *retinere*; see *Retain*.

Reticent, silent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *L. reticere*, to be very silent. — *L. re-*, back, very; and *tacere*, to be silent. See *Tacit*.

Reticule. (F. — L.) F. *reticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule. — *L. reticulum*, a little net; double dimin. of *rete*, a net. ¶ Formerly also *ridicule* (both in F. and E.), by confusion with *Bidioule* (Littre). Cf. prov. F. *redicule*, a reticule, dial. of Verdun (Fertiault).

retina, the innermost coating of the eye. (L.) Neo-Lat. *retina*; so called because resembling network. Coined from *reti-*, for *rete*, a net.

Retinue. (F. — L.) M. E. *retenue*. — O. F. *retenue*, a body of retainers; fem. of

RETROSPECT

retenu, pp. of *retenir*, to retain; see *Re-tain*.

Retire. (F. — Teut.) M. F. *retirer*, 'to retire, withdraw;' Cot. — *F. re-*, back; *tirer*, to pull; see *Tier*, *Tirade*.

Retort, a censure returned; tube for distilling. (F. — L.) M. F. *retort*, pp. 'twisted, violently returned,' *retorte*, 'a lymbeck,' Cot.; lit. a thing twisted back. — M. F. *retort*, pp. of *retordre*, to twist back. — *L. retorquere*, to twist back. — *L. re-*, back; *torquere*, to twist; see *Torture*.

Retract. (F. — L.) M. F. *retracter*, 'to revoke;' Cot. — *L. retractare*, frequent. of *trahere*, to draw back. — *L. re-*, back; *trahere*, to draw: see *Traot* (1).

retreat, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. *retréte*. — O. F. *retréte*, later *retraite*, a retreat, fem. of *retret*, pp. of *retraire*, to withdraw. — *L. retrahere*, to draw back (above).

Retrench. (F. — L. ?) M. F. *retrencher*, 'to curtail, diminish;' Cot. — *L. re-*, back; and O. F. *trencher*, to cut; see *Trench*.

Retribution. (F. — L.) M. F. *retribution*. — *L. acc. retributiōnem*, requital. — *L. retributus*, pp. of *retribuere*, to pay back. — *L. re-*, back; *tribuere*, to pay; see *Tribute*.

Retrieve, to recover. (F. — L. and Gk.) Formerly *retrève*. — O. F. *retrouve*, 3rd pers. sing. indic. of *retrover*, later *retrouver*, to find again. — *L. re-*, again; O. F. *trover*, to find; see *Trover*.

Retro-, backwards. (L.) *L. retrō*, backwards; a case of a comparative form from *re-* or *red-*, back. The suffix *-trō* (*-trā*), in *ci-trō*, *ci-trā*, answers to Goth. *þrō* in *þa-þrō*, thence; see Brugm. ii. § 75. See *Bear* (2).

Retrocession. (F. — L.) F. *retrocession*. — Late *L. retrōcessiōnem*, acc. of *retrōcessio*, a going back. — *L. retrōcess-us*, pp. of *retrōcedere*, to go further back. — *L. retrō*, backwards; *cedere*, to go; see *Cede*.

Retrograde, going backward. (F. — L.) O. F. *retrograde*. — *L. retrōgradus*, retrograde (used of a planet). — *L. retrōgradū*, to go backwards. — *L. retrō*, backwards; *gradū*, to go; see *Grade*.

retrogression. (L.) Coined from pp. of *L. retrōgradū* (above).

Retrospect. (L.) From *L. retrōspectus*, (unused) pp. of *retrōspicere*, to look back. — *L. retrō*, back; *specere*, to look.

RETURN

Return, vb. (F.-L.) F. *retourner* (Cot.). = F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), back; *tourner*, to turn; see **Turn**.

Reveal. (F.-L.) M. F. *revealer*, 'to reveale'; Cot. = L. *revelāre*, to draw back a veil. = L. *re-*, back; *velum*, veil; see **Veil**.

Reveille, an alarm at break of day. (F.-L.) [Cf. F. *réveil*, a reveille, M. F. *resveil*, 'a hunt's-up, or morning-song for a new married wife, the day after the marriage'; Cot.] The E. *reveille* was a trisyllable, and represented F. *réveillés*, wake ye, imper. plural of *réveiller*, to awaken; O. F. *resveiller*. = O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*, again); and *esveiller*, to awaken, from L. *ex*, out, and *vigilāre*, to watch (from *vigil*, awake). See **Vigil**. ¶ The E. word is also spelt *reveilles*; Brand, Pop. Antiq., ed. Ellis, ii. 176. The F. *réveillés* is used as a sb. (in the E. sense) in the dialect of Forez, near Lyons (Graz).

Revel, a noisy feast. (F.-L.) M. E. *reuel* (*revul*), sb. = O. F. *revel*, pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder (Roquefort). = O. F. *reveller*, to rebel, hence, to riot. = L. *rebellāre*, to rebel; see **Rebel**. Der. *revell-er*; whence *revell-r-y*.

Revenge. (F.-L.) O. F. *revengier*, also *revenger*, to avenge oneself (F. *revancher*). = F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; O. F. *vengier*, *venger*, from L. *vindicāre*, to vindicate; see **Vindicate**.

Revenue, income. (F.-L.) M. F. *revenu*, m., and *revenuë*, f. 'revenue, rent'; Cot. From *revenu*, pp. of *revenir*, to come back. = F. *re-*, back; *venir*, to come. = L. *re-*, back; *venire*, to come; see **Venture**.

Reverberate. (L.) From pp. of L. *reverberāre*, to beat back (hence, to echo). = L. *re-*, back; *verberāre*, to beat, from *verber*, a scourge.

Revere. (F.-L.) M. F. *reverer* (F. *révérer*), to reverence. = L. *reverēri*, to revere, stand in awe of. = L. *re-*, again; *verēri*, to fear, feel awe, allied to E. **Wary**. Der. *reverence*, O. F. *reverence*, L. *reverentia*; also *rever-end*.

Reverie, **Revery**. (F.-L.) F. *réverie*, a raving, a vain fancy, a reverie. = F. *rêver*, formerly *resver*, *râver*, to rave. See **Bave**.

Reverse. (F.-L.) M. E. *reuers* (*revers*). = O. F. *revers*. = L. *reversus*, lit. turned backwards; pp. of *revertere*, to turn backward. = L. *re-*, back; *vertere*, to turn; see **Verse**.

RHAPSODY

revert. (F.-L.) M. F. *revertir*, 'to revert, returne'; Cot. = L. *revertere* (above).

Review. (F.-L.) From **Re-** and **View**.

Reville. (F.-L.) M. E. *reuilen* (= *revilen*); A. F. *reviler* (Gower). = F. *re-*, again; and F. *vil* (L. *utilis*), cheap; see **Vile**. Lit. 'to cheapen.'

Reviser. (F.-L.) O. F. *reviser*. = L. *revisere*, to look back upon, revisit. = L. *re-*, again; *visere*, to survey, from *visus*, pp. of *videre*, to see; see **Vision**.

Revisit. (F.-L.) From **Re-** and **Visit**.

Revive. (F.-L.) F. *revivre*. = L. *revivere*, to live again, revive. = L. *re-*, again; *vivere*, to live; see **Vivid**.

Revoke. (F.-L.) O. F. *revocquer* (F. *révoquer*). = L. *revocāre*, to recall. = L. *re-*, back; *vocāre*, to call; see **Vocal**.

Revolt, a rebellion. (F.-Ital.-L.) M. F. *revolte*, 'a revolt'; Cot. = M. Ital. *revolta* (Ital. *rivolta*), a revolt; fem. of *revolto*, turned, overthrown, pp. of *revolvere*, to turn, roll back, overturn. = L. *revolvere*, to roll back (below).

revolve. (L.) L. *revolvere*, to turn again, revolve. = L. *re-*, again; *volvere*, to turn; see **Voluble**. Der. *revolut-ion*, from pp. *revolutus*.

Revulsion. (F.-L.) M. F. *revulsion*, 'a plucking away; also the drawing of humours from one part of the body into another'; Cot. = L. *revulsio*em, acc. of *revulsio*, a plucking back. = L. *revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*, to pull back. = L. *re-*, back; *vellere*, to pull, pluck. Cf. **Convulse**.

Reward, vb. (F.-L. and O. H. G.) A. F. *rewarder*; O. F. *regarder*, to look back upon, regard (with favour); see **Regard**. Doublet, *regard*.

Reynard, **Benard**, a fox. (F.-Teut.) O. F. *renard*, *regnard* (F. *renard*). = Low G. (M. Flemish) *Reinaert*, the name given to the fox in the celebrated M. Flemish epic so called. Cognate with O. H. G. *Reginhart*, lit. 'strong in counsel'; from O. H. G. *regin-*, *ragin-*, answering to Goth. *ragin*, judgment, counsel, and *hart* (E. *hard*), strong.

Rhapsody. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. F. *rapsodie*, Cot. = L. *rhapsodia*. = Gk. *ῥαψῳδία*, the reciting of epic poetry, part of an epic poem, a rhapsody, tirade. = Gk. *ῥαψῳδός*, one who strings (lit. stitches) songs to-

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gether, a reciter of epic poetry. — Gk. *ῥητορ*, stem of fut. of *ῥησσω*, to stitch together, fasten together; *ῥητορ*, an ode; see Ode. **Rhetoric**. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *rhétorique*; Cot. — L. *rhētorica*, i. e. *rhētorica*, the art of rhetoric; fem. of *rhētoricus*, related by gradation to *ῥητορ*, an orator, speaker. For *ῥητορ*, (for **ῥητορ*). Allied to *ῥησσω*, to speak (for **ῥητορ*). Allied to Verb.

Rheum. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *rheume*. — L. *rheuma*. — Gk. *ῥεύμα* (stem *ῥεῦμα*), a flow, flux, rheum. — Gk. *ῥεῦμα*, fut. of *ῥεῖν*, to flow; (for **ῥεῖν*). + Skt. *ru*, to flow. Allied to Stream. (✓SREU.)

Rhinoceros. (L. — Gk.) L. *rhinoceros*. — Gk. *ῥινόκερος*, lit. 'nose-horned.' — Gk. *ῥίς*, to Horn. *ῥίς*, a nose; *κέρας*, a horn, allied to Horn.

Rhizome, a rootlike stem. (F. — Gk.) F. *rhizome*. — Gk. *ῥίζωμα*, root. — Gk. *ῥίζω*, to cause to take root. — Gk. *ῥίζω*, root. See Root.

Rhododendron. (L. — Gk.) L. *rhododendron*. — Gk. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, the rose-bay, oleander. — Gk. *ῥόδον*, for *ῥόδον*, rose; *ῥόδον*, tree. Gk. *ῥόδον* is of Armenian origin; see Rose.

Rhodomontade; see Rodomon-tade.

Rhomb, Rhombus. (L. — Gk.) L. *rhombus* (F. *rhombe*). — Gk. *ῥόμβος*, a thing twirled round, whirling spindle, a thing in the shape of a whirling spindle, a four-sided figure with equal sides but unequal angles. — Gk. *ῥέμβω*, to revolve. Allied to Wrinkle (Prellwitz). See also Rumb.

Rhubarb. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. *reubarbe*; F. *rhubarbe*. — Late L. *reubarbarum* (= *rhēum barbarum*). — Gk. *ῥῆον βάραβρον*, rhubarb; lit. 'Rheum from the barbarian country.' Gk. *ῥῆον* is an adj. from *ῥά*, the rha-plant, rhubarb, which was also called *Rhā Ponticum*. *Rhā* took its name from the river *Rha*, i. e. the Volga. And see Barbarous.

Rhumb; see Rumb.

Rhyme; see Rime (1).

Rhythm. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *rithme*. Cot. — L. *rhythmus*. — Gk. *ῥυθμός*, measured motion, time, measure. — Gk. *ῥέω*, to flow. See Rheum.

Rib. (E.) M. E. *ribbe*. A. S. *ribb*. + Du. *rib*, Icel. *rið*, Swed. *ref-been* (rib-bone), Dan. *rib-been*; G. *rippe*; Russ. *rebro*.

RICKETS

Perhaps allied to G. *rebe*, a tendril; from the idea of clasping (Klinge).

Ribald. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *ribald*, *ribaldus*, a ruffian; cf. Low L. *ribaldus*, a prostitute. Of Teut. origin. — O. H. G. *hripa*, M. H. G. *ribe*, a prostitute; cf. O. F. *riber*, to be wanton. The suffix *-ald* is due to O. H. G. *walt*, power. Cf. Körting, § 4019.

Riband, Ribbon. (F.) M. E. *riban*, *riban*. [Also Irish *ribin*, a ribbon; Gael. *riban* (F. *riban*), a ribbon, fillet; from E.] — O. F. *riban* (F. *riban*), a ribbon (Littre); Gascon and Languedoc *riban*; Norman dial. *riban*. Low L. *rubānus* (A. D. 1367). Origin unknown; cf. Dan. *vide-baand*, a twisted band.

Rice. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk. — O. Pers.) O. F. *ris*, rice; F. *ris*. — Ital. *riso*. — L. *oriza*. — Gk. *ῥίζα*, *ῥίζω*, rice, grain. From an O. Pers. form, preserved in the Pushto (Afghan) *wrijey*, *wrijey*, rice; *wrijah*, a grain of rice (Raverty). Hence also Arab. *uruzz*, *ruzz*, whence Span. *arroz*, rice. Allied forms are Pers. *birinj*, Armen. *brinj*, rice; Skt. *vrihi*, rice. (Hom, § 208; Yule.)

Rich. (E.) M. E. *riche*. — A. S. *rice*, powerful, rich. [We also find O. F. *riche*, from O. Sax. *riht*, allied to O. H. G. *rihti*, M. H. G. *riche* (G. *reich*), powerful.] + Du. *rijk*, Icel. *rikr*, Swed. *rik*, Dan. *rig*, Goth. *reiks*. Teut. type **riks*, powerful, from the base *rik*- as seen in Goth. *reik-s*, a ruler; cognate with the Celtic base *rig*, as in Gaulish *rix*, a king' (cf. O. Irish *ri*, gen. *rig*, a king, W. *rhî*, a chief); unless the Teut. base *rik*- is merely borrowed from the Celtic *rig*. Cf. L. *rex*, gen. *regis*, a king. All from ✓REG, to rule (L. *regere*). See Regent. Brugm. i. §§ 135, 549 c.

Riches. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *richesse*, a sing. sb.; the pl. being *richesses*. — F. *richesse*, wealth. — O. H. G. *rihti*, M. H. G. *riche* (G. *reich*), rich (above). The suffix is F. *-esse*, L. *-itia*.

Rick. (E.) *Rick* is from A. S. *hrycce*, as in *corn-hrycce*, corn-rick. We also find M. E. *reck*, A. S. *hræc*, a heap, a rick. + Icel. *hrækr*, a rick; Du. *rook*. Cf. O. Irish *cruach*, a rick; and see Buck (2). **Rickets**, a disease of children, accompanied by softness of the bones and great weakness. (E.) A prov. E. word first noticed about A. D. 1620; whence the medical term *rachitis* was coined about

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1650, with allusion to Gk. *πάγος*, the spine. Cf. prov. E. *rickety*, i.e. tottery, weak, unstable. Formed from M. E. *wrikken*, to twist, wrest, still in use in the phrase 'to *wrick* one's ankle.' Allied to A. S. *wringan*, to twist; see *Wring* and *Wry*. Cf. Du. *wrikken*, Swed. *ricka*, to be rickety; Swed. *rickug*, rickety.

Ricochet, therebound of a cannon-ball. (F.) F. *ricochet*, 'the sport of skimming a thinne stone on the water, called a Duck and a Drake;' Cot. Origin unknown.

Rid (1), to free. (E.) M. E. *ridden*, *ridden*. A. S. *hreddan*, to snatch away, deliver. + O. Fries. *hredda*, Du. *redde*, Dan. *redde*, Swed. *rädde*; G. *retten*. Teut. type **hrudjan*-. Cf. Skt. *grath*, to untie.

Rid (2), to clear, esp. land. (Scand.) Prov. E. *rid*. M. E. *ruden* (pp. *rid*). = Icel. *ryðja* (orig. *hryðja*), to clear, clear out; Dan. *rydde*, to clear, grub up land. Teut. type **hrudjan*-, from **hrud*-, weak grade of **hreuðan*- (Icel. *hrjóða*), to strip. ¶ Confused with *rid* (1).

Riddle (1), an enigma. (E.) Properly *riddles*; and the pl. should be *riddles-es*. M. E. *redels*. = A. S. *rædels*, *rædelse*, a riddle, ambiguity, something requiring explanation. = A. S. *rædan*, to discern, explain; see *Read*. + Du. *raadse*, for **raad-s-lo*, the A. S. *-als* being for *-is*; G. *räthsel*, a riddle. ¶ We still say to *read* a *riddle*, i.e. to explain it.

Riddle (2), a large sieve. (E.) M. E. *ridil*. A. S. *hriðder*, a vessel for winnowing corn; older form *hriðer* (Sweet); the suffixed *-er* and *-il* (*-le*) being equivalent. + O. H. G. *riðera*; Irish *creathair*, Gael. *criathar*; L. *cribrum*. Lit. sense 'separator.' All from Idg. root **krei*, to separate; cf. Gk. *kpi-vew*. See *Crito*.

Ride. (E.) M. E. *riden*, pt. t. *rood*, pp. *riden*. A. S. *ridan*, pt. t. *rād*, pp. *riden*. + Du. *rijden*, Icel. *riða*, Dan. *ride*, Swed. *rida*; G. *reiten*. Also O. Irish *riad-aim*, I drive, ride. (FREIDH.) Brugm. i. § 210. Der. *road*, *ready*.

Ridge. (E.) M. E. *rigge*, *rugge*. A. S. *hrycg*, the back of a man or beast. + Du. *rug*, back, ridge, Dan. *ryg*, Swed. *rygg*, Icel. *hrygg*; G. *rücken*, O. H. G. *hrucki*. Cf. O. Irish *crocenn*, (1) hide, (2) the back.

Ridiculous. (L.) L. *ridiculus*, laughable; with suffix *-ous*. = L. *ridere*, to laugh.

Riding, one of the three divisions of the county of York. (Scand.) For *thriding*

RIG

(*North-riding* = *North-thriding*). = Icel. *þriðjungur*, the third part of a thing, third part of a shire. = Icel. *þriði*, third; cognate with A. S. *þrida*, third. See *Third*, *Three*. So also Norw. *tridjung*, a third part.

Rife. (Scand.) M. E. *rif*, late A. S. *rif*. = Icel. *rifr*, munificent, abundant; M. Swed. *rif*, rife; Norw. *riv*. + M. Du. *riff*, abundant; Low G. *rive*, abundant, munificent, extravagant. Cf. Icel. *reifr*, glad; *reifa*, to bestow.

Riff-raff, refuse. (F. - Teut.) M. E. *rif* and *raf*, things of small value, hence every bit. = M. F. *rif* et *raf*, every bit; also *rifle* et *rafle*. 'Il ne luy lairra *rif* ny *raf*, he will strip him of all;' Cot. Here *rif* or *rifle* is a thing of small value, from *rifler*, to rifle, ransack; and *rafle* is from M. F. *raffler*, to rifle, ravage. Both are words of Teut. origin, drawn together by their sound, though of different origin. F. *rifler* is from Icel. *hrifa* (see *Rifle* (1)); M. F. *raffler* is from G. *rafen*, to seize.

Rifle (1), to spoil, plunder. (F. - Teut.) M. F. *rifler*, 'to rifle, spoil;' Cot. Norm. dial. *rifler* (Duméril). Formed, with frequentative *-l-*, from Icel. *hrifa*, *rifa*, to catch, grapple, grasp; allied to Icel. *hrifsa*, plunder.

Rifle (2), a kind of musket. (F. - Teut.) Short for *rifled gun*, from the verb *rifle*, to groove. = O. F. *rifler*, to scratch, graze (Godefroy). = Low G. *rifeln*, to furrow, chamfer; E. Fries. *riffeln* (the same), *riffel*, a groove; Dan. *rifle*, to rifle, groove, *rifle*, a groove; Swed. *refsla*, to rifle. So also G. *riefe*, a furrow; *riefen*, *riefeln*, to rifle (from Low G.). All allied to *Rivel*, and to *Rive*.

rift. (Scand.) Dan. and Norw. *rift*, rift, rent. = Norw. *riwa*, Dan. *rive*, to tear. Cf. Icel. *ript*, a breach of contract. See *Rive*.

Rig (1), to fit up a ship. (Scand.) Spelt *rygge* in Palgrave. = Norw. *rigga*, to bind up, wrap round, also to rig a ship; *rigg*, sb., rigging. Cf. Swed. dial. *rigga på*, to harness a horse. Also Westphal. *riggen*, Du. *rijgen*, G. *reihen*, to stitch together, orig. to put in a row; cf. E. Fries. *rige*, *rige*, a row. See *Row* (1).

Rig (2), a frolic, prank. (E. ?) We also find *rig*, to be wanton; *riggish*, wanton. For *wrig*, and allied to *wriggle*; see *Wriggle*. Cf. Norw. *rigga*, to rock; E. Fries. *wriggen*, to wriggle; Du. *wrikken*,

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gether, a reciter of epic poetry. — Gk. *ῥητωρ*, stem of fut. of *ῥητάν*, to stitch together, fasten together; *ῥήθ*, an ode; see Ode.

Rhetoric. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *rhetorique*; Cot. — L. *rhētorica*, i. e. *rhētorica ars*, the art of rhetoric; fem. of *rhētoricus*, adj. — Gk. *ῥητορικός*, rhetorical; adj. from *ῥήτωρ*, an orator, speaker. For *ῥήττωρ*, related by gradation to *ῥέπειν*, to speak (for **ῥέπ-yeu*). Allied to Verb.

Rheum. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *rheume*. — L. *rheuma*. — Gk. *ῥεύμα* (stem *ῥευματ-*), a flow, flux, rheum. — Gk. *ῥεύ-σθαι*, fut. of *ῥέω*, to flow; (for **ῥέψ-εω*). † Skt. *ru*, to flow. Allied to **Stream**. (✓SREU.) Der. *rheumat-ic*.

Rhinoceros. (L.—Gk.) L. *rhinoceros*. — Gk. *ῥινόκερος*, lit. 'nose-horned.' — Gk. *ῥίνο*, for *ῥίς*, nose; *κέρας*, a horn, allied to Horn.

Rhizome, a rootlike stem. (F.—Gk.) F. *rhizome*. — Gk. *ρίζωμα*, root. — Gk. *ρίζω*, to cause to take root. — Gk. *ρίζα*, root. See **Root**.

Rhododendron. (L.—Gk.) L. *rhododendron*. — Gk. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, the rose-bay, oleander. — Gk. *ῥόδον*, for *ῥόδον*, rose; *ῥένδρον*, tree. Gk. *ῥόδον* is of Armenian origin; see **Bose**.

Rhodomontade; see **Rodomontade**.

Rhomb, Rhombus. (L.—Gk.) L. *rhombus* (F. *rhombe*). — Gk. *ῥόμβος*, a thing twirled round, whirling spindle, a thing in the shape of a whirling spindle, a four-sided figure with equal sides but unequal angles. — Gk. *ῥάμβειν*, to revolve. Allied to **Wrinkle** (Prellwitz). See also **Rumb**.

Rhubarb. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) O. F. *reubarbe*; F. *rhubarbe*. — Late L. *rheu-barbarum* (= *rhēum barbarum*). — Gk. *ῥῆον βάρβαρον*, rhubarb; lit. 'Rhēum from the barbarian country.' Gk. *ῥῆον* is an adj. from *ῥά*, the rha-plant, rhubarb, which was also called *Rhā Ponticum*. *Rhā* took its name from the river *Rha*, i. e. the Volga. And see **Barbarous**.

Rhumb; see **Bumb**.

Rhyme; see **Rime** (1).

Rhythm. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *rithme*, Cot. — L. *rhythmus*. — Gk. *ῥυθμός*, measured motion, time, measure. — Gk. *ῥέω*, to flow. See **Rheum**.

Rib. (E.) M. E. *ribbe*. A. S. *ribb*. † Du. *rib*, Icel. *rið*, Swed. *ref-been* (rib-bone), Dan. *rib-been*; G. *rippe*; Russ. *rebro*.

RICKETS

Perhaps allied to G. *rebe*, a tendril; from the idea of clasping (Kluge).

Ribald. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *ribald*, *ribaud*. — O. F. *ribald* (F. *ribaud*). — Low L. *ribaldus*, a ruffian; cf. Low L. *ribalda*, a prostitute. Of Teut. origin. — O. H. G. *hrīpa*, M. H. G. *ribe*, a prostitute; cf. O. F. *riber*, to be wanton. The suffix *-ald* is due to O. H. G. *walt*, power. Cf. Körtling, § 4019.

Riband, Ribbon. (F.) M. E. *riban*, *reban*. [Also Irish *ribin*, a ribbon; Gael. *ribean*, a ribbon, fillet; from E.] — O. F. *riban* (F. *ruban*), a ribbon (Littre); Gascon and Languedoc *riban*; Norman dial. *riban*. Low L. *rubānus* (A. D. 1367). Origin unknown; cf. Dan. *vride-baand*, a twisted band.

Rice. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.—O. Pers.) O. F. *ris*, rice; F. *ris*. — Ital. *riso*. — L. *oryza*. — Gk. *ῥυζα*, *ῥυζον*, rice, grain. From an O. Pers. form, preserved in the Pushto (Afghan) *wrijsey*, *wrijey*, rice; *wrijzā'h*, a grain of rice (Raverty). Hence also Arab. *uruss*, *ruzz*, whence Span. *arroz*, rice. Allied forms are Pers. *birinj*, Armen. *brinj*, rice; Skt. *vrihi*, rice. (Horn, § 208; Yule.)

Rich. (E.) M. E. *riche*. — A. S. *rice*, powerful, rich. [We also find O. F. *riche*, from O. Sax. *rihi*, allied to O. H. G. *rihhi*, M. H. G. *riche* (G. *reich*), powerful.] † Du. *rijk*, Icel. *rikr*, Swed. *rik*, Dan. *rig*, Goth. *reiks*. Teut. type **rihis*, powerful, from the base *rik-* as seen in Goth. *reik-s*, a ruler; cognate with the Celtic base *rig-*, as in Gaulish *rix*, a king (cf. O. Irish *ri*, gen. *rig*, a king, W. *rhî*, a chief); unless the Teut. base *rik-* is merely borrowed from the Celtic *rig-*. Cf. L. *rex*, gen. *reg-is*, a king. All from ✓REG, to rule (L. *regere*). See **Regent**. Brugm. i. §§ 135, 549 c.

riches. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *richesse*, a sing. sb.; the pl. being *richesses*. — F. *richesse*, wealth. — O. H. G. *rihhi*, M. H. G. *riche* (G. *reich*), rich (above). The suffix is F. *-esse*, L. *-itia*.

Rick. (E.) *Rick* is from A. S. *hrycce*, as in *corn-hrycce*, corn-rick. We also find M. E. *reek*, A. S. *hrēac*, a heap, a rick. † Icel. *hraukr*, a rick; Du. *rook*. Cf. O. Irish *cruach*, a rick; and see **Buok** (2).

Rickets, a disease of children, accompanied by softness of the bones and great weakness. (E.) A prov. E. word first noticed about A. D. 1620; whence the medical term *rachitis* was coined about

RICOCHET

1650, with allusion to Gk. *παῖς*, the spine. Cf. prov. E. *rickety*, i.e. tottery, weak, unstable. Formed from M. E. *wrikken*, to twist, wrest, still in use in the phrase 'to *wrick* one's ankle.' Allied to A. S. *wringan*, to twist; see *Wring* and *Wry*. Cf. Du. *wrikken*, Swed. *ricka*, to be rickety; Swed. *rickug*, rickety.

Ricochet, the rebound of a cannon-ball. (F.) F. *ricochet*, 'the sport of skimming a thinne stone on the water, called a Duck and a Drake;' Cot. Origin unknown.

Rid (1), to free. (E.) M. E. *ridden*, *redde*. A. S. *hreddan*, to snatch away, deliver. + O. Fries. *hredda*, Du. *redde*, Dan. *redde*, Swed. *rädde*; G. *retten*. Teut. type **hradjan-*. Cf. Skt. *grath*, to untie.

Rid (2), to clear, esp. land. (Scand.) Prov. E. *rid*. M. E. *ruden* (pp. *rid*). = Icel. *ryðja* (orig. *hryðja*), to clear, clear out; Dan. *rydde*, to clear, grub up land. Teut. type **hrudjan-*, from **hrud-*, weak grade of **hreuthan-* (Icel. *hrjóða*), to strip. ¶ Confused with *rid* (1).

Riddle (1), an enigma. (E.) Properly *riddles*; and the pl. should be *riddles-es*. M. E. *redels*. = A. S. *rædels*, *rædelse*, a riddle, ambiguity, something requiring explanation. = A. S. *rædan*, to discern, explain; see *Read*. + Du. *raadse*, for **raad-is-lo*, the A. S. *-els* being for *-is*; G. *räthsel*, a riddle. ¶ We still say to *read* a *riddle*, i.e. to explain it.

Riddle (2), a large sieve. (E.) M. E. *ridil*. A. S. *hriddur*, a vessel for winnowing corn; older form *hrider* (Sweet); the suffixed *-er* and *-il* (*-le*) being equivalent. + O. H. G. *ritera*; Irish *criathair*, Gael. *criathar*; L. *cribrum*. Lit. sense 'separator.' All from Idg. root **krei*, to separate; cf. Gk. *kpi-vew*. See *Critio*.

Ride. (E.) M. E. *riden*, pt. t. *rood*, pp. *riden*. A. S. *riðan*, pt. t. *rād*, pp. *riden*. + Du. *rijden*, Icel. *riða*, Dan. *ride*, Swed. *rida*; G. *reiten*. Also O. Irish *riad-aim*, I drive, ride. (✓REIDH.) Brugm. i. § 210. Der. road, *read-y*.

Ridge. (E.) M. E. *rigge*, *rugge*. A. S. *hrycg*, the back of a man or beast. + Du. *rug*, back, ridge, Dan. *ryg*, Swed. *rygg*, Icel. *hrygg*; G. *rücken*; O. H. G. *hrucki*. Cf. O. Irish *croccenn*, (1) hide, (2) the back.

Ridiculous. (L.) L. *ridicul-us*, laughable; with suffix *-ous*. = L. *ridere*, to laugh.

Riding, one of the three divisions of the county of York. (Scand.) For *thridding*

RIG

(*North-riding* = *North-thridding*). = Icel. *þriðjungur*, the third part of a thing, third part of a shire. = Icel. *þriði*, third; cognate with A. S. *þridda*, third. See *Third*, *Three*. So also Norw. *tridjung*, a third part.

Rife. (Scand.) M. E. *rif*, late A. S. *rif*. = Icel. *rifr*, munificent, abundant; M. Swed. *rif*, rife; Norw. *riv*. + M. Du. *riff*, abundant; Low G. *rive*, abundant, munificent, extravagant. Cf. Icel. *reifr*, glad; *reifu*, to bestow.

Riff-raff, refuse. (F. = Teut.) M. E. *rif* and *raf*, things of small value, hence every bit. = M. F. *rif et raf*, every bit; also *rifle et rafle*. 'Il ne luy lairra *rif ny raf*, he will strip him of all;' Cot. Here *rif* or *rifle* is a thing of small value, from *rifler*, to rifle, ransack; and *rafle* is from M. F. *raffler*, to rifle, ravage. Both are words of Teut. origin, drawn together by their sound, though of different origin. F. *rifler* is from Icel. *hrifa* (see *Rifle* (1)); M. F. *raffler* is from G. *raffen*, to seize.

Rifle (1), to spoil, plunder. (F. = Teut.) M. F. *rifler*, 'to rifle, spoil;' Cot. Norm. dial. *rifler* (Duméril). Formed, with frequentative *-l-*, from Icel. *hrifa*, *rifa*, to catch, grapple, grasp; allied to Icel. *hrifsa*, plunder.

Rifle (2), a kind of musket. (F. = Teut.) Short for *rifled gun*, from the verb *rifle*, to groove. = O. F. *rifler*, to scratch, graze (Godefroy). = Low G. *rifeln*, to furrow, chamfer; E. Fries. *riffeln* (the same), *riffel*, a groove; Dan. *rifle*, to rifle, groove, *rifle*, a groove; Swed. *refsla*, to rifle. So also G. *riefe*, a furrow; *riefeln*, to rifle (from Low G.). All allied to *Rivel*, and to *Rive*.

Rift. (Scand.) Dan. and Norw. *rift*, rift, rent. = Norw. *riva*, Dan. *rive*, to tear. Cf. Icel. *ript*, a breach of contract. See *Rive*.

Rig (1), to fit up a ship. (Scand.) Spelt *rygge* in Palsgrave. = Norw. *rigga*, to bind up, wrap round, also to rig a ship; *rigg*, sb., rigging. Cf. Swed. dial. *rigga på*, to harness a horse. Also Westphal. *riggen*, Du. *rijgen*, G. *reihen*, to stitch together, orig. to put in a row; cf. E. Fries. *rige*, *rige*, a row. See *Row* (1).

Rig (2), a frolic, prank. (E.?) We also find *rig*, to be wanton; *riggish*, wanton. For *wrig*, and allied to *wriggle*; see *Wriggle*. Cf. Norw. *riggu*, to rock; E. Fries. *wriggen*, to wriggle; Du. *wrikken*,

to stir to and fro, *wriggelen*, to wriggle; and see *Rickets*.

Rig (3), a ridge. (E.) M. E. *rig*, Northern form of *rigge*, *rugge*, a ridge. See *Ridge*.

Right. (E.) M. E. *right*. A. S. *riht*, *ryht*; O. Merc. *reht*. + Du. *regt*, *recht*, Icel. *réttr* (for **rētr*), Dan. *ret*, Swed. *rät*, G. *recht*, O. H. G. *reht*, Goth. *rahts*. Teut. type **rehtoz*; Idg. type **reklos*, as in L. *rectus*. Cf. W. *rhaith*, sb., right, O. Ir. *recht*; Pers. *rāst*. See *Regent*. (✓REG.)

righteous. (E.) Corruption of M. E. *rightwis*; A. S. *rihtwis*, i. e. wise as to what is right. = A. S. *riht*, right; *wis*, wise.

Rigid. (L.) L. *rigidus*, stiff. = L. *rigēre*, to be stiff. Brugm. i. § 875.

Rigmarole. (Scand.; and F. — L.) Well known to be a corruption of *ragman-roll*, orig. a deed with many signatures, a long list of names; hence, a long stupid story. Lit. 'coward's roll.' = Icel. *ragmennir*, a coward, from *ragr*, a coward, and *maðr* (= *mannr*), a man; with the addition of *roll*, for which see *Roll*. The Icel. *ragr* seems to be allied to Icel. *argr*, a coward, A. S. *earg*.

Rigol, a circlet. (Ital. — O. H. G.) In Shak. — Ital. *rigolo*, a little wheel (Torriano); cf. *riga*, a line, a stripe. — O. H. G. *riga*, *riga*, a line, the circumference of a circle (G. *reihē*). See *Row* (1).

Rile; see *Roll*.

Rill, a streamlet. (Low G.) Cf. Low G. *rille*, E. Friesic and Dan. dial. *rille*, a streamlet. Apparently for **rithēle*; cf. A. S. *riðe*, a stream; Low G. *riðe*, a stream; G. *-reide* (in place-names). See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1888, p. 166. ¶ Norm. dial. *risle*, *rille*, the name of a river, written *Ridula*, *Risila*, *Risla* in old charters (Robin, p. 432).

Rim. (E.) M. E. *rim*. A. S. *rima*, a verge, edge; cf. W. *rim*, *rhimp*, *rhimyn*, a rim, edge. + Icel. *rimi*, a strip of land. Perhaps allied to G. *rand*, a rim, and to *Rind* (Kluge). Brugm. i. § 421.

Rime (1), verse, poetry, &c. (F. — L. — Gk.) Usually spelt *rhyme*, by confusion with *rhythm*, but not before A. D. 1550. M. E. *rime*. = F. *rime*, 'rime, or meeter'; Cot. Cf. M. F. *rithme*, 'rime, or meeter'; id. Prob. from L. *rhythmus*, rhythm; of Gk. origin; see *Rhythm*. ¶ Hence also M. H. G. *rim*, in the sense of 'verse,'

which is a different word from M. H. G. *rim*, O. H. G. *rim* (A. S. *rim*), in the sense of 'number.' From F. *rime* came also Ital. Span. Port. *rima*; also Du. *rijm*, Icel. *rima*, G. *reim*.

Rime (2), hoarfrost. (F.) For *hrime*. A. S. *hrim*, hoarfrost. + Du. *rijm*, Icel. *hrim*, Dan. *riim*, Swed. *rim*. Allied to Du. *rijp*, G. *reif*, hoar-frost.

Rimer, a tool for enlarging holes in metal. (E.) From A. S. *ryman*, to enlarge. = A. S. *rūm*, wide. See *Boom*.

Rimple, to ripple, as the surface of water. (E.) To *rimple* is to shew wrinkles. = A. S. *hrympel*, a wrinkle. = A. S. *hrump*, *rump*, weak grade of *hrimpan* or *rimpan*, to wrinkle. + Du. *rimpel*, a wrinkle, *rimpelen*, to wrinkle; O. H. G. *hrimfan*, M. H. G. *rimpfen* (cf. G. *rümpfen*), to crook, bend, wrinkle. (See *Frank*.) See *Bumple*.

Rind. (E.) M. E. *rinð*, *rinde*. A. S. *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust (of bread). + M. Du. and G. *rinde*, bark. Allied to *Rim*.

Ring (1), a circle. (E.) M. E. *ring*. A. S. *hring*. + Du. *ring*, Low G. *ring*, *rink*, Icel. *hringr*, Swed. Dan. G. *ring*, O. H. G. *hrinc*. Teut. type **hrengoz*; Idg. type **krenghos*; also **kronghos*, as in O. Bulg. *kragŭ*, Russ. *krug(e)*, a circle. See *Bank* and *Harangue*.

Ring (2), to sound a bell. (E.) M. E. *ringen*. A. S. *hringan*, to clash, ring; a weak verb, as in Scand.; but English has pt. t. *rang*, by analogy with *sang* from *sing*. + Icel. *hringja*, Dan. *ringe*, Swed. *ringa*. Cf. Icel. *hrang*, a din; L. *clangere*, to clang.

Rink, a course for the game of curling, &c. (E.) A peculiar form of *ring*, in the sense of *prize-ring*, &c. Cf. Low G. *rink*, a ring.

Rinse. (F.) M. F. *rinser*, 'to reinse linnen clothes'; Cot. F. *rinser*; from O. F. *raincer* (Litttré). Cf. O. F. *reincier*, to rinse (Godefroy). Of unknown origin.

Riot. (F. — O. H. G.?) O. F. *riote*, a brawling. The same as Prov. *riota*, Ital. *riotta*, dispute, strife. Of unknown origin; see *Körting*.

Rip. (Scand.; or F. — Scand.) M. E. *ripen*, to grope, search into; *rypen up*, to seek out (cf. E. *rip up*). Cf. O. F. *riper*, to scratch (Godefroy). = Norweg. *ripa*, to scratch, Swed. dial. *ripa*, to scratch, pluck asunder (like E. *rip open*); Dan. *oprippe*,

RIPE

to rip up; Swed. *repa upp*, to rip up, *repa*, to scratch. Allied to Du. *repel*, G. *riffel*, a flax-comb; see **Ripple** (1). The Teut. base takes a double form; see **Reap**; cf. **Ripe** (below) and **Rope**.

Ripe. (E.) M. E. *ripe*. A. S. *ripe*, fit for reaping; cf. *rip*, harvest. — A. S. *ripan*, to reap. † Du. *rijs*, G. *reif*, ripe. See **Rip**, **Reap**.

Ripple (1), to pluck the seeds from flax-stalks. (E.) M. E. *rippelen*, *ripelen*, to ripple; from the sb. *ripple*, a flax-comb (Jamieson). Formed, with suffix *-le*, of the agent, from the weak grade, **rip-*, of A. S. *ripan*, to reap, cut; see **Reap**. Cf. Swed. *repa*, to ripple flax, orig. to scratch, rip; see **Rip** (above). † Du. *repelen*, to ripple, from *repel*, a ripple, from M. Du. *repen*, to beat flax; G. *riffeln*, to ripple, from *riffel*, a ripple.

Ripple (2), to cause or shew wrinkles on the surface, said of water. (Scand.) A late word; the same as **Ripple** (3) below. The older word was **Rimple**, q. v.

Ripple (3), to graze slightly. (Scand.) ‘*Ripple*, rescindere,’ Levins (1570). Frequentative of **Rip** (above).

Rise. (E.) M. E. *risen*. A. S. *risan*, pt. t. *rās*, pp. *risen*. † Du. *rijsen*, orig. to move, also in M. Du. to fall (contrary to the E. sense); Icel. *risa*; O. H. G. *risan*, to move up or down, to rise, to fall; Goth. *ur-riisan*, to arise. Teut. type **reis-an-*, to slip away. Der. *raise*, *rear*, vb.

Risible. (F. — L.) F. *risible*. — L. *risibilis*, laughable. — L. *risus*, pp. of *ridere*, to laugh. See **Ridiculous**.

Risk. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *risque*, peril; Cot. Orig. a maritime word. — Ital. *risco*, peril; Florio; the same word (probably) as Span. *risco*, a steep abrupt rock; whence the sense of ‘peril,’ as shewn by Span. *arriesgar*, O. Span. *arriscar*, to venture into danger (lit. to go against a rock). The orig. sense of *risco* is cut off, sheer, like a sharp rock. — L. *rescāre*, to cut back, cut off short (curiously verified by the use of the Como word *resega*, a saw, also risk; Diez); and cf. Port. *risco*, (1) rock, (2) danger. — L. *re-*, back; *secūre*, to cut; see **Section**. (See further in Diez and Körtgen.)

Rissole, a minced-meat fritter. (F. — L.) F. *rissole*; O. F. *roissole*, *roussole*. — Late L. type **russeola*; from L. *russeus*, reddish, or rather brownish; from the colour. — L. *russus*, red. See **Russet**.

ROAD

Rite. (L.) L. *ritus*, a custom. † Skt. *riti-*, a going, way, usage; from *ri*, to go, flow. Cf. Brugm. ii. § 498. Der. *ritu-al*, from L. *ritu-*, decl. stem of *ritus*.

Rival. (F. — L.) F. *rival*. — L. *riudlis*, sb., one who uses the same brook as another, a near neighbour, a rival. — L. *rinus*, a stream. Cf. Skt. *ri*, to go, flow.

Rive, to tear. (Scand.) M. E. *riuen* (*u = v*). — Icel. *riša*, pt. t. *reif*, pp. *rifinn* (> E. *riven*), to rive; Dan. *rive*, Swed. *rifva*. Cf. Gk. *ῥέπειν*, to dash down; L. *ripa*, a bank (shore). See **Reef**.

Rivel, to wrinkle. (E.) M. E. *riuelen* (*u = v*). A. S. *rifeld*, wrinkled (Eng. Stud. xi. 66); cf. *ge-rifšian*, to wrinkle; a frequent. form from the weak grade of Teut. **reis-an-*, as seen in Icel. *riša*, to rive; see **Rive** (above). Cf. A. S. *gerifed*, wrinkled; Ælf. Hom. i. 614.

River. (F. — L.) M. E. *riuier* (*u = v*). — A. F. *riverre*, O. F. *riviere*. (F. *riverre*.) The same as Span. *ribera*, a shore, strand, sea-coast, Ital. *riviera*, shore, bank, also a river; Late L. *ripāria*, (1) shore, bank, (2) river. — Late L. *ripārius*, belonging to a shore. — L. *ripa*, shore, bank. Allied to **Rive**.

Rivet. (F. — Scand.) F. *rivet*, ‘the welt of a shoe,’ Cot.; also a rivet (Littré). — F. *river*, to rivet, clench, fasten back. — Icel. *riša*, to tack, sew loosely together; *riša saman*, to stitch together. Cf. Shetland *riw*, to sew coarsely, Aberdeen *riw*, to rivet.

Rivulet. (L.) Dimin. from L. *riuulus*, a small stream; dimin. of *rinus*, a stream; lit. ‘flowing.’ Cf. Ital. *riuoletto* (Torriano). See **Rival**.

Rix-dollar, a coin. (Du. — G.) Du. *rijks-daaler*, a rix-dollar. — G. *reichs-thaler*, a dollar of the empire. — G. *reichs*, gen. case of *reich*, empire, allied to G. *reich*, rich; and *thaler*, a dollar; see **Rich** and **Dollar**.

Roach, a fish. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *roche*. — O. North. F. and Walloon *roche*, O. F. *roce* (*rosse* in Cot.). — M. Du. *roch*, a skate; cf. Dan. *rokke*, Swed. *rocka*, a ray; Low G. *ruche*, whence G. *roche*, a roach, ray. Origin unknown. There is a remarkable confusion between roach, skate, ray, and thornback. Cf. A. S. *reohhe*, a fish.

Road. (E.) M. E. *rood*, *rode* (both for ships and horses). — A. S. *rād*, a road, also a raid. — A. S. *rād*, and stem of *ridan*, to ride. See **Ride**. Doublet, *raid*.

ROAM

Roam. (F. — L.) M. E. *romen*. Coined from O. F. *romier*, a pilgrim to Rome; cf. O. F. *romel*, a pilgrim, *romeree*, a pilgrimage; Span. *romero*, a pilgrim; M. E. *Rome-runnere*, a runner to Rome, pilgrim; also Late L. *romeus*, Ital. *Romeo*, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim. All from L. *Rōma*, Rome.

Roan. (F.) M. F. *rouñ*; 'cheval rouñ, a roane horse;' Cot. Mod. F. *rouan*, Span. *roano*, Ital. *rovano*, *roano* (Florio). Origin unknown. ¶ Sometimes derived from the town of *Rouen*, with which Ital. *rovano* can have nothing to do.

Roan-tree, Rowan-tree, themountain ash. (Scand.) Spelt *roun-tree*, *roan-tree*, *rowan-tree* in Jamieson. — Swed. *rönn*, M. Swed. *runn*, *rönn*, roan-tree; Dan. *rön*, Icel. *reynir*. The Icel. *reynir* is for **reyñir* < **rauñir*, a derivative of *rauðr*, red; from the colour of the berries (No-reen). See **Red**.

Roar. (E.) M. E. *roren*. A. S. *rārian*, to bellow. + M. H. G. *rāren*; cf. Lith. *rėju*, I scold, Brugm. ii. §§ 465, 741. Perhaps of imitative origin.

Roast. (F. — G.?) M. E. *rosten*. — O. F. *rostit*, 'to roast;' Cot. (F. *rōtīt*.) — O. H. G. *rostit*, to roast. — O. H. G. *rost*, a grate, gridiron. + Du. *roosten*, to roast; *rooster*, a gridiron. Cf. also Irish *rost*, roast meat, Gael. *rost*, *roist*, W. *rhostio*, from E.; Bret. *rosta*, from F.

Rob (1). (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *robhen*. — O. F. *robber*, more commonly *rober*, to disrobe, spoil, strip off clothing, plunder. — F. *robe*, a robe; see **Robe**.

Rob (2), a conserve of fruit. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *rob*, 'the juice of black whortleberries preserved;' Cot. — Span. *rob*, thickened juice of fruit with honey. — Arab. *rubb*, 'a decoction of the juice of citrons and other fruits, inspissated juice, rob;' Richardson.

Robbins, Robins, ropes for fastening sails. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *ra-band*, *rai-band*. E. Fries. *rā-band*; where *rā* = yard of a ship. Cf. Icel. *rā*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *rå*, G. *rahe*, yard; and **Band**.

Robe. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *robe*, formerly also *robbe*. — M. H. G. *roub*, O. H. G. *raup* (G. *rauð*), booty, spoil; hence, a garment taken from the slain, clothing. + A. S. *rāf*, Icel. *rauf*, sb.; see under **Reave**. Der. *dis-robe*.

Robin. (F. — O. H. G.) F. *Robin*, proper name; pet name for *Robert*. —

RODOMONTADE

O. H. G. *Ruodperht* (G. *Ruprecht*, i. e. Rupert). Lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame. — O. H. G. *ruod-*, allied to Icel. *kröðr*, fame; O. H. G. *perht* = E. *bright*. See **Hobgoblin**.

Robust. (F. — L.) F. *robuste*. — L. *robustus*, strong. — O. L. *rōbus* (L. *rōbur*), strength; orig. a tough tree, oak.

ROC. a huge bird. (F. — Pers.) F. *rock* (Littré). — Pers. *rukḥ*, the name of a huge bird; also a hero.

Rochet, a fine white linen robe, like a surplice, worn by bishops. (F. — M. H. G.) F. *rochet*, 'a frock; a prelate's rochet;' Cot. — M. H. G. *roc* (G. *rock*), a frock, coat. + Du. *rok*, O. Fries. *rokk*, A. S. *rocc*, Icel. *rokk*, the same; Teut. type **rukko*.

Rock (1), a large mass of stone. (F.) O. F. *roke* (13th cent.), also *roque*, *rocque*; commonly *roche*, a rock. The same as Walloon *roc*, Languedoc *roquo*, f., Prov. *roca*, Span. *roca*, Port. *roca*, *rocha*, Ital. *rocca*, *roccia*, a rock. Cf. Low L. *rocca* (Ducange). We also find Ir. and Gael. *roc* (prob. from E.), and Bret. *rock* (prob. from F.). Also A. S. *stān-rocc* (11th c.). Origin unknown.

Rock (2), to shake, totter. (E.) M. E. *rokken*. A. S. *roccian* (C. Hall); N. Fries. *rocke*. + Dan. *rokke*, to rock, shake, Swed. dial. *rukka*, to wag. Allied to Dan. *rykke*, to pull, *ryk*, a pull; Icel. *rykk*, a hasty pull; G. *ruck*, a pull, jolt; Du. *ruk*, a jerk. Teut. types **rukkojan*-, **rukkan*-, to jolt, jerk (Franck). The base **ruk*- may be related to **renkan*-, to shake, as seen in Swed. dial. *rinka*, to shake (pt. t. *rank*, supine *runkit*); Swed. *runka*, to shake. See **Rietz**.

Rock (3), a distaff. (Scand.) Icel. *rokk*, Swed. *rock*, Dan. *rok*, a distaff. + G. *rocken*; Du. *rok*, *rokken*.

rocket (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital. — G.) M. Ital. *rocchetto*, 'a bobbin to wind silke upon; a squib of wilde fier;' Florio. So named from its shape, resembling that of a bobbin or a distaff. — M. H. G. *rocke*, G. *rocken*, a distaff (above).

Rocket (2), a plant. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *roquette*. — Ital. *ruchetta*, dimin. of *ruca*, garden-rocket. — L. *ērūca*, a sort of colewort; whence also G. *rau*ke, rocket.

Rod. a wand. (E.) See **Rood**.

Rodent. gnawing. (L.) From *rōdēt*, stem of pres. part. of *rōdere*, to gnaw. Allied to **Rase**.

Rodomontade, vain boasting. (F. —

ROE

Ital.) *F. rodomontade*. — Ital. *rodomontata*, a boast. Due to the boastful character of *Rodomonte*, in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, b. xiv.

Roe (1), a female deer. (E.) M. E. *ro*. A. S. *rā*, early form *rāha*. † Icel. *rā*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *rå*, Du. *ree*, G. *reh*. Der. *roe-buck*.

Roe (2), spawn. (Scand.) For *roan*; the final *n* was dropped, being mistaken for the pl. suffix, as in *shoon* for shoes, *eyne* for eyes. M. E. *rowne*. — Icel. *hrogn*, Dan. *rogn*, Swed. *rom*, roe. † G. *rogen*, roe (whence *F. rogue*, roe).

Rogation. (F. — L.) *F. rogation*. — L. acc. *rogationem*, a supplication. — L. *rogatus*, pp. of *rogare*, to ask.

Rogue. (F. — C.) *F. rogue*, 'arrogant, proud, presumptuous, rude, surly'; Cot. Cf. E. *rogu-ish*, saucy. The orig. sense was a surly fellow; hence a vagabond. — Bret. *rok*, *rog*, arrogant; proud, haughty, brusque. Cf. Irish *ruas*, pride. (Doubtful; see Scheler.)

Roil, Rile, to vex. (F.?) The old word *roil* meant (1) to disturb, (2) to vex. See Davies, Supp. Gloss. Of doubtful origin; prob. French. Cf. O. F. *roillier*, *roillier*, to roll, to give one a beating; M. F. *rouiller*, to pummel.

Roistering, turbulent. (F. — L.) From the sb. *roister*, a bully, turbulent fellow. — *F. rustre*, 'a ruffin, royster, sawcie fellow'; Cot. By-form of O. F. *ruste*, a rustic, the *r* being epenthetic; cf. O. F. *ruistre*, *ruiste*, *ruste*, adj., strong, vigorous, rude, violent (Godefroy). — L. *rusticum*, acc. of *rusticus*, rustic. See **Rustic**.

Roll, vb. (F. — L.) M. E. *rollen*. — O. F. *roler*, *F. rouler*. — Late L. *rotulāre*, to revolve, roll. — L. *rotula*, a little wheel; dimin. of *rota*, a wheel. See **Rotary**. Der. *roll*, sb., a scroll, O. F. *role*, L. *rotulus*.

Romance. (F. — L.) O. F. *romans*, *romans*, a romance. The form is due to late L. adv. *rōmānicē*, as in the phr. *rōmānicē loquī* = O. F. *parler romanz*, to speak Romance, i. e. the vulgar Latin dialect of every-day life, as distinguished from book-Latin. *Rōmānicē*, i. e. Roman-like, is from L. *Rōmānus*, Roman. — L. *Rōma*, Rome.

romant. (F. — L.) O. F. *romant*, oblique case of O. F. *romans*, a romance; see above. Der. *romant-ic*.

Romp; see **Ramp**.

ROOT

Rondeau. (F. — L.) *F. rondeau*, a kind of poem, O. F. *rondel*; see **Roundel**.

Root, the cross; a measure of land. (E.) The same word as *rod*, which is shortened from M. E. *rood* (also *rod*), a rood, a rod. Both *rood* and *rod* are used as measures, though the former is restricted to square measure, and the latter to linear; both senses are due to the use of a rod for measurement. A. S. *rōd*, a gallows, cross, properly a rod or pole. † O. Fries. *rōde*, gallows; O. Sax. *rōda*, cross, gallows; Du. *roede*, rod, perch, wand; G. *ruthe*, a rod of land; O. H. G. *ruota*, a rod, pole. Teut. type **rōdā*, fem., a rod, pole. ¶ The short *o* in *rod* is due to the final *d*; cf. *red*, *head*, *dead*. M. E. *rod(de)* is not older than the 13th cent. Cf. **Ratlines**.

Roof. (E.) M. E. *rōf*. A. S. *hrōf*. † Du. *roef*, a cabin, Icel. *hrōf*, a shed. Cf. also Ir. *crō*, a hovel; W. *crau*, a pig-sty; Bret. *crou*, a stable. Teut. type **hrōfo*; Idg. type **hrāpo*.

Rook (1), a kind of crow. (E.) M. E. *rook*. A. S. *hrōc*. † Icel. *hrōkr*, Dan. *raage*, Swed. *roka*, M. H. G. *ruoch*, O. H. G. *hruoh*, a jackdaw. Teut. type **hrōkon*, masc.; cf. Gk. *κρῶς* (for **κρῶγ-yew*), to caw. Of imitative origin; cf. Goth. *hrūkjan*, to crow.

Rook (2), a castle, at chess. (F. — Span. — Pers.) M. E. *rook*. — F. *roc*. — Span. *roque* (cf. Ital. *rocco*). — Pers. *rokh*, a rook. Said to have meant 'warrior' (Devic).

Room, space, a chamber. (E.) The old meaning is space, place. M. E. *roum*. A. S. *rūm*; 'næfdon rūm' = they had no room, Luke ii. 7. We also find adj. *rūm*, spacious. † Du. *ruim*, adj., spacious, *ruim*, sb., room; Icel. *rūmr*, spacious, *rūm*, space; Dan. and Swed. *rum*, adj. and sb.; Goth. *rūms*, adj. and sb., G. *raum*, sb. Teut. type **rūmoz*, adj., whence the sb. forms are derived. Allied to L. *rūs*, open country; see **Rural**. Der. *roomy*, adj., used for M. E. *roum*, adj.

Roost, sb. (E.) M. E. *roost*, a perch for fowls. A. S. *hrōst*, the same. † M. Du. *roest*, a hen-roost; O. Sax. *hrōst*, the woodwork of a roof. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *roost*, the inside of a roof; the orig. *roost* was on the rafters inside a roof. Der. *roost*, vb.

Root (1), lowest part of a plant. (Scand.) M. E. *role*. — Icel. *rōt*, Swed. *rot*, Dan. *rod*, a root. For **wrōt*, cognate with L. *radix*, and allied to Goth. *waurts*, a root, A. S. *wyrt*, a wort, a root; the initial *w* being

ROOT

dropped, as is usual in Icelandic in the combination *ur* (later *vr*). See below. And see **Radix** and **Wort**.

Root (2), **Rout**, vb., to grub up, as a hog. (E.) A.S. *wrōtan*, to grub up (strong vb.); and whence prov. E. *wrout*, the same. Cf. A.S. *wrōt*, sb., a swine's snout; G. *rüssel*, a snout. † M. Du. *wroeten*, the same; Icel. *rōta*, to grub up, Dan. *rode*, Low G. *wrōten*, O. H. G. *ruozzan*.

Rope. (E.) M.E. *roop*. A.S. *rāp*, a cord, rope. † Du. *reep*, Icel. *reip*, Swed. *rep*, Dan. *reb*; Goth. *skauda-raip*, shoe-latchet; G. *reif*, circle, hoop, ring, sometimes a rope. All from Teut. base **raip-*, with the sense of 'strip,' hence 'string.' Perhaps from the end and grade of Teut. **raip-an-*, to cut; see **Reap** (Frank). And cf. **Ripe**, **Rip**. Der. *ropy*, stringy, glutinous; *stirrup*.

Roquelaur, a short cloak. (F.) Named after the duke of *Roquelaur* (ab. 1715).—Todd.

Rose. (L.—Gk.—Armenian.) A.S. *rose*. —L. *rosa*; borrowed from Gk. *ῥόδον*, a rose (whence a form **pōka > rosa*); Æolic *ῥόδον* (for **ῥόδον*). — Armen. *ward*, a rose; whence also Pers. *gūl*. See **Julep**. Der. *rhododendron* (Gk. *ῥόδον*, a tree).

Rosemary. (F.—L.) M.E. *rosmarin*. —O.F. *rosmarin* (Cot.). —L. *rōsmarinus*, *rōsmarinum*, rosemary, lit. sea-dew; called *rōs maris* in Ovid. —L. *rōs*, dew; *marinus*, marine. Named from some fancied connexion with sea-spray; altered to *rosemary* (as if for *rose of Mary*).

Rosin; see **Resin**.

Roster, a military register. (Du.) From Du. *rooster*, a grate, gridiron; hence, a list in parallel lines; lit. 'roaster.' —Du. *roosten*, to roast; see **Roast**.

Rostrum. (L.) L. *rostrum*, a beak; pl. *rostra*, a pulpit for speakers in the forum, adorned with beaks of ships taken from the Antiates. For **rōd-trum*. —L. *rōdere*, to gnaw, to peck. See **Bodent**. (Cf. *claus-trum* < **claud-trum*.)

Rot, vb. (E.) A weak verb; the proper pp. is *rotted*, but *rotten* is commoner, which is a Scand. form (see below). M.E. *roten*, pp. *roted*. A.S. *rotian*, pp. *rotod*. † Du. *rotten*, to rot; O.H.G. *roten* (also *rōten*), to rot. See further under **Rotten**.

Rotary, turning like a wheel. (L.) Formed from L. *rota*, a wheel. † Gael.

ROULETTE

and Irish *roth*, W. *rhod*, Lithuan. *ratas*; G. *rad*, a wheel. Also Skt. *ratha-*, a chariot, car. All from Idg. root **RET**, as in O. Irish *reth-im*, I run; Lith. *rikti-u*, I roll, turn round. Brugm. i. § 159. Der. *rotate*, from pp. of L. *rotāre*, to turn round.

Rote (1), routine, repetition. (F.—L.) M.E. *bi rote*, with repetition, by heart; lit. in a beaten track. —O.F. *rote* (F. *route*), a way, a beaten track. See **Route**.

Rote (2), an old musical instrument. (F.—G.—C.) O.F. *rote*, a kind of fiddle; answering to O.H.G. *hrota*, *rota*, a rote; Low L. *chrotta*. Of Celtic origin. —W. *crwth*, a violin; Gael. *cruit*, a harp; O. Irish *crot*, a harp. (Stokes-Fick, p. 99.) See **Crowd** (2).

Rother, an ox. (E.) M.E. *ruðer*. Late A.S. *hrūðeru*, pl.; orig. *hrūðer*, *hrūðer*; and (in comp.) *hrūð-*. *Hrūð-* < *hrind-*, cognate with G. *rind*. Cf. also Du. *rund*. See **Kluge** and **Frank**.

Rotten, putrid. (Scand.) M.E. *rotten*. —Icel. *rotinn*, Swed. *rutten*, Dan. *raaden*, rotten. The Icel. *rotinn* is the pp. of a lost strong verb **rjōta*, to decay, orig. to soak, wet, allied to A.S. *rēotan*, O.H.G. *riusan*, to weep, shed tears; cf. Lith. *raudoti*, Skt. *ruod*, to weep. (✓**RUED**.) See **Rot**. Brugm. i. § 594.

Rotundity. (F.—L.) F. *rotundité*. —L. *rotunditatem*, acc. of *rotunditas*, roundness. —L. *rotundus*, round; see **Bound**.

Rouble, **Ruble**, a Russian coin. (Russ.) Russ. *ruble*, a rouble, 100 copecks. Perhaps from Pers. *rūpiya*, a rupee (Miklosich). See **Bupee**.

Roué. (F.—L.) F. *roué*, lit. broken on the wheel; hence a profligate, supposed to merit that punishment. Pp. of *rouer*, to turn round (L. *rotāre*). —F. *roue*, a wheel. —L. *rota*, a wheel. See **Rotary**.

Rouge, red paint. (F.—L.) F. *rouge*, red. —L. acc. *rubeum*, red; (whence F. *rouge*, like F. *rage* from L. *rabiem*). Allied to L. *rubet*, red. See **Red**.

Rough. (E.) M.E. *rough*, *rug*, *row*, *ruh*, &c. A.S. *rūh*, rough, hairy; also *rūg*. † Du. *ruig*, M. Du. *ru*, Dan. *ru*, Low G. *ruug*, O.H.G. *rūh*, G. *rauh*. Cf. Lithuan. *raukas*, a fold, *rukti*, to wrinkle. ¶ Distinct from *raw*.

Bouleau. (F.—L.) F. *rouleau*, a roll of paper; hence, coins in a roll of paper. Dimin. of O.F. *role*, M.F. *roule*, a roll; see **Roll**.

roulette, a game of chance. (F.—L.)

ROUN

F. *roulette*, a game in which a ball rolls on a turning table; dimin. of *rouelle*, a little wheel; see **Rowel**.

Roun, Round, to whisper. (E.) Shak. has *round*, with excrement *d.* M. E. *rounen*. A. S. *rūnian*, to whisper. — A. S. *rūn*, a whisper. † G. *raunen*, to whisper; from O. H. G. *rūn*, a secret; see **Rune**.

Round. (F.—L.) O. F. *roünd*, F. *ron*d.—L. *rotundus*, round. — L. *rota*, a wheel. See **Rotary**.

roundel, a kind of ballad. (F.—L.) O. F. *rondel*, later *rondeau*, a poem containing a line which recurs or comes round again. — F. *rond*, round (above).

roundelay. (F.—L.) M. F. *rondelet*, dimin. of O. F. *rondel* above. ¶ Prob. confused, in spelling, with E. *lay*, a song.

Rouse (1), to excite, to wake up. (Scand.) 'Exciter, to stir up, *rouse*;' Cot.—Swed. *rusa*, to rush, *rusa upp*, to start up; Dan. *ruse*, to rush. Cf. A. S. *hrēosan*, to rush, to fall down quickly; from Teut. base **hreas-*.

Rouse (2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.) In Shak.—Dan. *rusus*, intoxication; Dan. *sove rusen ud*—to sleep out a rouse, to sleep oneself sober; Swed. *rus*, drunkenness. † Du. *roes*, drunkenness. Prob. allied to East Friesic *rūse*, noise, uproar, 'row'; *rūsen*, to make a noise. [G. *rausch*, a drunken fit, is borrowed from some other Teut. dialect.] ¶ Really a Danish word; such a bout being called 'the Danish *rouza*.' Cf. **Row** (3).

Rout (1) a defeat, (2) a troop or crowd. (F.—L.) F. *route*, 'a rowt, defeature; also a rowt, heard, flock, troupe; also a rutt, way, path;' Cot.—L. *rupta*, pp. of *ruptus*, broken; from *rumpere*. This L. *rupta* came to mean (1) a defeat, flying mass of broken troops; (2) a fragment of an army, a troop; (3) a way broken or cut through a forest, a way, route.

route, a way, course. (F.—L.) F. *route*, a way, route; see the word above.

routine, a beaten track. (F.—L.) F. *routine*, usual course; lit. small path. Dimin. of F. *route* (above).

Rover, a pirate. (Du.) M. E. *rover*. — Du. *roover*, a robber, pirate, thief. — Du. *rooven*, to rob. — Du. *roof*, spoil. † A. S. *reaf*, Icel. *rauf*, G. *raub*, spoil; see **Reave**. Der. *rove*, vb., to wander; evolved from the sb.

Row (1), a line, rank. (E.) M. E. *rowe*. — A. S. *rāw*, *rāw*, a row; *hegerāw*, a

RUBBLE

hedge-row. Teut. type **rai(g)wā*, fem., from a root-verb **raihwan-* (pt. t. **raihw*); whence also G. *reih-e*, a row, Du. *rij*, M. Du. *rij-e*, a row, O. H. G. *riga*, a line. Idg. root **reikh*, whence Skt. *rēkhā*, a line.

Row (2), to propel with oars. (E.) M. E. *rowen*. — A. S. *rōwan*, to row. † Du. *roeijen*, Icel. *rōa*, Swed. *ro*, Dan. *roe*, M. H. G. *rūejen*. Allied to O. Ir. *rām*, L. *rēmus*, an oar, Skt. *aritra-*, a paddle, rudder, Lithuan. *irti*, to row; Gk. *ἐπέρμω*, a paddle, oar. Der. *rudder*.

Row (3), an uproar. (Scand.) For *rouse*; for loss of final *s*, cf. *pea*, *cherry*, *sherry*, *shay* (*chaïse*). See **Rouse** (2).

Rowan-tree; see **Roan-tree**.

Rowel. (F.—L.) M. F. *rouelle*, a little wheel (on a bit or a spur). — Late L. *rotella*, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel. See **Rotary**.

Rowlock, Rollock, Bullock, the place of support for an oar. (E.) Spelt *orlok* in the Liber Albus, pp. 235, 237. A corruption of *oar-lock*. — A. S. *ārlōc*, a rowlock. — A. S. *ār*, oar; *loc*, cognate with G. *loch*, a hole. The orig. rowlocks were actual holes, and were called also *oar-holes*.

Royal. (F.—L.) M. E. *real*, *roial*. — O. F. *real*, *roial* (F. *royal*). — L. *regālis*, royal; see **Regal**. Doublet, *regal*.

Rub. (E.) M. E. *rubben*. Not in A. S. † Dan. *rubbe*, Norw. *rubba*, E. Fries. *rubben*, to rub, scrub; Norw. *rubben*, rough, uneven; E. Fries. *rubberig*, rough; Du. *rubbelig*, 'rugged,' Sewel; also (from E.) Gael. *rub*, to rub, Irish *rubadh*, a rubbing, W. *rhwbio*, to rub. Further allied to Icel. *rūfnn*, rough, Lith. *rupās*, rough. ¶ Not allied to G. *reiben*; rather to L. *rumpere* and E. **Reave**.

Rubbish, broken stones, waste matter, refuse. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *robeus*, *robeux*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. of an old form **robel*, clearly represented by mod. E. *rubble*; see below. ¶ *Rubbish* is, in fact, a corrupt form of the old plural of *rubble*.

rubble, broken stones, rubbish. (F.—O. H. G.) 'Rubble, or rubbish of old houses;' Baret (1580). M. E. *robell*, Palladius, p. 13, l. 340. This answers exactly to an old form **robel*, O. F. **robel*, only found in the pl. *robeux*. 'A grete loode of robeux;' cited by Way in Prompt. Parv. A. F. *robous* (for **robeus*), rubbish, Liber Albus, p. 579. Obviously the dimin.

ROOT

dropped, as is usual in Icelandic in the combination *vr* (later *vr*). See below. And see **Radix** and **Wort**.

Root (2), **Rout**, vb., to grub up, as a hog. (E.) A.S. *wrōtan*, to grub up (strong vb.); whence prov. E. *wroust*, the same. Cf. A.S. *wrōt*, sb., a swine's snout; G. *rüssel*, a snout. † M. Du. *wroeten*, the same; Icel. *rōta*, to grub up, Dan. *rode*, Low G. *wrōten*, O. H. G. *ruozzan*.

Rope. (E.) M.E. *roop*. A.S. *rāp*, a cord, rope. † Du. *reep*, Icel. *reið*, Swed. *rep*, Dan. *reb*; Goth. *skauda-raip*, shoe-latchet; G. *reif*, circle, hoop, ring, sometimes a rope. All from Teut. base **raip-*, with the sense of 'strip,' hence 'string.' Perhaps from the 2nd grade of Teut. **raip-an-*, to cut; see **Reap** (Franck). And cf. **Ripe**, **Rip**. Der. *rop-y*, stringy, glutinous; *stir-rup*.

Roguelasure, a short cloak. (F.) Named after the duke of *Roguelasure* (ab. 1715).—Todd.

Rose. (L.—Gk.—Armenian.) A.S. *rose*. —L. *rosa*; borrowed from Gk. *ῥόδον*, a rose (whence a form **ῥόζα > rosa*); Æolic *ῥόδον* (for **ῥόδον*). — Armen. *ward*, a rose; whence also Pers. *gūl*. See **Julep**. Der. *rhododendron* (Gk. *ῥόδον*, a tree).

Rosemary. (F.—L.) M.E. *rosmarin*. —O.F. *rosmarin* (Cot.). —L. *rōsmarinus*, *rōsmarinum*, rosemary, lit. sea-dew; called *rōs maris* in Ovid. —L. *rōs*, dew; *marinus*, marine. Named from some fancied connexion with sea-spray; altered to *rosemary* (as if for *rose of Mary*).

Rosin; see **Resin**.

Roster, a military register. (Du.) From Du. *rooster*, a grate, gridiron; hence, a list in parallel lines; lit. 'roaster.' —Du. *roosten*, to roast; see **Roast**.

Rostrum. (L.) L. *rostrum*, a beak; pl. *rostra*, a pulpit for speakers in the forum, adorned with beaks of ships taken from the Antiatas. For **rōd-trum*. —L. *rōdere*, to gnaw, to peck. See **Rodent**. (Cf. *clus-trum* < **claud-trum*.)

Rot, vb. (E.) A weak verb; the proper pp. is *rotted*, but *rotten* is commoner, which is a Scand. form (see below). M.E. *roten*, pp. *roted*. A.S. *rotian*, pp. *rotod*. † Du. *rotten*, to rot; O. H. G. *roten* (also *rōten*), to rot. See further under **Rotten**.

Rotary, turning like a wheel. (L.) Formed from L. *rota*, a wheel. † Gael.

ROULETTE

and Irish *roth*, W. *rhod*, Lithuan. *ratas*; G. *rad*, a wheel. Also Skt. *ratha*, a chariot, car. All from Idg. root **RET**, as in O. Irish *reth-im*, I run; Lith. *riūt-u*, I roll, turn round. Brugm. i. § 159. Der. *rotate*, from pp. of L. *rotāre*, to turn round.

Rote (1), routine, repetition. (F.—L.) M.E. *bi rote*, with repetition, by heart; lit. in a beaten track. —O.F. *rote* (F. *route*), a way, a beaten track. See **Route**.

Rote (2), an old musical instrument. (F.—G.—C.) O.F. *rote*, a kind of fiddle; answering to O. H. G. *hrōta*, *rota*, a rote; Low L. *chrotta*. Of Celtic origin. —W. *crwth*, a violin; Gael. *cruis*, a harp; O. Irish *crot*, a harp. (Stokes-Fick, p. 99.) See **Crowd** (2).

Rother, an ox. (E.) M.E. *ruðer*. Late A.S. *hrūðeru*, pl.; orig. *hrýðer*, *hrīðer*; and (in comp.) *hrīð-* < *hrind-*, cognate with G. *rind*. Cf. also Du. *rund*. See Kluge and Franck.

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Rotundity. (F.—L.) F. *rotondité*. —L. *rotunditatem*, acc. of *rotunditas*, roundness. —L. *rotundus*, round; see **Round**.

Rouble, **Ruble**, a Russian coin. (Russ.) Russ. *ruble*, a rouble, 100 copecks. Perhaps from Pers. *rūpiya*, a rupee (Miklosich). See **Rupee**.

Roué. (F.—L.) F. *roué*, lit. broken on the wheel; hence a profligate, supposed to merit that punishment. Pp. of *rouer*, to turn round (L. *rotāre*). —F. *roue*, a wheel. —L. *rota*, a wheel. See **Rotary**.

Rouge, red paint. (F.—L.) F. *rouge*, red. —L. acc. *rubeum*, red; (whence F. *rouge*, like F. *rage* from L. *rabiem*). Allied to L. *ruber*, red. See **Red**.

Rough. (E.) M.E. *rough*, *rug*, *row*, *ruh*, &c. A.S. *rūh*, rough, hairy; also *rūg*. † Du. *ruig*, M. Du. *ru*, Dan. *ru*, Low G. *ruug*, O. H. G. *rūh*, G. *rau*, &c. Cf. Lithuan. *rauhas*, a fold, *rūkti*, to wrinkle.

¶ Distinct from *raw*.
Boulean. (F.—L.) F. *rouleau*, a roll of paper; hence, coins in a roll of paper. Dimin. of O.F. *role*, M.F. *roule*, a roll; see **Roll**.

roulette, a game of chance. (F.—L.)

ROUND

F. roulette, a game in which a ball rolls on a turning table; dimin. of *rouelle*, a little wheel; see **Bowel**.

Round, Round, to whisper. (E.) Shak. has *round*, with excrement *d.* M. E. *rounen*. A. S. *rūnian*, to whisper. — A. S. *rūn*, a whisper. † **G. raunen**, to whisper; from O. H. G. *rūn*, a secret; see **Bune**.

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roundelay. (F.—L.) M. F. *rondelet*, dimin. of O. F. *rondel* above. ¶ Prob. confused, in spelling, with E. *lay*, a song.

Rouse (1), to excite, to wake up. (Scand.) 'Exciter, to stir up, *rouse*.' Cot.—Swed. *rusa*, to rush, *rusa upp*, to start up; Dan. *ruse*, to rush. Cf. A. S. *hrōsan*, to rush, to fall down quickly; from Teut. base **hrus-*.

Rouse (2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.) In Shak. — Dan. *rus*, intoxication; Dan. *sove rusen ud* = to sleep out a rouse, to sleep oneself sober; Swed. *rus*, drunkenness. † Du. *roes*, drunkenness. Prob. allied to East Friesic *rüse*, noise, uproar, 'row'; *rüsen*, to make a noise. [G. *rausch*, a drunken fit, is borrowed from some other Teut. dialect.] ¶ Really a Danish word; such a bout being called 'the Danish *rowsa*.' Cf. **Row** (3).

Route (1) a defeat, (2) a troop or crowd. (F.—L.) F. *route*, 'a rowt, defeature; also a rowt, heard, flock, troop; also a rutt, way, path;'. Cot.—L. *rupta*, pp. of *ruptus*, broken; from *rumpere*. This L. *rupta* came to mean (1) a defeat, flying mass of broken troops; (2) a fragment of an army, a troop; (3) a way broken or cut through a forest, a way, route.

route, a way, course. (F.—L.) F. *route*, a way, route; see the word above.

routine, a beaten track. (F.—L.) F. *routine*, usual course; lit. small path. Dimin. of F. *route* (above).

Roover, a pirate. (Du.) M. E. *rover*. — Du. *roover*, a robber, pirate, thief. — Du. *rooven*, to rob. — Du. *roof*, spoil. † A. S. *rēaf*, Icel. *rauf*, G. *raub*, spoil; see **Reave**. Der. *rove*, vb., to wander; evolved from the sb.

Row (1), a line, rank. (E.) M. E. *rowe*. — A. S. *rāw*, *rāw*, a row; *hegerāw*, a

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hedge-row. Teut. type **rai(g)wā*, fem., from a root-verb **reihwan-* (pt. t. **rāihw*); whence also G. *reih-e*, a row, Du. *rij*, M. Du. *rij-e*, a row, O. H. G. *rigu*, a line. Idg. root **reikh*, whence Skt. *rīkhā*, a line.

Row (2), to propel with oars. (E.) M. E. *rowen*. — A. S. *rōwan*, to row. † Du. *roetjen*, Icel. *rōa*, Swed. *ro*, Dan. *roe*, M. H. G. *rūejen*. Allied to O. Ir. *rām*, L. *rēmus*, an oar, Skt. *aritra*, a paddle, rudder, Lithuan. *irti*, to row; Gk. *ēperpōs*, a paddle, oar. Der. *rudder*.

Row (3), an uproar. (Scand.) For *rouse*; for loss of final *s*, cf. *pea*, *cherry*, *sherry*, *shay* (*chaise*). See **Rouse** (2).

Rowan-tree; see **Roan-tree**.

Rowel. (F.—L.) M. F. *rouelle*, a little wheel (on a bit or a spur). — Late L. *rotella*, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel. See **Rotary**.

Rowlock, Rollock, Bullock, the place of support for an oar. (E.) Spelt *orlok* in the Liber Albus, pp. 235, 237. A corruption of *oar-lock*. — A. S. *drloc*, a rowlock. — A. S. *ār*, oar; *loc*, cognate with G. *loch*, a hole. The orig. rowlocks were actual holes, and were called also *oar-holes*.

Royal. (F.—L.) M. E. *real*, *roial*. — O. F. *real*, *roial* (F. *royal*). — L. *regālis*, royal; see **Regal**, **Doublet**, **regal**.

Rub, (E.) M. E. *rubben*. Not in A. S. † Dan. *rubbe*, Norw. *rubba*, E. Fries. *rubben*, to rub, scrub; Norw. *rubben*, rough, uneven; E. Fries. *rubberig*, rough; Du. *robbelig*, 'rugged,' Sewel; also (from E.) Gael. *rub*, to rub, Irish *rubadh*, a rubbing, W. *rhwbio*, to rub. Further allied to Icel. *rūfinn*, rough, Lith. *rupas*, rough. ¶ Not allied to G. *reiben*; rather to L. *rumpere* and E. **Reave**.

Rubbish, broken stones, waste matter, refuse. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *robous*, *robeux*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. of an old form **robel*, clearly represented by mod. E. *rubble*; see below. ¶ *Rubbish* is, in fact, a corrupt form of the old plural of *rubble*.

rubble, broken stones, rubbish. (F.—O. H. G.) 'Rubble, or rubbish of old houses;' Baret (1580). M. E. *robell*, Palladius, p. 13, l. 340. This answers exactly to an old form **robel*, O. F. **robel*, only found in the pl. *robeux*. 'A grete loode of robeux;' cited by Way in Prompt. Parv. A. F. *robous* (for **robeus*), rubbish, Liber Albus, p. 579. Obviously the dimin.

RUBICUND

of *F. robe* in the sense of 'trash,' so well preserved in the cognate Ital. *roba*, 'a gowne, a robe, wealth, goods, gear, trash, pelfe,' Florio. Cf. Ital. *robaccia*, old goods, rubbish; *robaccia*, trifles, rubbish; from *roba*. See *Robe*.

Rubicund, ruddy. (F.—L.) *F. rubicund.* = *L. rubicundus*, very red. = *L. rubère*, to be red. See *Red*.

rubric, a direction printed in red. (F.—L.) *F. rubrique.* = *L. rubrica*, red earth; also a title written in red. = *L. ruber*, red (above).

ruby, a red gem. (F.—L.) *O. F. rubi, rubis*; *F. rubis* (where *s* is the old sign of the nom. case). Cf. Span. *rubi, rubin*, Port. *rubim*, Ital. *rubino*. = Late *L. rubinus*, a ruby; from its colour. = *L. rubeus*, red; *rubère*, to be red. Allied to *Red*.

Ruck (1), a fold, crease. (Scand.) Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle; cf. *hrökkinn*, curled, pp. of *hrökka*, to recoil, give way, curl; Norw. *rukka*, a wrinkle. Cf. Swed. *rynka*, Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle. From Teut. base **hrenk-* (Noreen).

Ruck (2), a heap, small pile. (Scand.) Norw. and M. Swed. *ruka*, a heap; cf. Icel. *hraukr*, a rick, heap; see *Rick*.

Rudder. (E.) M. E. *roder, rother*. A. S. *rōðer*, a paddle. Here *rōðer* = rowing implement; from *rōw-an*, to row. (Paddles preceded rudders.) + Du. *roer* (for *roeder*), an oar, rudder; Swed. *roder, ror*; Dan. *ror*; G. *rudder*. See *Row* (2).

Ruddock, a red-breast. (E.) A. S. *rud-duc*. Hence W. *rhuddog*, Corn. *ruddoc*, a red-breast. See below.

ruddy. (E.) M. E. *rody*, A. S. *rudig*, ruddy. From A. S. **rud-*, weak grade of *rēodan*, to redden, a strong verb, whence also A. S. *rīad*, red; see *Red*.

Rude. (F.—L.) *F. rude.* = *L. rudem*, acc. of *rudis*, rough, raw, rude.

rudiment. (F.—L.) *F. rudiment.* = *L. rudimentum*, a thing in the first rough state, a first attempt. = *L. rudis*, rude.

Rue (1), to be sorry for. (E.) M. E. *rewen*. A. S. *hrēowan* (pt. t. *hrēaw*). + O. Sax. *hrewan*, O. H. G. *hriuwān*, G. *reuen*. Cf. Icel. *hryggv*, grieved, *hrygð*, ruth. Teut. type **hrewwan-*, to pity.

Rue (2), a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) *F. rue.* = *L. rūta.* = Gk. *ρῦτή*, rue; whence also G. *raute*. Cf. A. S. *rūde*, rue.

Ruff (1), a kind of frill. (E.) '*Ruffe* of a shirt;' Levins (1570). So called from its uneven surface; apparently shortened

RUGGED

from *ruffle*, verbal sb. from *ruffle*, vb., which was in early use. See *Ruffle* (1).

Ruff (2), the name of a bird. (E.?) Said to be named from the male having a *ruff* round its neck in the breeding season. But the female is called a *reeve*, which points to formation by vowel-change from some different source.

Ruff (3), a fish. (E.?) M. E. *ruffe*. Origin unknown.

Ruff (4), a game at cards. (F.) A modification of *O. F. ruffle, rousle, ronfle*, M. F. *ronfle*, 'hand-ruffle, at cards,' Cotgrave; *jouer à la ronfle*, 'to play at hand-ruffle, also to snore,' id. Cf. Ital. *ronfa*, ruff; *ronfare*, to snort, to trump at cards. From Tuscan *ronfiare* (F. *ronfler*), to snore, snort; supposed to be from *L. re-in-flāre*, to re-inflate (Körting). See *Inflate*. But it may be of imitative origin.

Ruffian, a bully. (F.—Ital.—Tent.) Walloon *rouffian*, M. F. *rusien, ruffien*, 'a bawd, pandar;' Cot.—Ital. *ruffiano, roffiano*, 'a pandar, ruffian, swaggerer;' Florio. For **rufflanus*, formed with *L.* suffix *-anus* from Low G. *ruffeln*, to act as pandar. See *Ruffle* (2).

Ruffle (1), to disorder a dress. (E.) M. E. *ruffelen*, to entangle, run into knots; also (apparently) to rumple, Cursor Mundi, 26391. Allied to *Ruff* (1) above. + M. Du. *ruffelen*, to ruffle, wrinkle, *ruffel*, a wrinkle, a crumple; E. Fries. *ruffelen, ruffeln*, to pleat. From **ruf*, weak grade of Teut. **reusan-*, to break, tear; see *Reave*. Cf. Lithuan. *ruple*, rough bark on old trees. Der. *ruffle*, sb.

Ruffle (2), to bluster, be turbulent. (M. Du.) Obsolete. *Rufflers* were cheating bullies, highwaymen, lawless or violent men (Nares). = M. Du. *ruffelen, roffen*, to pandar (Oudemans); Low G. *ruffeln*, to pandar, *ruffeler*, a pimp, intrigant; Dan. *ruffer*, a pandar. A *ruffler* and a *ruffian* are much the same. See *Ruffian*.

Rug. (Scand.) Swed. *rugg*, rough entangled hair, cf. M. Swed. *ruggig*, rough, hairy; Icel. *rögg*, shagginess. Also Low G. *ruug*, rough, *rugen*, to be rough (like flocks of hair); E. Fries. *rüg*, rough, *ruge*, a roughness, a rough side of a skin; *ruger*, a rough-hided or furry animal (e.g. a cat). See *Rough*.

rugged. (Scand.) M. E. *rugged*; also *ruggy*, Ch. C. T., A. 2883. The latter is from M. Swed. *ruggig*, rough, hairy. = Swed. *rugg*, rough entangled hair (above).

RUGOSE

Rugose, full of wrinkles. (L.) L. *rūgōsus*, adj., from *rūgā*, a wrinkle. Cf. Lith. *raūkas*, a wrinkle, *runkù*, I grow wrinkled. Brugm. ii. § 628.

Ruin. (F.—L.) F. *ruine*.—L. *ruina*, an overthrow.—L. *ruere*, to rush, fall down. Brugm. ii. § 529.

Rule, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *reule*, *riule*.—A. F. *reule*, O. F. *riule*, *roule* (F. *rigle*).—L. *rēgula*, a rule.—L. *regere*, to rule. See Regent.

Rum (1), a spirituous liquor. (Prov. E.) Called *rumbo* in Smollett, Per. Pickle, c. ii and c. ix; this is short for the sailor's word *rumhowling*, grog. Orig. called *Rumbullion* in Barbadoes, A. D. 1651; from Devonsh. *rumbullion*, uproar, rum-pus, which is prob. allied to Bumble.

Rum (2), strange, queer. (Hindi.) 'Rum, gallant, a cant word'; Bailey (1737). *Rum* really means 'Gypsy'; hence 'good' from a Gypsy point of view, but 'suspicious' from an outsider's point of view. Hence *romé bouse*, *rum booze*, good wine. *Rom* means 'a husband, a Gypsy'; *rōmmani*, adj., Gypsy. This Gypsy word *rom* answers to Hindi *dom* (with initial cerebral *d*, resembling *r*), a man of low caste; Skt. *dōmba*, 'a man of low caste, who gains his livelihood by singing and dancing'; Benfey.

Rumb, Rhumb, a line for directing a ship's course on a chart; a point of the compass. (F.—Span.—L.—Gk.) See *Rumb* in Phillips.—F. *rumb*, 'a roomb, or point of the compasse, a line drawn directly from wind to wind in a compasse, travers-boord, or sea-card'; Cot.—Span. (and Port.) *rumbo*, a ship's course (represented by spiral lines on a globe).—L. *rhombum*, acc. of *rhombus*, a magician's circle, a rhombus.—Gk. *ῥόμβος*, a top, a magic wheel, whirling motion; also a rhombus. See Rhomb. *Rhomb* meant revolution of the sphere, Milton, P. L. viii. 134; hence whirling or spiral lines, &c. ¶ No connexion with Du. *ruim*, which merely means room or space, or sometimes the hold of a ship, i. e. its room or capacity.

Bumble, to make a low, heavy sound. (E.) Prov. E. *rommle*, *rummle*; M. E. *romblen* (with excrement *b*). Frequent. form, meaning 'to repeat the sound *rum*'; cf. L. *rūmor*, a rumour; Skt. *ru*, to hum. See Rumour. + Du. *rummelen*, Low G. and Pomeran. *rummeln*, Dan. *rumle*, to rumble, buzz.

RUNAGATE

Ruminate. (L.) From pp. of L. *rūmināre*, to chew the cud, ruminate.—L. *rūmin-*, for *rūmen*, the throat, gullet. Allied to L. *rū-gire*, to roar, bray, Gk. *ῥῥ-ῥῥ*, a roaring. *ῥῥ-ῥῥ*, I roar; Skt. *ru*, to hum, bray, roar. (✓REU.) See Rumour.

Rummage, to search thoroughly. (E.; with F. suffix.) Due to the sb. *roomage*, i. e. stowage; whence *roomage*, *romage*, vb., to find room for close packing of things in a ship, also *rummage*, vb., to clear a ship's hold, to search narrowly (Phillips).

Rummer, a sort of drinking-glass. (Du.) Used for Rhenish wine. 'Rhenish *rummers*;' Dryden.—Du. *roemer*, *romer*, a wine-glass; Low G. *römer*, a large wine-glass; hence G. *römer*, a rummer. Du. *roemer* is prob. from Du. *roem*, boasting, praise; as if 'a glass to drink in praise of a toast'; Franck. Cf. G. *ruhm*, praise; O. Sax. *hrōm*; also Icel. *hröðr*, praise. ¶ Also M. Du. *roomer* (Hexham); which some explain as a 'Romish glass.'

Rumour. (F.—L.) M. E. *rumour*.—F. *rumeur*.—L. acc. *rūmōrem*, from *rūmor*, a noise, murmur. Cf. L. *rūmitāre*, to spread reports.—✓REU, to make a humming noise. See Bumble, Ruminate.

Rump. (E.) M. E. *rumpe*. + Icel. *rumpr*, Swed. *rumpa*, Dan. *rumpe*; M. Du. *rompe*, 'the bulke of a body or corps, or a bodie without a head,' Hexham; Du. *romp*; Low G. *rump*, trunk (of the body); G. *rumpf*.

Rimple. (E.) The M. E. form is *rimplen*, to rimple. *Rimple* and *rumple* are from the same verb, viz. A. S. *hrimþan* (pp. *gehrumþen*), to wrinkle; see Rimple. + M. Du. *rompelen*, *rompen*, to wrinkle; *rompel*, *rimpel*, a wrinkle; cf. G. *rümpfen*, to wrinkle; O. H. G. *hrimþan*, str. vb.

Run. (E.) M. E. *rinnen*, pt. t. *ran*, pp. *runnen*, *ronnen*; A. S. *rinnan*, pt. t. *rann*, pp. *gerunnen*; also found in the transposed form *irnan*, pt. t. *arn*. + Du. *rennen*, Icel. *renna*, Dan. *rinde*, Swed. *rinna*, Goth. *rinnan*, G. *rinuen*. See Brugm. i. § 67; ii. § 654.

Runagate, a vagabond. (F.—L.) A corruption of M. E. *renegat*, an apostate, villain; Ch. C. T. 5353. [The corruption was due to a popular etymology from *runne a gate*, run on the road, hence, to be a vagabond.]—O. F. *renegat*, 'a rene-

RUNDLET

gadoo; Cot. = Late L. *renegātus*, pp. of *renegāre*, to deny again, forsake the faith. = L. *re*, again; *negāre*, to deny; see Negation.

Rundlet, Bunlet, a small barrel. (F. - L.) Formerly *roundlet*; dimin. of O. F. *rondelle*, a little barrel, named from its roundness. = F. *rond*, round. = L. *rotundus*, round. = L. *rota*, a wheel; see Round.

Rune, one of the old characters used for incised inscriptions. (E.) A learned term. A. S. *rūn*, a rune, mystery, secret conference, whisper. Orig. sense 'whisper' or murmur, hence a mystery, lastly an incised character, because writing was a secret known to few. + Goth. *rūna*, O. H. G. *rūna*, a secret, counsel; O. Irish *rūn*, W. *rhin*, a secret. Idg. type **rūnā*, fem. Cf. Gk. *ἔπειναι*, I search out, *ἐπεύειν*, fem., an enquiry.

Rung, a round of a ladder. (E.) M. E. *ronge*, a stake. A. S. *hrung*, a stake of a cart, beam or spar. + M. Du. *ronge*, a beam of a plough; G. *runge*, a pin, a bolt; Goth. *hrugga* (= *hrunga*), a staff. Cf. also Icel. *röng*, rib in a ship. Perhaps allied to **Ring**. The sense seems to be 'rounded stick.'

Runnel, a stream. (E.) A. S. *rynel*; cf. *ryne*, a course, allied to *runn*, weak grade of *rinnen*, to run; see Run.

Bunt, a bullock, heifer. (Du.) From Du. *rund* (Hexham). And see Rother.

Rupée, an Indian coin. (Hind. - Skt.) Hindustāni *rūpiyah*, a rupee. = Skt. *rūpya*, handsome, also (as sb.) wrought silver. = Skt. *rūpa*, beauty.

Rapture. (F. - L.) F. *rupture*. = L. *ruptūra*, a breakage. = L. *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, to break (pt. t. *rūpi*). Allied to **Beave**. (✓REUP.) Brugm. i. § 466.

Rural, belonging to the country. F. = L.) F. *rural*. = L. *rūralis*, adj. = L. *rūr*, stem of *rūs*, country. See **Bustio**.

Rusa, a kind of deer. (Malay.) Malay *rūsa*, a deer. See **Babirusa**.

Ruse, a trick. (F. - L.) F. *ruse*, a trick. = F. *ruser*, to beguile; contr. from O. F. *reuser*, to refuse, recbōil, escape, dodge. = L. *recūsare*, to refuse, to oppose a cause. = L. *re*, back; *caussa*, a cause. See **Recusant**.

Rush (1), to move swiftly forward. (E.) M. E. *ruschen*. + M. H. G. *rūschen* (G. *rauschen*), to rush, rustle, roar (as water); Du. *ruischen*, to murmur (as

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water), to rustle. Cf. M. Swed. *ruska*, to rush; M. Swed. *rusa*, N. Fries. *ruse*, to rush. See **Rouse** (1).

Rush (2), a plant. (E. or L.) M. E. *rusche*, *rische*, *resche*. A. S. *risce*, *resce*, a rush; oldest form *risc*. + Du. *rusch*, rush, reed; E. Fries. *rūske*; Low G. *rusk*; N. Fries. *rusken*, pl., rushes. Perhaps borrowed from L. *ruscum*, butcher's broom; the Teut. word was Goth. *raus* (cf. F. *ros-eau*), Du. *roer*, G. *rohr* (Teut. type **rauzom*, neut.); with which *ruscus* may have been confused. ¶ But this does not account for A. S. *risc*. Der. *bul-rush* (prob. for *bole-rush*, round-stemmed rush); cf. *bull-weed*, i. e. *bole-weed*, *knapweed*.

Rusk. (Span.) Span. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusks, a kind of biscuit; *rosca*, a roll (twist) of bread, also a screw. Cf. Port. *rosca*, the winding of a snake. Origin unknown.

Russet. (F. - L.) M. E. *russet*. = M. F. *roussel*, 'russet, ruddy'; Cot. Dimin. of F. *roux* (fem. *rousse*), reddish. = L. *ruscus*, reddish. Allied to Gk. *ῥυδ-ρός*, red; see **Red**. Cf. Brugm. i. § 759.

rust. (E.) Prov. E. *roust*. A. S. *rūst*, rust; orig. redness. Allied to A. S. *rudu*, ruddiness, and *rēad*, red. + Du. *roest*, Dan. *rust*, Swed. G. *rost*. Teut. type **rūsto*, from Idg. **reudh-to*; see **Buddy**. Cf. Lith. *rudis*, rust; L. *rōbigo*, *rūbigo*; Polish *rdza*, rust. Brugm. i. § 759.

Bustio. (F. - L.) F. *rustique*. = L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country. = L. *rūs*, the country. Cf. Russ. *raviina*, a plain, Zend *ravān*, O. Irish *roe*, a plain; see **Room**.

Bustle. (E.) Cf. A. S. *ge-hrusl*, a noise, tumult. Frequent. of **Rush** (1), q. v. Cf. M. Du. *ruyselen*, 'to rustle', Hexham; Low G. and Pomer. *russeeln*; M. Swed. *ruska*, to shake, rush; G. *rauschen*, *ruschen*, to rustle, to rush.

But (1), a track left by a wheel. (F. - L.) F. *route*, 'a rutt, way'; Cot. See **But**. Doublets, *roul*, *route*.

But (2), to copulate, as deer. (F. - L.) M. E. *rutien*, to rut; from *rut*, sb. = M. F. *rut*, *ruir*, 'the rut of deer or boars.' = L. *rūgitum*, acc. of *rūgitus*, the roaring of lions; hence, the noise made by deer in rut-time. = L. *rūgire*, to roar (whence M. F. *ruir*). See **Rumour**.

Buth, pity. (E.) M. E. *reuth*. Formed from A. S. *hrēow*, s. f., pity (cf. G. *reue*), by adding -th; suggested by Icel. *hryggð*,

hrygð, ruth, sorrow. From A. S. *hrēowan*, to rue; see **Rue** (1).

Rye. (E.) M. E. *rewe*. A. S. *ryge*, rye. + Du. *rogge*, Icel. *rugr*, Dan. *rug*, Swed. *råg*, G. *roggen*; O. H. G. *rocco*. Cf. Russ. *roj(e)*, rye; Lithuan. *rugėis*, pl. sb., rye.

Ryot; the same as **Bayah**, q. v.

S.

Sabaoth, hosts. (Heb.) Heb. *tsəvā'ōth*, armies; pl. of *tsāvā'*, an army. — Heb. *tsāvā'*, to go forth as a soldier.

Sabbath. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) M. E. *sabat*. — L. *sabbatum*. — Gk. *σάββατον*. — Heb. *shabbāth*, rest, sabbath, sabbath-day. — Heb. *shābath*, to rest.

Sable, an animal. (F. — Slavonic.) O. F. *sable*. — Russ. *sobole*, the sable; also a fur-tippet; Polish *sobol*. ¶ As black sable was best liked, the word *sable* (in E. and F.) also means 'black.'

Sabre, Saber. (F. — G. — Gk. ?) F. *sabre*. — G. *säbel* (older form also *sabel*), a falchion. Said to be from Mid. Gk. *σαβός*, crooked (Diez). We also find Russ. *sablja*, Pol. *sabla*, Hungar. *szablya*, Serv. *sablja*, Wallach. *sabie*; all supposed to be borrowed words.

Saccharine. (F. — L. — Gk. — Skt.) F. *saccharin*, adj.; from L. *saccharon*, sugar. — Gk. *σάκχαρον*. — Skt. *ṣaṅkarā*, gravel, candied sugar; see **Sugar**.

Sacerdotal. (F. — L.) F. *sacerdotal*. — L. *sacerdōtālis*, belonging to a priest. — L. *sacerdōt*, stem of *sacerdōs*, a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts' (Corssen). — L. *sacer*, sacred; *dare*, to give. Cf. *dōs* (stem *dōt-*), a dowry, from *dare*.

Sack (1), a bag. (L. — Gk. — Heb. — Egyptian ?) M. E. *sak*. A. S. *sacc*. — L. *saccus*. — Gk. *σάκος*. — Heb. *saq*, sack-cloth, a sack of corn. Prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *soē*, sack-cloth (Peyron). From L. *saccus* are borrowed Du. *sak*, G. *sack*, &c. Der. *sack-cloth*.

sack (2), to plunder. (F. — L., &c.) From the sb. *sack*, pillage. — F. *sac*, ruin, spoil. From the use of a *sack* in removing plunder; Cot. has *à sac*, *à sac*, 'the word whereby a commander authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place.' Cf. Late L. *sac-cāre*, to put into a bag; Late L. *saccus*, a garment, a purse, L. *saccus*, a sack; see above.

Sack (3), the name of an old Spanish

wine. (F. — L.) Formerly also *sack*, meaning a 'dry' wine. — F. *sac*, dry; *vin sac*, sack. Cf. Span. *seco*, dry. — L. *siccum*, acc. of *siccus*, dry. *Sherris sack* = Span. *seco de Xeres*; see **Sherry**.

Sackbut, a kind of wind-instrument. (F. — L. — Gk. — Chaldee.) F. *saquebute*, a sackbut. Substituted, by some perversion, for L. *sambuca*, Dan. iii. 5 (Vulg.), which was a kind of harp. — Gk. *σαμβύκη*. — Chald. *sabb(e)khā*, a kind of harp. ¶ Cf. Span. *sacabuche*, a tube used as a pump; also, a sackbut, trombone. Explained, by popular etymology, as 'that which exhausts the chest,' from the exertion used; as if from Span. *sacar*, to draw out, exhaust, the same as M. F. *sacquer*, to draw out hastily, lit. to draw out of a sack, from Heb. *saq*, a sack; *buche*, maw, stomach, chest.

Sacrament. (L.) L. *sacrāmentum*, an engagement, military oath, vow; in late L., a sacrament. — L. *sacrāre*, to render sacred. — L. *sacr-*, for *sacer*, sacred (below).

sacred. (F. — L.) *Sacred* is the pp. of M. E. *sacren*, to consecrate, render holy; a verb now obsolete. — F. *sacrer*, to consecrate. — L. *sacrāre*, to consecrate. — L. *sacr-*, for *sacer*, holy. From base *sac-* of L. *sancire*, to make holy. Brugm. ii. § 744. (✓SAK.)

sacrifice. (F. — L.) F. *sacrifice*. — L. *sacrificium*, lit. a rendering sacred; cf. *sacrificāre*, to sacrifice. — L. *sacri-*, for *sacer*, sacred; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

sacrilege. (F. — L.) M. F. *sacrilege*. — L. *sacrilegium*, the stealing of sacred things. — L. *sacri-*, for *sacer*, sacred; *legere*, to gather, steal; see **Legend**.

sacristan, sexton. (F. — L.) *Sacristan* is rare; it is commonly *sexton*, M. E. *sextein*, orig. a keeper of the sacred vestments, afterwards a grave-digger. — A. F. *secrestein*, M. F. *sacristain*, 'a sexton or vestry-keeper;' Cot. — Late L. *sacrist-a*, a sacristan; with suffix *-ānus*. — L. *sacr-*, for *sacer* (above); with suffix *-ista*.

Sad. (E.) The orig. sense was sated; hence tired, grieved. A. S. *sad*, sated, satiated. + O. Sax. *sad*, Icel. *sabr*, Goth. *saths*, G. *satt*, sated, full. Teut. type **sa-dōs*, sated; a pp. form. Allied to O. Ir. *sā-ith*, satiety, *sa-thech*, sated; L. *sa-tur*, full; Lith. *so-tūs*, full, *so-tas*, satiety; Gk. *ᾰ-sai*, *ᾰ-μειναι*, to satiate. (✓SA, SA.) Brugm. i. § 196. Allied to **Sate**, **Satiatē**.

SALVER

vb., to anoint. Teut. type *salbā, fem. Allied to Gk. ἔλως, oil, fat (Hesychius); Skt. *sarpis*, clarified butter. Brugm. i. § 562.

Salver, a plate on which anything is presented. (Span. — L.) In place of Span. *salva*, a salver, a plate on which anything is presented; it also means the previous tasting of viands before they are served up. — Span. *salvar*, to save, free from risk, to taste the food or drink of nobles to save them from poison. — L. *saluāre*, to save (below). ¶ A *salver* (*salvtr*) is properly a plate or tray on which drink was presented to the taster, and then to the drinker of a health; cf. Span. *hacer la salva*, to drink one's health, also, to make the essay.

Sambo, the offspring of a negro and mulatto. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Span. *zambo*, formerly *cambo* (Pineda), bandy-legged; also as sb., a sambo (in contempt). — Late L. *scambus*. — Gk. σκαμβός, crooked, said of the legs.

Same. (E.) M. E. *same*. A. S. *same*, only as adv., as in *swā same swā men*, the same as men, just like men. The adj. use is Scand.; from Icel. *samr*, Dan. Swed. *samme*, the same. — O. H. G. *sam*, adj., *sama*, adv.; Goth. *sama*, the same (cf. *samana*, together), Gk. ὁμός, Skt. *sama-*, same; cf. Russ. *samuit*, same. Allied to Skt. *sam*, with, Gk. ἀμα, together, L. *simul*, together, *similis*, like.

Samite, a rich silk stuff. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *samit*. — Late L. *examitum*. — Late Gk. ἐξάμιτρον, a stuff woven with six kinds of thread. — Gk. ἕξ, six; μίτρος, a thread of the woof. See *Dimity*.

Samovar, a tea-urn. (Russ.) Russ. *samovar*.

Sampan, a small boat. (Malay — Chin.) Malay *sampan*. — Chin. *sanpan* (Yule).

Sapphire, a herb. (F. — L. and Gk.) Spelt *sampier* in Baret (1580). — F. *saint Pierre*, St. Peter; whence *herbe de saint Pierre*, sapphire. — L. *sancium*, acc. of *sancus*, holy; *Petrus*, acc. of *Petrus*, Peter; see *Petrel*.

Sample. (F. — L.) M. E. *sample*. — O. F. *essample*, *exemple*. — L. *exemplum*, an example, sample; see *Example*.

sampler. (F. — L.) O. F. *exemplaire* (XIV cent.), the same as *exemplaire*, a pattern. — L. *exemplarium*, late form of *exemplar*, a copy. — L. *exemplāris*, serving as a copy. — L. *exemplum* (above).

SANHEDRIM

Sanatory. (L.) From L. *sānātor*, a healer. — L. *sānāre*, to heal. — L. *sānus*, whole, sane; see *Sane*.

Sanctify. (F. — L.) F. *sanctifier*. — L. *sanctificāre*, to make holy. — L. *sancti*, for *sancus*, holy; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. See *Saint*.

sanctimony. (F. — L.) M. F. *sanctimonie*. — L. *sanctimōnia*, holiness. — L. *sancus*, holy; see *Saint*.

sanction. (F. — L.) F. *sanction*. — L. *sanctiōnem*, acc. of *sancio*, a rendering sacred. — L. *sancus*, pp. of *sancire*, to render sacred. See *Sacred*.

sanctity. (L.) From L. *sancitilās*, holiness; cf. F. *sainteté*. — L. *sancus*, holy; see *Saint*.

sanctuary. (F. — L.) M. E. *scintuarie*, a shrine. — O. F. *saintuarie* (F. *sanctuaire*). — L. *sanctuārium*, a shrine. — L. *sancus*, holy (above).

Sand. (E.) A. S. *sand*. + Du. *zand*; Icel. *sandr*; Swed. Dan. G. *sand*; Bavarian *sam(b)d*. Teut. types **sam(a)dos*, m., **sam(a)dom*, n.; Idg. type **samadhos*. Cf. Gk. ἀμᾶθος, sand.

Sandal, shoe. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) F. *sandale*, f. — L. *sandalia*, pl. of *sandaliūm*. — Gk. σανδάλιον, dimin. of σάνδαλον, a wooden sole bound on to the feet with straps. Of Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *sandal*, a sandal.

Sandal-wood. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers. — Skt.) F. *sandal*, *santal*. — Late L. *santalum*. — Gk. σάνταλον. — Pers. *sandal*, *chandal*, *chandan*. — Skt. *chandana*, sandal, the tree.

Sandblind, half-blind. (E.) In Shakespeare; a corruption of *sam-blind*, half blind. The prefix = A. S. *sām-*, half, cognate with L. *sēmi-*, Gk. ἡμι-; see *Semi*, *Hemi*.

Sandwich. (E.) Named from John Montague, 4th Earl of Sandwich, died 1792, who used to have *sandwiches* brought to him at the gaming-table. — A. S. *Sandwic*, Sandwich, a town in Kent.

Sane. (L.) L. *sānus*, of sound mind, whole, safe. Prob. allied to Icel. *sōn*, G. *sühne*, atonement (Kluge).

Sanguine. (F. — L.) F. *sanguin*, bloody, of a sanguine complexion. — L. *sanguineus*, adj.; from *sanguin-* (for **sanguen-*), stem of *sanguis*, blood.

Sanhedrim. (Heb. — Gk.) Late Heb. *sanhedrin*, borrowed from Gk. συνέδριον, a council; lit. a sitting together. — Gk.

SANS

ónv, together; *ἔδρα*, a seat, from *ἔδρα*, I sit; see *Sit*.

Sans. (F.--L.) F. *sans*, without; O.F. *sens*.—L. *sine*, without.—L. *si ne*, if not, except.

Sanskrit. (Skt.) Skt. *saṁskṛta*, lit. 'symmetrically formed.'—Skt. *saṁ*, together; *kṛta*, made, from *kṛ*, to make; cf. L. *creāre*, to make. See **Create**.

Sap (1), juice of plants. (E.) A. S. *sap*. + Du. *sap*; Low G. *sapp*; O. H. G. *saf*, cf. G. *safi*; Icel. *safi*. ¶ Not allied to Gk. *δωός*; but perhaps borrowed from L. *sapa*.

Sap (2), to undermine. (F.—Late L.) O. F. *sapper*, F. *saper*.—O. F. *sappe* (F. *sape*), a kind of hoe. (Cf. Span. *zapa*, Ital. *zappa*, mattock.)—Late L. *sappa*, *sapa*, a hoe. Origin unknown; Diez suggested Gk. *σκαπάνη*, a hoe; from *σκάπτειν*, to dig.

Sapid, savoury. (L.) Rare. L. *sapidus*, savoury.—L. *sapere*, to taste; also to be wise. Cf. O. H. G. *int-seffen*, to taste, mark. Brugm. ii. § 718. Der. *in-sipid*.

sapience. (F.—L.) F. *sapience*.—L. *sapientia*, wisdom.—L. *sapient*, stem of pres. pt. of *sapere*, to be wise.

Saponaceous, soapy. (L.—Teut.) Coined, as if from L. **sāpōnāceus*, from L. *sāpōnem*, acc. of *sāpo*, soap (Pliny). See **Soap**.

Sappho, a kind of metre. (L.—Gk.) L. *sapphicus*, belonging to Sappho.—Gk. *Σαπφώ*, Sappho of Lesbos, died about 592 B. C.

Sapphire. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) F. *saphir*.—L. *sapphirus*.—Gk. *σάπφειρος*, a sapphire.—Heb. *sappir* (with initial samech), a sapphire. Cf. Pers. *saffir*, sapphire.

Saraband. (F.—Span.—Pers.) F. *sarabande*, a Spanish dance.—Span. *sarabanda*, a dance of Moorish origin.—Pers. *sarband*, lit. 'a fillet for fastening a lady's head-dress.'—Pers. *sar*, head; *band*, band.

Saracen. (L.—Gk.—Arab.) L. *saracenus*, lit. one of the Eastern people.—Late Gk. *Σαρανένος*.—Arab. *sharqīn*, pl. of *sharqī*, eastern.—Arab. *sharq*, east, rising sun.—Arab. root *sharāqa*, it rose.

Sarcasm, a sneer. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sarcasme*.—L. *sarcasmus*.—Gk. *σαρκασμός*, a sneer.—Gk. *σαρκάζειν*, to tear flesh, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer.—Gk. *σαρκ-*, stem of *σάρξ*, flesh. Der. *sarcastic*, Gk. *σαρκαστικός*, sneering.

SASSAFRAS

Sarcenet, Sarsnet, a thin silk. (F.—L.—Gk.—Arab.) O. F. *sarcenet*, a stuff made by the Saracens.—Low L. *saracēnicum*, *sarcenet*.—L. *Saracēnus*, Saracen; see **Saracen**.

Sarcophagus. (L.—Gk.) L. *sarcophagus*, a stone tomb; made of a limestone which was supposed to consume the corpse (Pliny).—Gk. *σαρκοφάγος*, flesh-consuming; hence lime-stone.—Gk. *σαρκο-*, for *σάρξ*, flesh; *φαγείν*, to eat. See **Sarcasm**.

Sardine (1), a small fish. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sardine*.—L. *sardina*, *sarda*.—Gk. *σαρδῖν*, *σάρδα*, a kind of fish.

Sardine (2), a gem. (L.—Gk.) L. *sardinus*.—Gk. *σαρδίνος*; Rev. iv. 3. Named from *Sardis*, in Asia Minor (Pliny).

sardinus, a gem. (L.—Gk.) Rev. xxi. 20.—L. *sardius* (Vulgate).—Gk. *σάρδιος*, *σάρδιον*, a gem of Sardis (above).

Sardonic, used of grim laughter. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sardonique*, formerly *sardonien*, in phrase *ris sardonien*, 'a forced or careless mirth'; Cot.—L. *Sardonicus*, usually *Sardonius*.—Gk. *σαρδόνιος*, also *σαρδόνιος*, said to be derived from *σαρδόνιον*, a plant of Sardinia (*Σάρδω*), said to screw up the face of the eater; see Vergil, Ecl. vii. 41.

Sardonyx, a gem. (L.—Gk.) L. *sardonyx*.—Gk. *σαρδόνυξ*, i. e. Sardin onyx.—Gk. *σαρδ-*, for *Σάρδε*, Sardis, in Lydia; *όνυξ*, onyx. See **Onyx**.

Sarsaparilla. (Span.) Span. *zarzaparilla*, a plant. (Span.) *Zarza* means 'bramble,' perhaps from Basque *sartzia*, a bramble; *parilla* is generally referred to *Parillo*, the name of a physician who prescribed the use of sarsaparilla.

Sarsnet; see **Sarcenet**.

Sash (1), a case or frame for panes of glass. (F.—L.) Adapted from F. *châssis*, 'a frame of wood for a window,' Cot.; or from O. F. *chasse* (F. *châsse*), a case, shrine.—L. *capsa*, a case. See **Chase** (3) and **Case** (2).

Sash (2), a scarf, girdle. (Pers.) Formerly *shash*.—Pers. *shast*, of which one meaning is 'a girdle worn by the fire-worshippers'; also spelt *shest*.

Sassafras, a kind of laurel. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *sassafras*.—Span. *sasafras*, from O. Span. *sassafragia*, the herb saxifrage; sassafras was so named from being supposed to possess the like virtue.—L. *saxifraga*; see **Saxifrage**.

SATAN

Satan. (Heb.) Heb. *sātān*, an enemy. — Heb. root *sātān*, to persecute.

Satchel. (F.—L., &c.) O. F. *sachel*, a little bag. — L. *sacculus*, acc. of *sacculus*, dimin. of *saccus*, a sack; see *Sack*.

Sate, Satiolate. (L.) *Sate* is from *sated*, used as a short form of *satiolate* in sense of 'satisfied.' (Suggested by *L. sat* for *satis*; *satur*, full.) — L. *satiātus*, pp. of *satiāre*, to sate, fill full. — L. *sat*, *satis*, sufficient; *satur*, full. Allied to *Sad*. Brugm. i. § 196. Der. *satiety*, M. F. *satiēt*, from L. acc. *satiētētem*, fullness.

Satellite. (F.—L.) F. *satellite*, 'a sergeant, catchpole'; Cot. — L. *satellitētem*, acc. of *satelles*, an attendant.

Satin. (F.—L.) F. *satin*. (Ital. *setino*, Port. *setim*.) — Late L. *sātinus*, *sētinus*, satin. — Late L. *sēta*, silk; L. *sēta*, *saeta*, a bristle, a hair. Brugm. i. § 209.

Satire. (F.—L.) F. *satire*. — L. *satira*, *satura*, a species of poetry; orig. 'a medley.' Derived from *satura lanx*, a full dish, dish full of mixed ingredients; where *satura* is fem. of *satur*, full. Cf. *Sate*.

Satisfy. (F.—L.) O. F. *satisfier* (later *satisfaire*). Formed as if from Late L. **satisficāre*, substituted for L. *satisfacere*, lit. 'to make enough.' — L. *satis*, enough; *facere*, to make. Der. *satisfaction*, from pp. *satisfactus*.

Satrap. a Persian viceroy. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) F. *satrape*. — L. *satrapam*, acc. of *satrapēs*. — Gk. *σατράπης*. — O. Pers. *khsatra-pāwā*, 'guardian of a province; from *khsatra*, province, and *pā*, to protect (Spiegel). Cf. Zend *shōithra-pān*, protector of a region (Fick, i. 305), from Zend *shōithra*, a region, *pān*, protector; Skt. *kshetra*-, a field, region, from *kshi*, to dwell, and *pā*, to protect.

Saturate. (L.) From pp. of L. *saturāre*, to fill full. — L. *satur*, full. Cf. *Sate*.

Saturnine. (F.—L.) O. F. *saturnin* (usually *Saturnien*), under the influence of the malign planet Saturn; hence, melancholy. — L. *Sāturnus*, Saturn; said to mean 'the sower'; as if from *satum*, supine of *serere*, to sow (Festus); which is improbable.

saturday. (L. and E.) A. S. *Sæterdag*, also *Sætern-dag*, *Sæternes dag*, i. e. Saturn's day; a translation of L. *Sāturni diēs*; cf. Du. *Zaterdag*. — L. *Sāturnus*, Saturn; A. S. *dag*, a day.

Satyr. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *satyre*. — L.

SAVORY

satyrus. — Gk. *σάτυρος*, a satyr, a sylvan god.

Sauce. (F.—L.) F. *sauce*. — L. *salsa*, a thing salted; fem. of *salsus*, salted. See *Salt*. Der. *sauce-er*, orig. a vessel for sauce; *sauce-y*, full of sauce, pungent.

Saunders, a corrupt form of *Sandalwood*.

Saunter. (F.—L.) From A. F. *sauntre*, to adventure oneself. I find mention of a man 'qe sauntre en ewe,' who ventures on the water, who goes to sea; Year-book of 11 Edw. III. p. 619. — A. F. *s-*, for *es-*, out (L. *ex*); and *auntre*, for *aventure*, to adventure or venture, from *aventure*, an adventure. See *Adventure*.

Saurian, one of the lizard tribe. (Gk.) From Gk. *σαύρα*, *σαῖπος*, a lizard.

Sausage. (F.—L.) Formerly *sausage* (for **saucice*); cf. Guernsey *sauciche*. F. *saucisse*. — Late L. *salsicia*, fem. of *salsicius*, adj. (Georges), made of salted or seasoned meat. — L. *salsus*, salted. — L. *sāl*, salt. See *Salt*.

Sauterne, a wine. (F.) From *Sauterne* in France, department of Gironde.

Savage. (F.—L.) M. E. *savage*. — A. F. *savage*; O. F. *savaige*, *salvage* (F. *sauvage*). — L. *siluaticus*, belonging to a wood, wild. — L. *silua*, a wood. See *Silvan*.

Savanna, a meadow-plain. (Span. — L.—Gk.) Span. *sabana* (with *b* pron. as bi-labial *v*), a sheet for a bed, large cloth, large plain (from the appearance of a plain covered with snow). — L. *sabana*, pl. of *sabanum*, a linen cloth; used as a fem. sing. — Gk. *σάβανον*, a linen cloth, towel.

Save. (F.—L.) M. E. *saunen* (= *sauven*). — A. F. *saver*, *sauver*; F. *sauver*. — L. *saluāre*, to save. — L. *saluus*, safe. See *Salvation*.

Saveloy, Cervelas, a kind of sausage. (F.—Ital.—L.) Formerly *cervelas* (Phillips). — F. *cervelas*, M. F. *cervelat*. — Ital. *cervellato* (Torriano), a saveloy; from its containing brains. — Ital. *cervello*, brain. — L. *cerebellum*, dimin. of *cerebrum*, brain. See *Cerebral*.

Savin, Savine, Sabine, a shrub. (L.) A. S. *safīne*. — L. *sabina*; orig. *Sabina herba*, a Sabine herb. The *Sabines* were a people of central Italy.

Savory, a plant. (F.—L.) M. F. *savorte*, a popular perversion of O. F.

SCARIFY

grade of **skerb-an-*, to cut, as in A. S. *scorfan*, pt. t. *scarf*, to scrape.

Scarify. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *scarifier*. —L. *scarificare*, to scarify, scratch open; from *scarifare*, to scarify. —Gk. *σκαρίφωμαι*, I scratch. —Gk. *σκάριφος*, a sharp pointed instrument. Allied to L. *scribere*, to write, and to E. *Scribe*.

Scarlet. (F.—Pers.) O. F. *escarlate*, scarlet. (Span. *escarlata*, Ital. *scarlatto*.) —Pers. *saqlāt*, *siqalāt*, *suqlāt*, scarlet cloth. Orig. the name of a stuff, which was often of a scarlet colour; cf. 'scarlet reed,' Ch. Prol. 456. ¶ Hence Pers. *saqlātūn*, scarlet cloth, whence M. E. *ciclatoun* (Chaucer). The Turkish *iskerlat*, scarlet, is merely borrowed from Ital. *scarlatto* (Zenker). See *Suclāt* in Yule.

scarlatina, scarlet fever. (Ital. —Pers.) Ital. *scarlattina*. —Ital. *scarlatto*, scarlet cloth (above).

Scarp. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) F. *escarpe*. —Ital. *scarpa*, 'a curtain of a wall;' so called because cut *sharp*, i. e. steep. —Du. *scherp*; M. H. G. *scharf*, *scharpf*, sharp; see *Sharp*.

Scathe, to harm. (Scand.) From Icel. *skaba*, Swed. *skada*, Dan. *skade*. + A. S. *sceaðan* (pt. t. *scōð*); G. Du. *schaden*; Goth. *ga-skathjan* (pt. t. *ga-skōth*). Cf. Gk. *ἀσκήθης*, unharmed. Der. *scathe*, sb. Icel. *skaði*.

Scatter. (E.) M. E. *scateren*. Northern form of *Shatter*, q. v. + Gk. *σπένδω*, I sprinkle, *σπένδω-αίς*, a scattering; Skt. *shhad*, to cut. Cf. *Squander*.

Scavenger. (F.—Teut.) Formerly *scaveng*; the *n* is intrusive. The sense has much changed; a *scavenger* was an officer who acted as inspector of goods for sale, and subsequently had to attend to cleansing of streets. *Scavage*, i. e. inspection, is an A. F. word, with F. suffix *-age* (< L. *-aticum*); from O. F. *escavew-er*, to examine, inspect. —O. Sax. *skawōn*, to behold; cognate with A. S. *scāwian*, to look at. See *Show*.

Scene. (L.—Gk.) L. *scēna*, *scēna* (whence also F. *scène*). —Gk. *σκήνη*, a sheltered place, tent, stage, scene. Der. *pro-scenium*.

Scent, vb. (F.—L.) A false spelling for *scent*, as in Hamlet, l. 5. 58 (ed. 1623). —F. *sentir*, 'to feel, sent;' Cot. —L. *sentire*, to feel, perceive. See *Sense*.

Septic. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *septicaque*. —L. *septicus*. —Gk. *σεντικός*, thoughtful,

SCIATIC

inquiring; pl. *σεντικοί*, the Sceptics, followers of Pyrrho (3rd century, B. C.). —Gk. *σεντιρομαι*, I consider; see *Species*.

Sceptre. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sceptre*. —L. *scēptrum*. —Gk. *σκήπτρον*, a staff to lean on, a sceptre. —Gk. *σκήπτειν*, to prop; also to hurl. Cf. L. *scāpus*, a shaft, stem.

Schedule. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *cedule*. —M. F. *schedule*, *cedule*, 'a schedule, scrowle,' Cot.; F. *cédule*. —L. *schedula*, a small leaf of paper; dimin. of *scheda* (or *scida*), a strip of papyrus-bark. Late Gk. *σχίδη*, a tablet, is borrowed from L.; hence the L. word must be from the kindred Gk. *σχίδη*, a cleft piece of wood, from *σχιζειν*, to cleave. See *Schism*.

Scheme. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *schema*. —L. *schēma*. —Gk. *σχῆμα*, form, appearance, also used as a term in rhetoric. —Gk. *σχη-*, as in *σχήσω*, fut. of *σχέω*, to hold, have (base *σέχ-*). Cf. Skt. *sah*, to bear. (✓SEGH.)

Schism. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *schisme*. —L. *schisma*. —Gk. *σχίσμα*, a rent, split, schism. —Gk. *σχιζειν* (base *σχιδ-*), to cleave. + L. *scindere*, Skt. *chhid*, to cut. Brugm. i. §§ 586, 599.

schist, slate-rock. (Gk.) Gk. *σχίστος*, easily cleft. —Gk. *σχιζειν* (above).

School (1). (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *scole*. A. F. and O. F. *escole*, school. —L. *schola*. —Gk. *σχολή*, rest, leisure, employment of leisure time, also a school. Orig. 'a pause;' from *σχο-*, a grade of the base of *σχέω*, to hold; see *Scheme*. (✓SEGH.) Der. *schol-ar*, A. F. *escoler*; *schol-ast*, from Gk. *σχολιαστής*, a commentator.

School (2), a shoal of fish. (Du.) Du. *school visschen*, 'a shoal of fishes,' Sewel. Doublet of *shoal*. See *Shoal* (1).

Schooner. (Scand.) Properly *scooner*, but spelt as if derived from Dutch, which is not the case, the Du. *schooner* being of E. origin. First called a *scooner* in 1713, when the first schooner was so named in Gloucester, Massachusetts, from the remark that 'she scoons,' i. e. glides swiftly. This verb is the Clydesdale *scon* or *scoon*, to glide swiftly, applied to stones with which one makes 'ducks and drakes' in the water. —Icel. *skunda*, to speed. See *Shun*.

Schorl, black tourmaline. (Swed.) Swed. *skörl* (with *sk* as E. *sh*). Perhaps suggested by Swed. *skör*, brittle.

Sciatic, pertaining to the hip-joint. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sciatique*, adj. —L. *sciaticus*, corruption of L. *ischiadicus*, subject to gout

SCALENE

Scalene. (L.—Gk.) L. *scalēnus*, adj. — Gk. *σκαληνός*, scalene, uneven.

Scall, scab on the skin. (Scand.) From Icel. *skalli*, a bald head; orig. a peeled head. Cf. Swed. *skallig*, bald, from *skala*, to peel. Allied to Swed. *skal*, a husk; see **Scale** (1). Der. *scald* (2) = *scalled*, afflicted with scall.

Scallion, a plant allied to garlic. (F.—L.—Gk.—Phoenician.) O. F. *escalogne*, a scallion; see further under **Shallot**.

Scallop, **Scollop**, a kind of shell-fish. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *scalop*. — O. F. *escalope*, a shell. — M. Du. *schelpe* (Du. *schelp*), a shell, especially a scallop-shell. Allied to **Scale** (1) and **Shell**. Der. *scallop*, vb., to cut an edge into scallop-like curves.

scalp. (Scand.) M. E. *scalp* (Northern). — Icel. *skálfr*, M. Swed. *skälp*, a sheath; Dan. dial. *skälp*, husk, shell of a pea; also M. Ital. *scalpo*, the scalp, a word borrowed from Teutonic. Cf. M. Du. *schelpe*, a shell (hence, skull). See **Scallop**.

Scalpel, a small sharp knife. (L.) L. *scalpelum*, dimin. of *scalprum*, a knife. — L. *scalpere*, to cut.

Scammony, a cathartic gum-resin. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *scammonie*. — L. *scammonia*. — G. *σκαμμόνια*, *σκαμμόνια*, scammony, a kind of bind-weed.

Scamp. (F.—L.) Formerly a vagabond, or fugitive. — O. North F. *escamper*, *s'escamper*, to flee; O. F. *eschamper*, to decamp. — L. *ex*, out; and *campus*, battle-field. Der. *scamp-er*, to run or flee away.

Scan. (L.) Short for *scandere*; the *d* was prob. mistaken for the pp. suffix *-ed*. — L. *scandere*, to climb; also, to scan a verse. + Skt. *skand*, to spring up. Brugm. i. § 635.

Scandal. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *scandale*. — L. *scandalum*. — Gk. *σκάνδαλον*, a snare; also a scandal, offence, stumbling-block. Orig. the spring of a trap, the stick which sprang up when the trap was shut, and on which the bait was placed; usually called *σκανδάληρον*. — √ **SKAND**, to spring up. See **Scan**. Doublet, *slander*.

Scansion. (L.) From L. *scansio*, a scanning. — L. *scansus*, pp. of *scandere*, to scan; see **Scan**.

Scant, adj. (Scand.) M. E. *skant*, insufficient. — Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skammr*, short, brief; whence *skamta*, to dole out (hence to scant or stint); Icel. *skamtr*, a dole. In Norwegian, *nt* appears for *mt*,

SCARF

as in *skant*, a dole, *skanta*, to measure closely. Cf. O. H. G. *skam*, short. Der. *scant-y*.

Scantling, a cut piece of timber, a pattern. (F.—Teut.; with L. prefix.) From O. North F. *escantillon*, for O. F. *eschantillon*, 'a small cantle, scantling, sample'; Cot. — O. F. *es-*, prefix, from L. *ex*; *cantel*, a cantle; see **Cantle**.

Scapegoat. Here *scape* is short for *escape*; see **Escape**.

Scapular, belonging to the shoulder-blades. (L.) Late L. *scapulāris*, adj., from *scapula*, pl. shoulder-blades. Der. *scapular-y*, a kind of scarf (worn over the shoulders), F. *scapulaire*, Late L. *scapulāre*.

Scar (1), mark of a wound. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *escare*. — L. *eschara*, a scar, esp. of a burn. — Gk. *ἔσχαρα*, a hearth, fireplace, scar of a burn.

Scar (2), **Scaur**, a rock. (Scand.) M. E. *scarre*. — Icel. *sker*, a skerry, isolated rock; Dan. *skier*, Swed. *skär*. So called because cut off from the main land; see **Shear**.

Scaramouch, a buffoon. (F.—Ital.—O. H. G.) From *Scaramache*, a famous Italian zany who acted in England in 1673 (Blount). Also called *Scaramouche*, which was the F. spelling; but his real name was *Scaramuccia*, of which the lit. sense is 'a skirmish,' being the same word as the O. F. *escarmouche*, a skirmish. See **Skirmish**.

Scarce. (F.—L.) M. E. *scars*. — O. F. *escars*, *eschars*, scarce, scanty, niggard (F. *échars*). — Late L. *scarpsus*, short form of *excarpsus*, used as a substitute for L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, to select; see **Excerpt**. Thus the sense was 'picked out,' select, scarce.

Scare. (Scand.) M. E. *skerren*, to scare; from *skerre*, adj., timid, shy. — Icel. *skjarr*, timid, shy; allied to *skirra*, to shun, lit. to sheer off; see **Sheer** (2).

Scarf (1), a light sash or band. (F.—O. Low G.) Confused, as to sound, with **Scarf** (2). The particular sense is due to O. North F. *escarpe*, O. F. and M. F. *escharpe*, a scarf; Cot. — M. Du. *scharpe*, a scrip (Oudemans); Low G. *schrap*. Cf. E. Fries. *scherpe*, a scarf, which, like G. *schärpe*, is prob. from F. See below.

Scarf (2), to join timber together. (Scand.) From Swed. *skarv*, a scarf, seam, joint. + Bavarian *scarben*, to cut a notch in timber, G. *scharben*, O. H. G. *scarbōn*, to cut small. From Teut. **skarb*, and

SCARIFY

grade of **skerb-an*, to cut, as in A. S. *scorfan*, pt. t. *scarf*, to scrape.

Scarify. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *scarifier*. —L. *scarificare*, to scarify, scratch open; from *scarificare*, to scarify. —Gk. *σκαρίφωμαι*, I scratch. —Gk. *σκάριφος*, a sharp pointed instrument. Allied to L. *scribere*, to write, and to E. *Scribe*.

Scarlet. (F.—Pers.) O. F. *escarlata*, scarlet. (Span. *escarlata*, Ital. *scarlatto*.) —Pers. *saqalāt*, *siqalāt*, *suqlāt*, scarlet cloth. Orig. the name of a stuff, which was often of a scarlet colour; cf. 'scarlet reed,' Ch. Prol. 456. ¶ Hence Pers. *saqlātūn*, scarlet cloth, whence M. E. *ciclatoun* (Chaucer). The Turkish *iskerlat*, scarlet, is merely borrowed from Ital. *scarlatto* (Zenker). See *Suclāt* in Yule.

scarlatina, scarlet fever. (Ital. —Pers.) Ital. *scarlattina*. —Ital. *scarlatto*, scarlet cloth (above).

Scarp. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) F. *escarpe*. —Ital. *scarpa*, 'a curtain of a wall,' so called because cut *sharp*, i. e. steep. —Du. *scherp*; M. H. G. *scharf*, *scharpf*, sharp; see *Sharp*.

Scathe, to harm. (Scand.) From Icel. *skaba*, Swed. *skada*, Dan. *skade*. + A. S. *scæðan* (pt. t. *scōð*); G. Du. *schaden*; Goth. *ga-skathjan* (pt. t. *ga-skōth*). Cf. Gk. *δ-σκηθής*, unharmed. Der. *scathe*, sb., Icel. *skathi*.

Scatter. (E.) M. E. *scatteren*. Northern form of *Shatter*, q. v. + Gk. *σκέδ-άω*, I sprinkle, *σκέδ-ασις*, a scattering; Skt. *skhad*, to cut. Cf. *Squander*.

Scavenger. (F.—Teut.) Formerly *scavager*; the *n* is intrusive. The sense has much changed; a *scavenger* was an officer who acted as inspector of goods for sale, and subsequently had to attend to cleansing of streets. *Scavage*, i. e. inspection, is an A. F. word, with F. suffix *-age* (< L. *-aticum*); from O. F. *escavuer*, to examine, inspect. —O. Sax. *skawōn*, to behold; cognate with A. S. *scawian*, to look at. See *Show*.

Scene. (L.—Gk.) L. *scēna*, *scena* (whence also F. *scène*). —Gk. *σκηνή*, a sheltered place, tent, stage, scene. Der. *pro-scenium*.

Scent, vb. (F.—L.) A false spelling for *senti*, as in Hamlet, l. 5. 58 (ed. 1623). —F. *sentir*, 'to feel, sent'; Cot. —L. *sensire*, to feel, perceive. See *Sense*.

Sceptic. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sceptique*. —L. *scepticus*. —Gk. *σκεπτικός*, thoughtful,

SCIATIC

inquiring; pl. *σκεπτικοί*, the Sceptics, followers of Pyrrho (3rd century, B. C.). —Gk. *σκέπτομαι*, I consider; see *Spoecies*.

Sceptre. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sceptre*. —L. *sceptrum*. —Gk. *σκηπτρον*, a staff to lean on, a sceptre. —Gk. *σκηπτειν*, to prop; also to hurl. Cf. L. *scāpus*, a shaft, stem.

Schedule. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly *cedule*. —M. F. *schedule*, *cedule*, 'a schedule, scrowle,' Cot.; F. *édule*. —L. *schedula*, a small leaf of paper; dimin. of *scheda* (or *scida*), a strip of papyrus-bark. Late Gk. *σχέδη*, a tablet, is borrowed from L.; hence the L. word must be from the kindred Gk. *σχίδη*, a cleft piece of wood, from *σχίζειν*, to cleave. See *Schism*.

Scheme. (L.—Gk.) Formerly *schema*. —L. *schēma*. —Gk. *σχῆμα*, form, appearance, also used as a term in rhetoric. —Gk. *σχη-*, as in *σχη-σω*, fut. of *ἔχειν*, to hold, have (base *σέχ-*). Cf. Skt. *sah*, to bear. (✓SEGH.)

Schism. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *schisme*. —L. *schisma*. —Gk. *σχίσμα*, a rent, split, schism. —Gk. *σχίζειν* (base *σχιδ-*), to cleave. + L. *scindere*, Skt. *chhid*, to cut. Brugm. i. §§ 586, 599.

schist, slate-rock. (Gk.) Gk. *σχίστος*, easily cleft. —Gk. *σχίζειν* (above).

School (1). (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *scole*. A. F. and O. F. *escole*, school. —L. *schola*. —Gk. *σχολή*, rest, leisure, employment of leisure time, also a school. Orig. 'a pause;' from *σχο-*, a grade of the base of *ἔχειν*, to hold; see *Scheme*. (✓SEGH.) Der. *schol-ar*, A. F. *escoler*; *scholi-ast*, from Gk. *σχολιαστής*, a commentator.

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Schooner. (Scand.) Properly *scooner*, but spelt as if derived from Dutch, which is not the case, the Du. *schooner* being of E. origin. First called a *scooner* in 1713, when the first schooner was so named in Gloucester, Massachusetts, from the remark that 'she *scoons*,' i. e. glides swiftly. This verb is the Clydesdale *scou* or *scoom*, to glide swiftly, applied to stones with which one makes 'ducks and drakes' in the water. —Icel. *skunda*, to speed. See *Shun*.

Schorl, black tourmaline. (Swed.) Swed. *skörl* (with *sk* as E. *sh*). Perhaps suggested by Swed. *skör*, brittle.

Sciatic, pertaining to the hip-joint. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sciaticque*, adj. —L. *sciaticus*, corruption of L. *ischiadicus*, subject to gout

SCRATCH

skrapa, Dan. *skrabe*, to scrape. † Du. *skrappen*. From Teut. **skrap-*, and grade of Teut. **skrepan-*, to scrape; as in A. S. *scrap-an*, pt. t. *scrap*. Cf. Russ. *skrebok*, a scraper.

Scratch. (Scand.) Due to the confusion of M. E. *skratten*, to scratch, with M. E. *cracchen*, to scratch. β. M. E. *skratten* stands for *s-kratten*, where the *s-* (due to F. *es-*, L. *ex-*) is intensive, and *kratten* is from Swed. *kratta* (below). γ. M. E. *cracchen* stands for **kratsen*. — Swed. *kratsa*, to scrape, *krats*, a scraper. — Swed. *kratta*, to rake, scrape; cf. Icel. *kröta*, to engrave. From Teut. **krot-an-*, to cut (pt. t. **krot*, pp. **krot-amos*). So also Du. *crassen* (for **kratsen*), G. *kratsen*, O. H. G. *skrazzōn*, to scratch. And see **Grate** (2).

Scrawl. (Scand.) A contraction of *scrabble*, to write carelessly. ¶ Confused with M. E. *scraulen*, to crawl, a form of *crawl* with prefix *s* (= O. F. *es-* < L. *ex*) used with an intensive force.

Scream. (Scand.) M. E. *scremen*. — Icel. *skrama*, Swed. *skräma*, Dan. *shramme*, to scare; orig. to cry aloud. Cf. Swed. *skräin*, a scream; Dan. *skraale*, to roar.

Screech. (Scand.) Cf. M. E. *scriken*; Lowl. Sc. *scrak*. — Icel. *skrækja*, to shriek; cf. Swed. *skrika*, to shriek, Dan. *skrige*. † Gael. *sgreuch*, to shriek. Cf. **Shriek**.

Screen. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *screen*. — O. F. *escrēn* (Littre); *escran*, 'a skreen', Cot. (Mod. F. *écran*.) Also found as *as O. F. escranne* (Godefroy). — G. *schranne*, a railing, grate. β. In the sense of 'coarse sieve,' it is the same word; so called because it *screens* (or wards off) the coarser particles, and prevents them from coming through.

Screw (1). (F. — Teut.) Formerly *scriue*. — M. F. *escroue*, 'a scrue;' Cot.; O. F. *escroe* (Godefroy). F. *écrou*. Perhaps from Low G. *schruue*; cf. M. Du. *schroev*, Du. *schroef*, G. *schraube*, a screw. ¶ The Icel. *skrúfa*, Swed. *skruf*, Dan. *skruue*, are from Low G.; and it is doubtful whether the Du. and G. words are really T. ionic.

Screw (2), a vicious horse. (E.) The North E. form of *skrew*, q. v.

Scribble. (L.; with E. suffix.) Formed from *scribe* with frequent. suffix *-le*; the suffix giving it a verbal force.

scribe. (L.) L. *scriba*, a writer. — L. *scribere*, to write, orig. to scratch or cut slightly.

SCRUB

Scrimmage; see **Skirmish**.

Scrip (1), a small bag. (Scand.) A. F. *escrèpe*, a scarf. — Icel. *skreppa*, Swed. *skröppa*, a scrip. Orig. sense 'scrap,' because made of a scrap of stuff; cf. N. Fries. *skrap*, a scrip.

Scrip (2), a piece of writing; the same word as *script* (below).

script. (F. — L.) M. F. *escript*, 'a writing.' — L. *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write.

scripture. (F. — L.) M. E. *scripture*, a writing. — M. F. *escripture*. — L. *scriptura*, a writing. — L. *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, to write.

scrivener. (F. — L.) Formerly a *scriven*; the suffix *-er*, of the agent, is an E. addition. M. E. *scriuein* (= *scribein*). — O. F. *escrivain*. — Late L. *scribānum*, acc. of *scribānus*, a notary. — L. *scribere*, to write.

Scrofula. (L.) L. *scrōfula*, a little pig; whence the pl. *scrōfula*, used in the sense of scrofulous swellings; perhaps from the swollen appearance of the glands. Dimin. of *scrōfa*, a breeding sow, lit. a digger; from the habit of swine; cf. L. *scrobis*, a ditch.

Scroll. a roll of paper. (F. — Teut.) Dimin. (with suffix *-f*) of M. E. *scrowe*, a scroll. — M. F. *escroue*, 'a scrowle;' Cot. — M. Du. *schroode*, a shred, strip, slip of paper; O. H. G. *scrōt* (the same). Allied to **Shred**.

Scroyles, rascals. (F. — L.) In K. John, ii. 1. 373. — O. F. *escrouelles*, later *escrouelles*, lit. 'the king's evil,' i. e. scrofula; Cot. — Late L. **scrobella* (only found as *scroella*), scrofula, dimin. of **scrobula*, for *scrofula*; see **Scrofula**. Transferred, as a term of abuse, from the disease to the person said to be afflicted with it. (See **Körting**.)

Scrub (1), brush-wood. (Scand.) Dan. dial. *skrub*, brush-wood; Norw. *skrubba*, the dwarf cornel-tree. See **Shrub**. Der. *scrubb-y*, mean, orig. shrubby, stunted.

Scrub (2), to rub hard. (Scand.) M. E. *scröbben*, to scrub. — Swed. *skrubba*, Dan. *skrubbe*, to scrub. † Low G. *schrubben*; Du. *schrobben*; N. Fries. *skrobbe*, E. Fries. *schrubben*. According to Franck, it is allied by gradation to Du. and E. Fries. *schrabben*, to scratch; see **Scrabble**. **Scrape.** β. It is also, perhaps, related to *shrub*. Cf. E. *broom*, from the shrub so called; Lowl. Scotch *scrubber*, 'a handful

SCRUFF

of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils; Jamieson.

Scruff; see **Souff**.

Scraple. (F.—L.) F. *scrupule*, 'a little sharp stone... in a mans shooe,' Cot.; hence a hindrance, perplexity, doubt, also a small weight.—L. *scrāpulum*, acc. of *scrāpulus*, a sharp stone, dimin. of *scrāpus* (the same).

Scrutiny. (L.) L. *scrūtiniūm*, a careful enquiry.—L. *scrūtari*, to search into carefully, as if among broken pieces.—L. *scrūta*, s. pl., broken pieces.

Scud, to run quickly. (Scand.) Cf. Dan. *skyde*, to shoot; *skyde over steem*, lit. 'to shoot over the stem,' to scud along; *skudsteem*, a stone quoit, called in Scotch a *scudding-stane*. Cf. Swed. dial. *skudda*, to shoot the bolt of a door. See **Scuttle** (3), **Scout** (2), and **Shoot**.

Scuffle. (Scand.) The frequentative of Swed. *skuffa*, to push, shove, jog. Cf. M. Du. *schuffelen*, to drive on, also to run or shuffle off, from Du. *schuiven*, to shove. See **Shuffle**, **Shove**.

Souff, **Souff**, **Scruff**, the nape of the neck. (Scand.) O. Icel. *skopt* (pron. *skoft*), hair of the head, mod. Icel. *skott*, a fox's tail; N. Fries. *skufft*, the nape of a horse's neck.—G. *schopf*, a tuft of hair; O. H. G. *scuft*, hair; Goth. *skuft*, hair of the head. Allied to **Sheaf**; cf. Icel. *skauf*, a fox's brush.

Sculk, **Skulk**. (Scand.) M. E. *skulken*.—Dan. *skulke*, to sculk, slink; Swed. *skolka*, to play the truant. A derivative of Dan. *skule*, to scowl; see **Scowl**. Allied to Icel. *skolla*, to sculk, keep aloof.

Scull (1), **Skull**, the cranium. (Scand.) M. E. *skulle*, *scolle*. Named from its shell-like shape.—Swed. dial. *skulle*, variant of *skållt*, scull; Norw. *skolt*, scull. From Teut. **skol*, weak grade of **skelan-* (pt. t. **skal*), to cleave, divide. From the form **skal* we have Swed. *hufvud-skalle*, the scull (also *hufvud-skål*), and Dan. *hjerne-skål*, scull; see **soale** (2).

Scull (2), a small light oar. (Scand.?) Perhaps named from the slightly hollowed blades. See **Scull** (1). Cf. M. Swed. *skolla*, *skålla*, a thin plate; Swed. *hufvud-skål*, scull (of the head); *våg-skål*, scale (of a balance); *skalig*, concave. Der. *scull*, vb., to use sculls.

Scull (3), a shoal of fish; see **School** (2).

Scullery, a place for swilling dishes,

SCUTIFORM

&c. (F.—L.) The suffix *-y* (= F. *-ie*) is the same as in *butter-y*, *pantr-y*. The orig. sense was that of 'keeping the dishes.'—O. F. *esculerie*, *esculerie*, the office of keeping the dishes (Godefroy).—O. F. *escuelle* (F. *écuelle*), a dish.—L. *scutella*, a dish; dimin. of *scutra*, a flat tray.

Scullion, a kitchen menial. (F.—L.) Not allied to *scullery*. The true sense is a dish-clout, a name transferred to the maid who used it; just as *maukin* meant both 'maid' and 'dish-clout.'—M. F. *escouillon*, 'a dish-clout, a maukin;' Cot. The same word as Span. *escobillon*, a sponge for cannon, formed from *escobilla*, dimin. of *escoba* (O. F. *escouve*), a brush, broom.—L. *scōpa*, a twig; pl. *scōpae*, a broom or brush made of small twigs.

Sculpture. (F.—L.) F. *sculpture*.—L. *sculptūra*, sculpture, lit. a cutting.—L. *sculptus*, pp. of *sculpere*, to cut, carve; allied to *scalpere*, to cut.

Scum. (Scand.) Dan. *skum*, froth; Swed. *skum*, froth; E. Fries. *schüm*.—Du. *schuim*; G. *schaum* (as in *meer-schaum*). (✓SKEU, to cover.) Der. *skim*.

Scupper. (E.) 'Scuppers, the holes through which the water runs off the deck;' Coles (1684). Phillips has *scoper-holes*. For *scoop-er*, i. e. lader out of water; from *scoop*, vb., to lade out water. (The Du. name is *spiegat*, lit. 'spit-hole.') See **Scoop**.

Scurf. (Scand.) From Swed. *skorf*, Dan. *skurv*, scurf; Icel. *skurfur*, pl. + A. S. *scurf*, *scorf*; Du. *schurft*, G. *schorf*. From **skorff-*, weak grade of **skerfan-*, as in A. S. *scorfan*, to scarify, gnaw. Der. *scurv-y*.

Scurrile, buffoon-like. (L.) L. *scurrilis*, adj., from *scurra*, a buffoon.

Scurvy, scabby, shabby. (Scand.) An adj. formed from *scurf* (above). Hence *scurvy disease*, the scurvy, much confused with F. *scorbut*, the scurvy (Littre).

Scutage, a tax on a knight's fee. (M. Lat.) From Med. L. *scūtāgium*.—L. *scūtum*, a knight's shield, orig. a shield. See **Esquire**.

Scutch, to beat flax. (F.—Scand.) From O. F. *escouche*, *escuche*, a scutch or swingle.—Norw. *skoka*, *skuku*, a scutch for beating flax.

Scutocheon; see **Escutocheon**.

Scutiform. (F.—L.) M. F. *scuti-forme*, shaped like a shield.—L. *scūtis*, for *scūtum*, shield; *forma*, form.

SCUTTLE

Scuttle (1), a shallow basket or vessel. (L.) A Northern form. Icel. *skutill*; A. S. *scutel*, a vessel. — L. *scutella*, allied to *scutula*, a small tray; cf. *scutra*, a tray. See **Soullery**.

Scuttle (2), an opening in a hatchway of a ship. (F. — Span. — Teut.) O. F. *escoutille*, scuttle. — Span. *escotilla*, the hole in the hatch of a ship. — Span. *escotar*, to cut, hollow out, or slope out a garment to fit the neck or bosom. — Span. *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, &c. — Du. *schoot*, lap, bosom; Low G. *schoot*; Icel. *skaut*; see **Sheet**. ¶ So **Diez**; but Span. *escotilla* is rather a dimin. from Low G. *schott*, a trap-door. Cf. E. *shutter*. Der. *scuttle*, vb., to sink a ship by making holes in it.

Scuttle (3), to hurry along. (Scand.) Cf. Swed. dial. *skutta*, to take a long jump; also prov. E. *scuddle* (Bailey), frequent. of *scud*; see **Scud** and **Shoot**.

Soythe. (E.) M. E. *sithe*. A. S. *sīðe*, old form *sigðe*. Lit. 'cutter'; from ✓SEK. + Icel. *sigðr*, Low G. *seged*, *segd*; cf. O. H. G. *segansa*, G. *sense*. See **Secant**. **Se**, away, apart. (L.) L. *sē*-, prefix; full form *sed*, without.

Sea. (E.) M. E. *see*. A. S. *sē*, sea, lake. + Du. *zee*; Icel. *sær*; Dan. *sø*; Swed. *sjö*; G. *see*; Goth. *saiws*. Teut. type **saiwis*.

Seal (1), a stamp. (F. — L.) M. E. *seel*. — O. F. *seel*, a signet (F. *seaus*). — L. *sigillum*, a seal, mark; dimin. form allied to *signum*, a mark. See **Sign**. Der. *seal*, vb.

Seal (2), a sea-calf. (E.) M. E. *sele*. A. S. *seolh*. + Icel. *setr*; Dan. *sæl*; Swed. *själ*; O. H. G. *selah*.

Seam (1). (E.) A. S. *sēam*. + Icel. *saumur*; G. *saum*; Du. *zoom*; Dan. Swed. *söm*. Teut. type **saumos*, m.; from root **seu-*, **siw-* (✓SIW.) Cf. Skt. *sū-tra-*, a thread. See **Sew** (1).

Seam (2), a horse-load. (Late L. — Gk.) M. E. *seem*, A. S. *sēam*. Borrowed (like G. *saum*) from Late L. *sauma*, late form of *sagma*, a horse-load, pack. — Gk. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle. See **Bumpter**.

Seamstress, Sempstress. (E.; with F. suffix.) A. S. *sēamestre*, a seamstress; with suffix *-ess* (< F. *-esse* < Gk. *-ισσα*). — A. S. *sēam*, a seam (see **Seam**); with suffix *-estre*; see **Spinster**.

Sear, Sere, withered. (E.) M. E. *sere*, A. S. *sēar*, dry; *sēarian*, to dry up. + M. Du. *sore*, Du. *soor*, Low G. *soor*.

SECULAR

Allied to Russ. *suxoi*, dry; Lith. *sausas*, dry; Gk. *αῖος* (for **aavaios*), dry; cf. Skt. *push*, for **sush*, to dry up. Idg. type **sausos*. See **Austere**. Brugm. i. § 214.

Search, to explore. (F. — L.) M. E. *serchen*, *cerchen*. — O. F. *cercher* (F. *chercher*); prov. F. *sercher*, dial. of Verdun (Fertault). — L. *circāre*, to go round; hence, to explore. — L. *circus*, a ring; see **Circus**. Der. *re-search*; cf. *shark*.

Season. (F. — L.) M. E. *seson*. — O. F. *seson*, *seison*, *saison*. [Cf. Span. *sason*, O. Prov. *sadons*, *sasos*, Bartsch.] — Late L. *sationem*, acc. of *satio*, sowing-time, i. e. spring, regarded as the chief season for preparing crops. — L. *satus*, pp. of *serere*, to sow. ¶ The Span. word is *estacion*, Ital. *stagione*; from acc. of L. *statio*, a station, hence a stage (period).

Seat, sb. (Scand.) Icel. *sæti*, a seat; Swed. *säte*; Dan. *sæde*. — Icel. *sæt*-, 3rd grade of *sitja*, to sit; see **Sit**. Der. *seat*, vb.

Secant, a line that cuts another, or that cuts a circle. (L.) From **Secant**, stem of pres. pt. of *secāre*, to cut. + Russ. *siech'*, to hew. Brugm. i. § 635. (✓SEK.) See **Saw**, **Soythe**, **Sickle**.

Secede. (L.) L. *scēdere*, to go apart, withdraw. — L. *sē*-, *sed*, apart; *cēdere*, to go. See **Cede**. Der. *secess-ion* (from the pp. *secess-us*).

Seclude. (L.) L. *scēludere*, to shut off. — L. *sē* (for *sed*), apart; *claudere*, to shut. See **Se** and **Clause**. Der. *seclusion*, from the pp. *scēlus-us*.

Second. (F. — L.) O. F. *second*. — L. *secundus*, second, next following. — L. *sequi*, to follow. See **Sequence**.

Secret. (F. — L.) M. E. *secre*, *secree*. — O. F. *secret*, 'secret'; Cot. — L. *scēretus*, secret, set apart; pp. of *scēcernere*, to separate. — L. *sē*, apart; *cernere*, to separate. See **Se** and **Concern**. Der. *secrete*, vb., from L. *scēretus*; *secret-ion*.

secretary. (F. — L.) O. F. *secretaire*. — Late L. *scēretārium*, acc. of *scēretārius*, a confidential officer. — L. *scēret-us*, secret (above).

Sect. (F. — L.) F. *secte*, 'a sect or faction'; Cot. — Late L. *secta*, a set of people, a suit of clothes, a suit at law. — L. *sec-* (as in *sec-undus*), base of *sequi*, to follow, sue. ¶ Not from *secāre*, to cut.

Section. (F. — L.) F. *section*. — L. *sectionem*, acc. of *sectio*, a cutting. — L. *sect-us*, pp. of *secāre*, to cut. See **Secant**.

Secular. (F. — L.) M. E. *seculere*. —

SECURE

M. F. *seculier*, 'secular, temporall'; Cot. — L. *seculāris*, secular, worldly. — L. *seculum*, *saeculum*, a generation, an age, the world.

Secure. (L.) L. *securus*, free from anxiety. — L. *sē-*, apart from; *cūra*, anxiety. Doublets, *sicker*, *sure*.

Sedan-chair. (F.) Named from *Sedan*, a town in France. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at Sedan (Littré).

Sedate, quiet. (L.) L. *sedātus*, pp. of *sedāre*, to settle or make calm, causal of *sedēre*, to sit. See below.

sedentary. (F.—L.) F. *sedentaire*. — L. *sedentārius*, ever sitting. — L. *sedent*, pres. pt. of *sedēre*, to sit. See **Sit**. (✓SED.) Brugm. i. § 574.

Sedge. (E.) M. E. *segge*. — A. S. *secege*, g., d., and acc. of *secg*, f., sedge; lit. 'cutter', i. e. sword-grass; from the shape; cf. *secg*, m. a sword. The A. S. *secg*, f. = Teut. type **sag-jā*; from **sax-*, and grade of Teut. root **sax-*, to cut. + Low G. *segge*, coarse grass. Cf. Irish *seisg*, sedge. (✓SEK, to cut.) See **Secant**.

Sediment. (F.—L.) M. F. *sediment*. — L. *sedimentum*, a settling (of dregs). — L. *sedēre*, to sit, settle. See **Sit**.

Sedition. (F.—L.) O. F. *sedition*. — L. acc. *seditionem*, a going apart, dissension, mutiny. — L. *sed-*, apart; *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go. (✓EI.)

Seduce, to lead astray. (L.) L. *sedūcere*, to lead aside. — L. *sē* (for *sed*), apart; *dūcere*, to lead. See **Se-** and **Duke**. Der. *seduct-ion* (from the pp. *seduct-us*).

Sedulous, diligent. (L.) L. *sedulus*, diligent. Cf. *sedulō*, adv. busily; from *sē*, apart from, *dolō*, abl. of *dolus*, guile. Brugm. i. § 244.

See (1), to perceive by the eye. (E.) M. E. *seen*, *sen*. A. S. *sēon*; pt. t. *sēah*, pp. *gesewen*. + Du. *zien*; Icel. *sja*; Dan. *see*; Swed. *se*; G. *sehen*; Goth. *saihtwan*, pt. t. *sahw*. Teut. type **sehtwan-*. Brugm. i. § 665. Der. *seer*, i. e. see-er.

See (2), seat of a bishop. (F.—L.) M. E. *se*. — O. F. *sed*, *se*, seat. — L. *sēdem*, acc. of *sēdes*, a seat. — L. *sēd-*, as in *sēd-i*, pt. t. of *sedēre*, to sit. See **Sit**.

Seed. (E.) A. S. *sād*, seed. From A. S. *sāwan*, to sow. + Du. *zaad*, Icel. *sæði*, *sāð*, Dan. *saad*, Swed. *sād*, G. *saat*. Cf. Goth. *mana-sēths*, the world, lit. 'man-seed'; Lat. *sē-men*, seed. The A. S. *sād* answers to Teut. type **sā-dom*, neut. See **Sow**. Brugm. i. § 132.

SEIZE

Seek. (E.) M. E. *seken*. A. S. *sēcan*, pt. t. *sōh-te*, to seek, strive after. + Du. *zoeken*; Icel. *sækja*, *sækja*; Dan. *søge*; Swed. *söka*; Goth. *sōkjan*; G. *suchen*. Teut. type **sōk-jan-*; from **sōk-* = Idg. **sāg-*, as in L. *sāgire*, to perceive, Gk. *ἡγέομαι*, I consider; cf. O. Ir. *sagim*, I seek for. Der. *be-seech*.

Seel, to close up the eyes. (F.—L.) M. F. *siller*, 'to seal up the eie-lids'; Cot. Also spelt *ciller*. — O. F. *cil*, eye-lid. — L. *cilium*, eye-lid; which is probably allied to Gk. *τὰ κύλα*, the parts under the eyes. See **Supercilious**.

Seem. (E.) M. E. *semen*. A. S. *sēman*, to satisfy, conciliate (hence, to suit, a sense due to the adj. *seemly*; see below). For **sōm-ian*, where **sōm-* is the strong grade of *sam-*, as in E. *same*. + Icel. *sama*, to honour, bear with, conform to, allied to *samr*, fit, *sōma*, to befit, and to *samr*, same. See **Same**.

seemly, fit. (Scand.) M. E. *semtlich*. — Icel. *sæmtligr*, seemly. — Icel. *samr*, fit; with suffix *-ligr*, like (-ly); where *sam-* is the mutated form of **sōm-* (as in Icel. *sōm-a*, to befit), strong grade of **sam-*, as in Icel. *sama*, to beseech, cognate with Goth. *samjan*, to please, lit. 'to be the same,' agree with. — Icel. *samr*, same; see **Same**.

Seer; see **See**.

Seesaw. (E.) A reduplicated form; from the verb to *saw*. From the motion of a sawyer. See **Saw** (1).

Seethe, to boil. (E.) Pt. t. *sod*; pp. *soden*. M. E. *sethen*, pt. t. *seeth* (pl. *sodens*), pp. *soden*. A. S. *sēoðan*, pt. t. *sēað*, pp. *soden*. + Icel. *sjoða*, pt. t. *sauð*; Dan. *syde*; Swed. *sjuda*; G. *sieden*. Teut. type **seuthan-*, pt. t. **sauth*, pp. **sud-anos*. Allied to Goth. *sauths*, a burnt-offering.

Segment. (L.) L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off; for **sec-mentum*. — L. *secāre*, to cut. See **Secant**.

Segregate, to separate from others. (L.) From pp. of *sēgregāre*, to set apart from a flock. — L. *sē-*, apart; *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock. See **Se-** and **Gregarious**.

Seignior. (F.—L.) O. F. *seignor*, *seigneur*, lord. — L. *seniorem*, acc. of *senior*, older, hence, greater; see **Senior**.

Seine, a large fishing-net. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *seine*. — L. *sagēna*. — Gk. *σαγήνη*, a large fishing-net.

Seize, to grasp. (F.—Late L.) M. E.

SELAH

seysen, saisen, a law term, to put one in *seisin* or possession of a thing, also, to take possession; hence, to seize, take. — O. F. *saisir, seisir*, to put in possession of, to take possession. — Late L. *sacire*, to put, place. ¶ It is usual to refer this verb to O. H. G. **sazjan*, to set, put, place, but this is an impossible form (it was really *sessen*); or else to Goth. *satjan*, to set, which would have given **sadir, *sair*. See **Set**. Der. *seis-in*, O. F. *seisine, saisine*, from the verb *saisir*.

Selah, a pause. (Heb.) Supposed to mean 'a pause.'

Seldom. (E.) A. S. *seldan, seldum, seldom*, seldom, lit. rarely; cf. *seld-tic*, strange, *seld-sione*, rarely seen, strange. † Du. *selden*, Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, Swed. *sällan*, G. *selten*, adv., seldom. Allied to Goth. *sildaleiks*, wonderful.

Select, choice. (L.) L. *sēlectus*, pp. of *sēligere*, to choose. — L. *sē*, apart; *legere*, to pick, choose. See **Se-** and **Legend**. Der. *select*, vb.

Self. (E.) A. S. *self*, also *seolf, sielf*, self. † Du. *seff*; Icel. *sjölf*; Dan. *selv*; Swed. *sjelf*; Goth. *silba*; G. *selb, selb-st*.

Sell (1), to deliver for money. (E.) A. S. *sellan, sillan, syllan*, to hand over, deliver; a secondary verb, from the sb. *sale*. † Icel. *selja*, Dan. *salge*, Swed. *sälja*, O. H. G. and Goth. *saljan*, to hand over, offer. Teut. type **saljan*.

Sell (2), a saddle. (F.—L.) O. F. *selle*, seat, saddle. — L. *sella*, seat; for **sed-la*. — L. *sedere*, to sit. Brugm. i. § 475. See **Saddle**.

Selvage. (Du.) Also *selvedge*. Lit. 'self-edge.' — M. Du. *selfegge*, selvage. — M. Du. *self*, self; *egge*, edge; [mod. Du. *selfkant*, selvage; from *self*, self, *kant*, edge]; Low G. *swlf-egge*, self-edge, selvage.

Semblance, appearance. (F.—L.) *semblance*, appearance. — F. *sembler*, to seem. — L. *similare, simulare*, to make like. — L. *similis*, like. See **Simulate**.

Semi, half. (L.) L. *sēmi*, half. † Gk. *ἡμι*, half; A. S. *sām*, half; Skt. *sāmi*, half, prob. related to Skt. *sāmya*, equality, from *sama*, even, same (Benfey). Allied to **Samo**. Der. *semi-breve*, &c.

Seminal, relating to seed. (F.—L.) M. F. *seminal*. — L. *sēminālis*, relating to seed. — L. *sēmin-*, for *sēmen*, seed. — L. *sē* as in *sē-ui*, pt. t. of *serere*, to sow; with suffix *-men*. See **Sow** (1).

SENESCHAL

seminary. (L.) L. *sēminārium*, a seed-garden, seed-plot (hence a place of education). — L. *sēmin-* (above).

Semolina. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *semolino*, m., small seed, paste for soups; dimin. of *semola*, bran. — L. *simila*, fine wheaten flower. See **Simmel**.

Sempiternal, everlasting. (L.) F. *sempiternel*. — L. *sempitern-us*, everlasting. — L. *sempi-*, for *semper*, always; with suffix *-ter-nus*. β. L. *semper* was perhaps formerly **sem-perti*, where **sem-* probably meant 'one,' as in L. *sem-el*, once, *simplex*, one-fold. Brugm. i. § 1023 (12); ii. § 160 (1).

Sempster. (E.) Later forms **Seamstress, Sempstress**; with F. suffix. A. S. *seamestre*, a sempster; with suffix *-ess* (= F. *-esse* < Gk. *-ισσα*). — A. S. *stam*, a seam (see **Seam**); with suffix *-estre*; see **Spinster**.

Senary, belonging to six. (L.) L. *sēnārius*, adj., from *sēni*, six apiece; for **sex-ni*. — L. *sex*, six; see **Six**.

Senate, a council of elders. (F.—L.) O. F. *senat*. — L. *senātum*, acc. of *senātus*, council of elders. — L. *sen-*, as in *sen-ex*, old, *sen-ium*, old age. Cf. O. Gk. *ἔσος*, old, Goth. *sineigs*, O. Ir. *sen*, W. *hen*, O. Skt. *sana-*, old. Brugm. i. § 117.

Send. (E.) A. S. *sendan*. † Du. *zenden*; Icel. *senda*; Dan. *sende*; Swed. *sända*; Goth. *sandjan*; G. *senden*. Teut. type **sandjan-*, for **santhjan-*, by Verner's law, from **santh*, and grade of **senthan-*, to go. Hence *send* is a causal verb, meaning 'to make to go.' The Teut. **senthan-* (pt. t. **santh*) is a lost strong verb, of which the prime grade appears in Goth. *sinth-s*, A. S. *sīð* (for **sind*), a journey, way, Teut. type **senthos*, m., Idg. type **sentos*, as seen in O. Irish *sēt* (for **sent*), W. *hynt*, Bret. *hent* (for **sent*), a way. Cf. G. *gesinde*, followers; Goth. *gasiñthja*, a travelling companion.

Sendal, Cendal, a rich thin silken stuff. (F.—Late L.—Skt.) O. F. *sendal, cendal*; Late L. *cendalum, cindādus, cindātus*, &c. So called because brought from India. — Skt. *sindhū-*, the Indus, also Scinde. — Skt. *syand*, to flow: see **Indigo**. Cf. Gk. *σινδών*, fine Indian linen.

Seneschal, a steward. (F.—Teut.) O. F. *seneschal*. Orig. sense 'old servant,' — Goth. *sin-*, old (only preserved in superl. *sin-ista*, eldest, and in *sin-eigs*, old); *skalks*, a servant. Cf. **Senate** and **Marshal**.

SENILE

senile, old. (L.) *L. senilis*, old; cf. *sen-ex*, old. See **Senate**.

senior. (L.) *L. senior*, older; comp. of *senex*, old.

Senna. (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. *senna* (Florio). — Arab. *sana*, senna.

Sennet, a signal-call on a trumpet. (F. — L.) See Nares; and Wright's note to K. Lear, i. 1. 23. Also spelt *sinet*. — O. F. *sinet*, *senet*, *segnet*, presumably 'a signal'; dimin. of F. *signe*, a sign, mark, note. — L. *signum*, a signal; see **Sign**, **Toosin**.

Sennight; short for *seven night*, a week.

Sense. (F. — L.) F. *sens*, 'sence'; Cot. — L. *sensum*, acc. of *sensus*, feeling. — L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentire*, to feel, perceive.

sensual. (L.) Late L. *sensuālis*, endowed with feeling. — L. *sensu-s*, feeling. — L. *sensus*, pp. of *sentire*, to feel.

sentence. (F. — L.) F. *sentence*. — L. *sententia*, a way of thinking; for **sentientia*. — L. *sentient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *sentire*, to feel, think.

sentiment. (F. — L.) M. E. *sentiment*. — O. F. *sentement*; as if from a Late L. **sentimentum*. — L. *sentire* (above).

Sentinel. (F. — Ital. — L. ?) M. F. *sentinelle*. — Ital. *sentinella*, 'a watch, a sentinell'; Florio. Cf. M. F. *sentinelle*, a watch-tower (Godefroy). Etym. uncertain; apparently ultimately from L. *sentire*, to perceive. See Körting, §§ 7365, 7377.

Sentry. (F. — Ital. — L. ?) Confused with *sentinel*, but apparently of different origin. Spelt *sentrîe* in Minsheu (1627), *sentry* in Milton, P. L. ii. 412. Prob. from O. F. *senteret*, a path, track, with reference to the sentinel's beat; double dimin. of O. F. *sentie*, a path. — L. *sēmita*, a path.

Sepal, a leaf or division of the calyx of a flower. (F. — L.) F. *sepale*, a sepal. Coined to pair off with F. *pétale*, a petal, by taking part of the Lat. adj. *sēp-ar*, separate, and adding the same suffix *-āle* (Littré). Thus *sep-al* is, as it were, short for *separ-al*, where *separ-* was regarded as being allied to L. *sēparāre*, to separate. See **Separate**.

Separate, to keep apart. (L.) L. *sēparātus*, pp. of *sēparāre*, to sever. — L. *sē*, apart; *parāre*, to get ready, set. Der. *separate*, adj., kept apart (not so old as the verb in E.). Doublet, *sever*.

Sepia, ink from the cuttlefish. (L. —

SERAGLIO

Gk.) L. *sēpia*. — Gk. *σηπία*, cuttle-fish, sepia.

Sepoy. (Pers.) Pers. *sipāhī* (pronounced nearly as *sepo*), a horseman, soldier. — Pers. *sipāh*, *supāh*, an army (Horn, § 699).

Sept, a clan. (F. — L.) Used in the 16th cent. as synonymous with *sect*, of which it is an arbitrary variant. Ducange has Late L. *septa* for Ital. *setta* (< L. *secta*); and Wedgwood cites Prov. *cepte*, a sect. See **Beet**.

September. (L.) L. *September*, the seventh month of the Roman year. — L. *septem*, seven. See **Seven**.

septenary. (L.) L. *septēnārius*, consisting of seven. — L. *septēni*, pl., seven apiece. — L. *septem*, seven.

septennial. (L.) From L. *septennium*, a period of seven years. — L. *septennis*, adj., of seven years. — L. *sept-em*, seven; *annus*, year.

septuagesima. (L.) Lit. 'seventieth' (day). — L. *septuāgēsima* (*diēs*) seventieth (day), fem. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth. — L. *septuāginta*, seventy. — L. *septem*, seven; *-ginta*, related to Gk. *-korra*, for **dēkorra*, from *dēka*, ten.

Sepulchre. (F. — L.) O. F. *sepulcre*. — L. *sepulcrum*, ill-spelt *sepulchrum*, a tomb. — L. *sepul-tus*, pp. of *sepelire*, to bury. Der. *sepult-ure*, from the pp. *sepultus*.

Sequel. (F. — L.) M. F. *sequele*, 'a sequell'; Cot. — L. *sequēla*, a result. — L. *sequi*, to follow. See below.

sequence. (F. — L.) O. F. *sequence*, a sequence. — L. *sequentia*, sb., a following; from *sequens*, stem of *sequens*, pres. pt. of *sequi*, to follow. † Lith. *sekti*, to follow; Gk. *ἐποποι*, Irish *seich-im*, I follow; Skt. *sach*, to follow. (✓SEQ.) Brugm. i. § 118.

sequester. (F. — L.) M. F. *sequestrer*, to sequester or lay aside. — L. *sequestrāre*, to surrender, lay aside. — L. *sequester*, a mediator, trustee, agent. Prob. orig. 'a follower.' — L. *sequi*, to follow.

Sequin, a gold coin. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) F. *sequin*; Cot. — Ital. *zecchino*, a Venetian coin. — Ital. *zecca*, a mint; Florio. — Arab. *sikka*(*t*), pron. *sikkah*, a die for coins.

Seraglio. (Ital. — L.) Misused in E.; the true sense is merely 'enclosure'; but it was confused with Pers. *sarāy* or *serāi*, a palace, king's court, seraglio. Really from Ital. *serraglio*, an enclosure; formed

SERAI

with suffix *-aglio* (<L. *-aculum*) from Late L. *serāre*, to bar, to bolt, shut in. = L. *sera*, a bar, bolt. = L. *serere*, to join together; see **Series**. And see below.

Serai, a palace. (Pers.) Pers. *serāi*, a palace (Horn, § 727).

Seraph. (Heb.) Coined from the pl. form *seraphim*. = Heb. *serāphīm*, s. pl., seraphs, lit. exalted ones (Gesenius).

Seraaskier, a Turkish general. (F. = Turk. = Pers. and Arab.) F. *seraskier*, *serasquier*. = Turk. *ser'asker*, chief of the army, with a light sound of *s* after the *k*. = Pers. *sar*, head (with initial *sin*); and Arab. *'askar*, an army (Devic). The Pers. *sar* is cognate with Skt. *śiras*, head; cf. Gk. *νάρα*, head. And see **Sirdar**.

Sere; see **Sear**.

Serecloth; see **Cerecloth**.

Serene. (L.) L. *serēnus*, bright, clear. Brugm. i. § 920 (4).

Serenade. (F. = Ital. = L.) M. F. *serenade*. = Ital. *serenata*, music beneath a lady's window; orig. fem. of pp. of *serenare*, to make clear or to cheer, to be merry. = L. *serēnus*, bright.

Serf. (F. = L.) F. *serf*, a servant. = L. *seruum*, acc. of *seruus*, a slave. See **Serve**.

Serge. (F. = L. = Gk. = Chinese?) F. *serge*, a silken stuff. = L. *sērica*, fem. of *sēricus*, silken, the same as *Sēricus*, belonging to the *Sēres*. = Gk. *Σήρες*, pl., Chinese; cf. *σῆρ*, a silkworm. The name *Sēres* is from the Chinese *se*, *sei*, silk.

Sergeant, Serjeant. (F. = L.) M.E. *sergeant*, *sergant*. = O.F. *sergant*, *serjant*, an officer. = Late L. *seruiens*, acc. of *seruiens*, an officer; orig. pres. pt. of *seruire*, to serve. See **Serve**.

Series, a row. (L.) L. *seriēs*, a row. = L. *serere*, to join or bind together (pp. *sertus*). + Gk. *εἶπειν* (for **σῆπειν*); cf. Lith. *šėris*, a thread; Icel. *sörvi*, a neck-lace.

Serif, the short cross-line at the end of a stroke of a letter. (Du.) Adapted (with *ser-* for Du. *schr-*) from Du. *schreef*, M. Du. *schreve*, a dash, short line. Allied to O. H. G. *scriuōn*, to scratch, incise.

Serious. (F. = L.) O.F. *serieux*. = Late L. *sēriōsus*, serious. = L. *sērius*, grave, earnest. Cf. G. *schwer*, heavy; Lith. *swarūs*, heavy. See **Sore** (2).

Sermon. (F. = L.) F. *sermon*. = L. *sermōnem*, acc. of *sermo*, a speech, discourse.

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Serous; see **Serum**.

Serpent. (F. = L.) F. *serpent*. = L. *serpentem*, acc. of *serpens*, a serpent; orig. pres. pt. of *serpere*, to creep. + Gk. *ἔρπειν*, to creep; Skt. *śṛp*, to creep, *śarpa-*, a snake. Brugm. i. § 477. (✓SERP.)

Serrated, notched like a saw. (L.) L. *serrātus*, notched like a saw. = L. *serra*, a saw.

Serried, crowded together. (F. = L.) F. *serrier*, to compact, press close, lock. = Folk-L. *serrāre*, for L. *serāre*, to bolt. = L. *sera*, a bolt. = L. *serere*, to join. Cf. **Seraglio**.

Serum, whey. (L.) L. *serum*, whey, serum. + Gk. *ὀρός*, whey; Skt. *sara(s)*, adj., flowing, sb., whey. (✓SER, to flow.) But cf. Brugm. i. § 466. Der. *ser-ous*, adj.

Serve. (F. = L.) F. *servir*. = L. *seruire*, to serve. = L. *seruus*, a slave; cf. *seruāre*, to keep, protect. Der. *serv-ant*, from pres. pt. of F. *servir*; *serv-ice*, F. *service*, L. *seruitium*; *serv-ile*, L. *seruilis*; *serv-itude*, F. *servitude*, L. acc. *seruitudinem*; also *serf*, *sergeant*.

Service-tree, a kind of wild pear-tree. (L. and E.) *Service* is a corruption of *serv-ēs* (disyllabic), the M. E. plural of *serf* or *serve*, the name of the fruit. A. S. *syrf*, the fruit of the service-tree; *syrf-trēow*, a service-tree (correctly, sirf-tree). = L. *sorbus*, the tree; *sorbum*, its fruit.

Session. (F. = L.) F. *session*. = L. *sessiōnem*, acc. of *sessio*, a sitting. = L. *sesus*, pp. of *sedere*, to sit. See **Sit**.

Set (1). (E.) A. S. *settan*, to set, make to sit; causal of *sittan*, to sit (derived from the 2nd grade **sat*). + Icel. *setja*; Dan. *satte*; Swed. *sätta*; G. *setzen*; Du. *zetten*; Goth. *satjan*; see also causal forms. Teut. type **satjan-*. See **Sit**.

Set (2). When we speak of a *set* of things, this is a variant of *sect*. The Late Latin word is *secta*, common in old wills; for which we also find *setta*.

Seton, an artificial irritation under the skin. (F. = L.) F. *seton*, in use in the 16th century; the orig. sense is 'a thread.' Formed (as if from Late L. **setō*) from L. *seta*, a bristle, stiff hair. See **Satin**.

Settee, a seat with a long back; apparently an arbitrary variation of *settle*, sb., which see below.

settle (1), a long bench with a high back. (E.) A. S. *setl*, a seat. + Goth. *sittls*; G. *sessel*; L. *setla* (for **sed-la*). See **Sell** (2), **Sit**.

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settle (2), to fix, adjust. (E.) M. E. *setlen*. A. S. *setlan*, to fix; also, to take a seat, settle down as in a seat, from A. S. *setl*, a seat; see above. ¶ Perhaps it may have been affected by M. E. *sahllen*, to reconcile, A. S. *sahlian*, *sahlian*, to reconcile. = A. S. *seht*, *sahst*, reconciliation; borrowed from Icel. *sätt*, *satt*, reconciliation, peace; which Noreen (§ 73) connects with L. *sanctus*, holy.

Seven. (E.) A. S. *seofon*, *sibun*. + Du. *zeven*; Icel. *sjuu*, *sjö*; Dan. *sju*; Swed. *sju*; G. *sieben*; Goth. *sibun*; L. *septem*; Gk. *ἑπτὰ*; W. *saith*; Irish *seacht*; Russ. *seme*; Lith. *septyni*; Skt. *sapta*. Idg. type **septm*. Der. *seven-teen*, A. S. *seofontýne*; *seven-ty*, A. S. *hund-seofontig* (*hund* being dropped); *seven-th*.

Sever, to separate. (F. - L.) O. F. *seurer*. = L. *sēparāre*, to separate. See *Separate*. Der. *dissever*.

several, adj. (F. - L.) O. F. *several*. = Late L. *sēparāle*, a thing set apart. = L. *sēparāre*, to separate (above).

Severe. (F. - L.) O. F. *severe*. = L. *sevērus*, severe, serious, grave. Der. *sever-ity*, M. F. *severité*.

Sew (1), to fasten with thread. (E.) M. E. *sowen*, *sewen*. A. S. *siwian*, to sew. + Icel. *sýja*; Dan. *syje*; Swed. *sy*; O. H. G. *siuwan*; Goth. *siujan*; L. *suere*; Lith. *suti*; Russ. *shite*; Skt. *siv*, to sew. Cf. Gk. *nao-siveu*, to sew together; and see *Hymen*. (✓ SIW.)

Sew (2), to follow; the same as *Sue*; see *Sequeneo*.

Sewer (1), a large drain. (F. - L.) Frequently spelt *shore*. From O. F. *sewiere*, *seuwiere*, a sluice, channel for draining a pond. = Late L. type **exaquāria*, short for Late L. *exaquātrium*, a channel for draining. = L. *ex*, out; *agua*, water. (The derivation of E. *ewer* from L. *aquāria* is parallel.)

Sewer (2), the officer who formerly set and tasted dishes, &c. (E.) 'Seware, at mete, Depositor, dapifer, sepulor;' Prompt. Parv. [Hence M. E. *sewen*, to set meat, bring in dishes, &c.] The M. E. *seware*, *sewere* is short for *assewer*, *asseour* (N. E. D.). = O. F. *asseour*, one who sets the table. = O. F. *asseoir*, to set, place; orig. to sit beside. = L. *assidere*, to sit by. = L. *as*, for *ad*, near; *sedere*, to sit. See *Sit* and *Assess*. ¶ Perhaps confused with M. F. *sew*, pottage, from A. S. *sēaw*, juice.

Sex. (F. - L.) F. *sexe*. = L. *sexum*, acc.

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of *sexus*, sex; also *secus*, n. Was it orig. 'division'; from *ser-āre*, to cut? See *Segment*, *Secant*. Der. *sex-u-al*, L. *sexualis*.

Sexagenary. (L.) L. *sexāgenārius*, belonging to sixty. = L. *sexāgēni*, sixty each; distribute form of *sexāginta*, sixty. = L. *sex*, six; and *-ginta*, related to Gk. *-korra*, for **dēkorra*, from *dēka*, ten. See *Six* and *Ten*.

sexagesima. (L.) L. *sexāgēsima* (*diēs*), i. e. sixtieth (day); fem. of *sexāgēsīmus*, sixtieth, ordinal form of *sexāginta*, sixty.

sexennial. (L.) From L. *sexennium*, a period of six years. = L. *sex*, six; *annus*, a year.

sextant, the sixth part of a circle. (L.) L. *sextant*, stem of *sextans*, a sixth part. = L. *sext-us*, sixth, from *sex*, six; with suffix *-ans*, like that of a pres. pt. of a verb in *-āre*.

Sexton; see *Sacristan*.

Sextuple, sixfold. (L.) Coined from *sextu-s*, sixth; with suffix *-ple* (as in *quadruple*), answering to L. *-plic-*, stem of *-plex*, as seen in *du-plex*, *com-plex*.

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Shabby, mean. (E.) Also *shabbed*; *shabby* and *shabbed* are the native E. equivalents of the Scand. *scabby* and *scabbed*. See *Scab*. For the sense, cf. *scurvy* (= *scurfy*); E. Fries. *schabbig*, *scabby*, also *miserable*, mean.

Shackle. (E.) A. S. *sceacul*, bond, fetter; orig. a loose bond; from its *shaking* about. + Icel. *skökull*, pole of a carriage, from *shaka*, to shake; Swed. *shakel*, loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *shagle*, the same. Cf. Swed. dial. *shak*, a chain. See *Shako*.

Shad, a fish. (E.) A. S. *sceadd*. + Prov. G. *shade*, a shad; cf. Irish *sgadan*, O. Irish *scatán*, a herring; W. *ysgadan*, pl., herrings.

Shaddock, a large species of orange. (E.) Named from Captain *Shaddock*, who first introduced it into the West Indies from China, early in the eighteenth century.

Shade, Shadow. (E.) M. E. *shade*, *shadwe*. A. S. *sceadu*, shadow, fem. sb. The M. E. *shade* is from the A. S. nom. *sceadu*; the M. E. *shadwe* (mod. E. *shadow*) is from the dat. case *sceadwe*. + Du. *schaduw*, Goth. *skadus*, shadow;

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G. *schatten*, O. Irish *scáth*, Corn. *scod*, shade; Gk. *σκῆρος*, *σκῆρος*, gloom.

Shaft. (E.) A. S. *sceafst*, shaft of a spear. + Icel. *skapt*, *skaft*, Dan. Sw. *skaft*; G. *schaft*, Du. *schacht* (for *schaft*). Further allied to L. *scāpus*, a shaft, stem, stalk; Gk. *σῆπτρον*, Doric *σῆπτρον*, a staff, sceptre. All apparently from Idg. root **skap*, to support. 2. Or else *shaf-t* = that which is *shaven* or cut smooth; from *Shave*, q. v.

Shag, rough hair. (E.) A. S. *sceaega*, hair. + Icel. *skegg*, Swed. *skägg*, a beard, Dan. *skiag*, beard, awn, wattle; cf. Icel. *skaga*, to jut out. The orig. sense is 'roughness.' See *Shaw*. Der. *shagg-y*, adj. *Shag* tobacco is rough tobacco.

Shagreen, a rough-grained leather. (F. - Turkish.) F. *chagrin*. It was orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse or mule. - Turk. *sāghrī*, *saghrī*, back of a horse, shagreen.

Shah, king of Persia. (Pers.) Pers. *shāh*, a king. O. Pers. *kshshāyathiya*, a king; allied to Skt. *kshatra(m)*, dominion, from *kshi*, to rule; cf. Gk. *κράτος*, I possess. Lit. sense 'ruler'; Horn, § 772; Brugm. i. § 920. See *Check*. Der. *pa-sha*.

Shake. (E.) A. S. *sceacan*, *scacan*, pt. t. *scōc*, pp. *scacen*. + Icel. *skaka*, Sw. *skaka*, Dan. *skage*. Tent type **skakan*.

Shako, a military cap. (F. - Hung.) F. *shako*. - Hungarian *csako*, a cap, shako; spelt *tsakō* in Dankovsky's Magyar Lexicon, p. 900.

Shale, a slaty rock. (G.) G. *schale*, a shell, peel, scale; whence *schal-gebirge*, a mountain formed of thin strata. Hence also O. F. *escale* and E. *scale* (1). See *Scale* (1).

Shall. (E.) A. S. *sceal*, I shall, I must; pt. t. *sceolde*, I should, ought. The orig. sense was 'to owe,' to be liable for; cf. Lith. *skilti*, to owe, be liable. + Icel. *skal*, pt. t. *skyldi*; Sw. *skall*; Dan. *skal*; Du. *zal*; G. *soll*; Goth. *skal*, infin. *skulan*. Cf. G. *schuld*, debt, guilt; Lith. *skelti*, to be liable. Brugm. i. § 795.

Shalloon, a light woollen stuff. (F.) From *Chalons*, in France, E. of Paris.

Shallop, a light boat. (F. - Du.) F. *chaloupe* [whence Span. *chalupa*, 'a flat-bottomed boat,' Minshew (1623); Port. *chalupa*]. - Du. *sleep*, a sloop. See *Sloop*.

Shallot, **Shalot**, a kind of onion. (F. - L. - Gk. - Heb.) O. F. *eschalote*, variant of *escalogne*, a shallot. - L. *ascalōnia*, a

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shallot; fem. of *Ascalōnius*, belonging to Ascalon. - Gk. *Ἀσκάλων*, Ascalon; a chief city of the Philistines. - Heb. *Ashkelōn*.

Shallow. (E.) M. E. *schalowe*; cf. also *schold*, *schald*, Barbour, Bruce, ix. 354; for which see *Shoal*. An E. word; but of doubtful origin. However, M. E. *schalowe* is allied to M. E. *schal-d*, shallow, as they have a common base *schal*. And perhaps allied to Low G. *schaal*, *schalig*, G. *schal*, insipid, stale (as liquids when little is left in the vessel); cf. Du. *verschalen*, to grow stale or flat.

Shalm; see *Shawm*.

Sham. (E.) A London slang term, due to Northern E. *sham*, a shame, disgrace (hence, trick). 'Wheea's *sham* is it' = whose fault is it? Whitby Glossary. See *Shame*.

Shamble, to walk awkwardly. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *shammel*, *shamble*, to rack the limbs with long strides; also, to distort; *shammel shanks*, crooked legs. Cf. E. Fries. *schamel*, shamefaced, modest, also poor, miserable; O. Fries. *skamel*, poor; Du. *schamel*. If this connexion be right, the adj. is formed from the sb. *shame*; see *Shame*.

Shambles. (L.) Orig. stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; pl. of *shamble*, a bench, butcher's bench or stall. A. S. *scamel*, a stool. - L. *scamellum*, a stool, little bench; allied to *scannum*, step, bench, *scabellum*, foot-stool. L. *scannum* is for **scab-num*, **scap-num*, allied to *scāpus*, a stem. Brugm. i. § 241.

Shame. (E.) A. S. *sceamu*, *scamu*. + Icel. *skömm*; Dan. Sw. *skam*; G. *scham*. Allied to Goth. *shanda*, shame, G. *schande*.

shamefaced, modest. (E.) Corruption of M. E. *shamefast*, modest. - A. S. *scamfast*, lit. firm in shame, i. e. in modesty. - A. S. *scamu*, shame, modesty; *fast*, fast, firm; see *Fast*.

Shammy, **Shamoy**, a kind of leather. (F. - G.) Orig. *chamois* leather; see Blount and Phillips. See *Chamois*.

Shampoo. (Hind.) Hindustani *chāmpnā*, to join, to stuff, press, thrust in, shampoo; from the kneading or pressure used in the operation. Perhaps directly from the imperative *chāmpo* of the same verb; Yule.

Shamrock. (C.) Irish *seamrog*, trefoil, dimin. of *seamar*, trefoil; Gael. *seamrag*.

Shank, lower part of the leg. (E.) A. S. *sceanca*, *scanca*, bone of the leg.

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†Du. *schonk*, Dan. *skank*, Swed. *skank*. Further related to G. *schenkel*, shank; G. *schinken*, ham. Der. *skink*.

Shanty, a hut. (Irish.) Said to be from Irish *sean*, old; *tigh*, a house.

Shape, vb. (E.) M. E. *schapen*; a new formation from the sb. *schap*, A. S. *ge-sceap*; or from the pp., on the analogy of *sceacan*, pp. *sceacen*. The A. S. vb. is *sceppan*, *sceppan*, with a weak infin.; pt. t. *scōp*, pp. *scapen*. †Icel. *skapa*, Swed. *skapa*, Dan. *skabe*, Goth. *ga-skappjan*, G. *schaffen*; Du. *scheppen* (weak). All from Teut. type **skapjan*, **skappjan*, pt. t. **skōp*. Cf. Lith. *skabėti*, to cut, hew. Brugm. i. § 701.

Shard, **Sherd**, fragment. (E.) A. S. *scærd*, a fragment; lit. 'cut thing.' From **skar*, and grade of **sker-an-*, to shear. See **Shear**. Cf. Icel. *skarð*, a notch. Der. *pot-sherd*.

share (1), a portion. (E.) A. S. *scearu*, a share, part. From **skar* (above).

share (2), a plough-share. (E.) A. S. *scear*, plough-share. From the same.

Shark, a voracious fish. (F.—L.) The name of the fish is from the Tudor verb *to shark*, to prowl; *to shark* for a dinner, to try to get one; *to shark* for a living; see Cent. Dict. Prob. from North F. (Picard) *cherquier*, equivalent to O. F. *cercher* (E. *search*), later altered to mod. F. *chercher*. Cf. *cercher le broust*, 'to hunt after feasts;' Cot. Godefroy has two examples of the spelling *cherquier*. Cf. Ital. *cercare del pane*, 'to shift for how to live;' Torriano. —L. *circare*, to go round. —L. *circus*, a ring. See **Search**. If this be right, *to shark* is a variant of *to search*, but was much used (formerly) in the sense of to prowl about for a living. Hence *shark*, sb. (1), a greedy fellow (Johnson); (2) a greedy fish.

Sharp. (E.) A. S. *scearp*. †Du. *scherp*, Icel. *skarpr*, Swed. Dan. *skarp*, G. *scharf*. Teut. type **skarpos*. Prob. allied to **Scrape**. Der. *scarp*, *escarpment*.

Shatter. (E.) M. E. *schateren*, to scatter, to dash as a falling stream; hence to break in pieces. A. S. *scaterian*, to scatter, A. S. Chron. 1137. Cf. E. Fries. *schatteren*, Du. *schateren*, to resound; M. Du. *schetteren*, to rattle. See **Scatter**, which is a doublet; cf. Milton, Lyc. 5.

Shave. (E.) A. S. *scafan*, *scafan*, pt. t. *scōf*, pp. *scafen*. †Du. *schaven*; Icel. *skafa*; Swed. *skafva*, Dan. *skave*, Goth.

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skaban, G. *schaben*; Lith. *skapoti*, to shave, cut, Russ. *skopiti*, to castrate, Gk. *ἀνάρρειν*, to dig: Cf. also L. *scabere*, to scrape. (√SQAB, SQAP.) Brugm. i. §§ 569, 701.

Shaw, thicket. (E.) A. S. *scaga*. †Icel. *skögr*, a shaw, wood; Swed. *skog*, Dan. *skov*, North Fries. *skög*. Allied to Icel. *skagt*, a ness (Noreen); N. Fries. *skage*, a nook of land; cf. Icel. *skaga*, to jut out. Allied to **Shag**.

Shawl. (Pers.) Pers. *shāl* (pron. *shawl*), a shawl, mantle.

Shawm, **Shalm**, a musical instrument. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *chalemie*, a reed pipe; allied to *chaume*, a straw; cf. M. H. G. *schalmie*. —L. *calamus*, a reed. —Gk. *κάλαμος*, a reed. See **Haulm**.

She. (E.) M. E. *sche*, *scho*; also *sca*, A. S. Chron. 1140. In the Northumbrian dialect, we find *scho* used as a dem. pronoun, though the A. S. *sēo* is the fem. of the def. article. The A. S. *sēo* would have become *see*, but this form never occurs; rather, it became *seō* (Lind. *sio*, John iv. 23); whence (perhaps influenced by the Icel. m. and f. demonstr. pron *sjá*, that), came Northumb. *scho* or *sho*; and this seems to have suggested the Midland *sche*, *she*, *sye*; the true South. form being *heo*, *he* (which caused confusion with the masc. *he*). [We also find such forms as *hio*, *ho*, *zho*, *zo*, mod. Lanc. *hoo*, all from *heō*.] The A. S. *sēo* is the fem. of *se*, orig. 'that;' cognate with Goth. *sa*, that. †Du. *sij*, G. *sie*; Icel. *sū*, fem. of *sā*, that; Goth. *sō*, fem. of *sa*, that; Gk. *ἡ*, fem. of *ὁ*; Skt. *sā*, she, fem. of *sa*, *sas*, he. For Icel. *sjá* see Noreen, § 399. See Sweet, E. Gr. § 1068.

Sheaf. (E.) M. E. *scheef*. A. S. *scēaf*, a sheaf, pile of corn shoved together. —A. S. *scēaf*, and grade of *scēfan*, to shove. †Du. *schoof*, Icel. *skauf*, Bavar. *schaub*, sheaf; from Teut. **skaub*, 2nd grade of **skūban-*, to shove; see **Shove**.

Shéal, a temporary summer hut. (Scand.) Also spelt *shiel*, *shielin*, *sheelin*. —Icel. *skjöl*, a shelter, cover, Dan. Swed. *skjul*, a shed; Icel. *skýli*, a shed. Cf. Skt. *śū*, to cover.

Shear. (E.) A. S. *sceran*, pt. t. *scar*, pp. *scoren*. †Du. *scheren*, Icel. *skera*, Swed. *skära*, Dan. *skære*, G. *scheren*, to shear. Teut. type **skeran*, pt. t. **skar*, pp. **skoranos*. Allied to O. Ir. *scar-aim*, I separate, Gael. *sgar*, to sever; W. *ysgar*, to part;

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Gk. *κείπειν* (for **(σ)κείπειν*), to cut; Lith. *kirwis*, an axe. (✓SQER.) Brugm. i. §§ 515, 631.

Sheath. (E.) A.S. *scēð*, *scēð*, a sheath, orig. that which separates, hence a husk, shell, pod. + Du. *scheede*, Dan. *skede*, Swed. *skida*, G. *scheide*, a sheath; Icel. *skēðir*, fem. pl., a sheath (lit. things that separate or open). All from the Teut. base **skaiθ*; for which see **Shed** (1). Der. *sheathe*, vb.

Shebeen, a liquor-shop. (Irish—E.) Apparently a dimin. (with suffix *-in*) of Irish *seapa*, a shop.—E. *shop*; see **Shop**.

Shed (1), to part, pour, spill. (E.) Orig. 'to separate.' A.S. *scēðan*, *scāðan*, pt. t. *scēad*, *scēd*, pp. *scēaden*, to shed; whence M.E. *schēden*, weak verb (with long *e*, but the *e* has been shortened, the pt. t. being *shadd* or *shedde*). + Goth. *skaidan*, G. *scheiden*, to part; O. Sax. *skēðan*, O. Fries. *skēða*, *skēda*. From Teut. base **skaiθ*, varying to **skēid*, to split (see **Shide**); or from the 2nd grade **skaiθ*, **skaid*. The Idg. root would, regularly, be **skheis*, but we only find ✓SKHEID; cf. Gk. *σχιζειν*, for **σχιβειν*, to cleave; L. *scindere*, to cut; Lith. *skēdsiu*, I separate. All from an older ✓SKHEI. Brugm. i. §§ 201, 599.

Shed (2), a slight shelter, hut. (E.) O. Kentish *shed* (written *ssed*), shade; a dialectal form; Aynbite of Inwyt. See **Shade**.

Sheen, fairness, splendour. (E.) M.E. *schene*, adj., fair. A.S. *scēne*, *sciēne*, *scýne*, fair, 'showy'; allied to *scēawian*, to show, see. + O. Sax. *scōni*, adj.; Du. *schoon*, adj.; G. *schön*, adj.; cf. Goth. *ibna-skauns*, of like appearance. Teut. type **skau-niz*, 'showy'; see **Show**. ¶ Not allied to *shine*.

Sheep. (E.) A.S. *scēap*, *scēp*; pl. unchanged. + O. Sax. *skāp*; Du. *schaap*; G. *schaf*. Teut. type **skāpom*, neut.

Sheer (1), bright, pure, perpendicular. (Scand.) A *sheer* descent is a clear (unbroken) one. M.E. *shere*, bright.—Icel. *skarr*, Dan. *skar*, sheer, bright; Teut. type **skairis*. Cf. Icel. *skirr*, A.S. *scir*, bright; G. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs* (Teut. type **skeiros*); from the base (**skei-*) of the verb *to shine*; see **Shine** (Noreen). ¶ The *sh* (for *sk*) is due to A.S. *scir*. Der. *Sheer-Thurs-day*, the day before Good Friday; cf. Icel. *skíra*, to cleanse, baptize.

Sheer (2), to deviate from one's course. (Du.) Du. *scheren*, to shear, cut, with-

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draw, go away; *scheerje van hier*, sheer off! (Sewel). Cf. Low G. *schere hen*, get out! See **Shear**.

Sheet. (E.) M.E. *schete*. Anglian *scēte*, A.S. *scēte*, *scýte*, a sheet; also (without mutation) *scēat*, *scēata*, a corner, nook, fold of a garment, corner of a sail, hence a *sheet* or rope fastened to a corner of a sail, called in A.S. *scēat-līne* (sheet-line). Cf. A.S. *scēat*, 2nd grade of *scēotan*, to shoot, hence to jut out. The orig. sense of *sheet* was 'projection,' hence 'corner,' &c. + Icel. *skaut*, corner, sheet of a sail; Swed. *sköte*, the lap; Du. *shoot*, shoot, sprig, sheet; Goth. *skauts*, hem of a garment; G. *schooss*, flap of a coat, lap, bosom. All from Teut. **skaut*, 2nd grade of **skēutan*, to shoot; see **Shoot**.

Sheet-anchor, an anchor to be 'shot' out in emergency. (E.) From prov. E. *sheet*, M.E. *schēten*, A.S. *scēotan*, to shoot. See **Shoot**.

Sheik, a chief. (Arab.) Arab. *sheikh*, an elder, chief; orig. sense 'old.'

Shelk, a Jewish weight and coin. (Heb.) Heb. *sheqel*, a shekel (weight).—Heb. *shāqal*, to weigh.

Shelkinah. (Heb.) It signifies the visible presence of God; lit. 'dwelling.'—Heb. *shekanāh*, dwelling.—Heb. *shākan*, to dwell.

Sheldrake. (E.) For *sheld-drake*, i.e. variegated or spotted drake. Cf. Orkney *sheld-fowl*, a sheldrake (Cent. Dict.). 'Sheld, flecked, party-coloured;' Coles (1684). M.E. *sheld* is a shield; and the allusion is to the patch round the breast. Cf. A.S. *scild*, a shield, used also of part of a bird's plumage (Grein). So also Icel. *skjöldungr*, a sheldrake, *skjöldöttir*, dappled, from *skjöldr*, a shield. See **Shield**.

Shelf. (E.) M.E. *schelfe*, *shelfe*. A.S. *scilfe*, story (of a building), shelf. Orig. a thin piece, flake; allied to *shell* and *skill*. + Low G. *schelf*, a board, shelf; cf. *schelfern*, to flake off; also E. Fries. *schalfer*, *schilfer*, a chip, splinter; Du. *schilfer*, a scale. Extended forms, from the root of **Skill** and **Scale**.

Shell. (E.) M.E. *shelle*, sb. A.S. *scell*, *scyll*. + Du. *schel*; Icel. *skel*; Goth. *skalja*, a tile. Teut. type **skalja*, fem. The sense is 'thin flake'; cf. Swed. *skala*, to peel. See **Scale**, **Skill**. Der. *shell*, verb.

Shelter. (E.) A curious development of M.E. *sheldtrume*, a body of guards or

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troops, a squadron; frequently spelt *sheltron*, *sheltrun*; it came to mean a guard or protection of any kind (P. Plowm., Halliwell). — A. S. *scildtruma*, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard. — A. S. *scild*, shield; *truma*, a band of men, allied to *trum*, firm. See **Shield** and **Trim**.

Shelve, to slope down. (E.) A derivative of *shelf*, but the connexion is not clear. A *shelf* came to mean a slab of stratified rocks, also a sand-bank; and the sense of 'slope' prob. refers to the sloping edges of the latter. Torriano translates M. Ital. *stralare* by 'to shelve or go aside, aslope, awry'; a sense perhaps suggested by M. Du. *scheel*, awry, G. *schel*, *scheel*.

Shepherd. (E.) A. S. *scēaphyrde*, a keeper of sheep; see **Herd** (2). Der. *shepherd-ess*.

Sherbet, a drink. (Arab.) Arab. *sharbat*, a drink, draught, sherbet, syrup. — Arab. root *shariba*, he drank. Der. *shrub* (2), *syrup*.

Sherd; see **Shard**.

Shere-Thursday; see **Sheer** (1).

Sheriff. (E.) For *shire-reeve*. A. S. *scir-gerefa*, a shire-reeve; see **Shire** and **Reeve**. Der. *sheriff-al-ty*, usually spelt *shrievalty*.

Sherry. (Span. — L.) Formerly *sherris*; *sh* being an old pron. of Span. *x*. — Span. *Xeres*, a town in Spain, near Cadiz. — L. *Casaris*, gen. case of *Casar*, proper name (Dozy).

Show; see **Show**.

Shibboleth, a test-word of pronunciation. (Heb.) Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, also a river; see Judges xii. 6.

Shide, a thin piece of board. (E.) A. S. *scid*, a billet of wood; from the base (**skeid*) of the verb to *shed*. † Icel. *skíð*, G. *scheit*, a billet; O. Irish *scíath*, a shield. See **Shed**, **Sheath**.

Shield. (E.) A. S. *scild*, *sceld*. † Du. *schild*, Icel. *skjöldr*, Dan. *skjöld*, Swed. *sköld*, Goth. *skildus*, G. *schild*. Teut. type **skeldus*, m. Perhaps 'thin board'; cf. Lith. *skel-ti*, to split.

Shieling; see **Sheal**.

Shift. (E.) M. E. *schiften*, to divide, change, shift, remove; orig. 'to divide'. A. S. *sciftan*, to divide. † Icel. *skipta* (for *skifta*), to divide, part, shift, change; Swed. *skifta*, Dan. *skifte*, the same. Allied to Icel. *skifa*, to cut into slices, *skífa*, a slice, prov. E. *shive*, a slice, *sheave*, a

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wheel of a pulley, Du. *schiff*, G. *scheibe*, a slice, disc. See **Shiver** (2).

Shillelagh, an oaken stick used as a cudgel. (Irish.) Named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for oaks. It means 'descendants of Elach'; from Irish *siol*, seed, descendants.

Shilling. (E.) A. S. *scilling*. † Du. *schelling*; Icel. *skillingr*; Dan. Swed. *skilling*; Goth. *skillinggs* (for **skillings*); G. *schilling*. β. The suffix *-ing* is a diminutive which occurs also in E. *farthing*, and in A. S. *pen-ing*, a penny. The base is either **skel-*, to resound, ring; or **skil-*, to divide; see **Skill**. Reason for the name uncertain; but of. Swed. *skiljemynt*, Dan. *skillemynt*, small change, small money.

Shillyshally. (E.) Formerly *shill I, shall I*; a reduplicated form of *shall I*.

Shimmer, to glimmer. (E.) A. S. *scimrian*, frequent. form of *sciman*, *scimian*, to shine, allied to *scinan*, to shine; see **Shine**. † Du. *schemeren*; Swed. *skimra*; G. *schimmern*. Cf. O. H. G. *scīmo*, a bright light, Icel. *skími*, a gleam, Irish *sgéimh*, *sgíamh*, beauty.

Shin. (E.) A. S. *scinu*; also *scinbān*, shin-bone. † Du. *scheen*; G. *schiene*, also a splint; Swed. *skén-ben*, Dan. *skinn-been*, shin-bone. Orig. sense perhaps 'thinly covered bone,' and allied to **Skin** (Franck; doubtful). Cf. A. S. *scīa*, shin.

Shine. (E.) A. S. *scinan*, pt. t. *scān*, pp. *scinen*. † Du. *schijnen*, Icel. *skína*; Dan. *skinne*; Swed. *skína*; Goth. *skeinan*; G. *scheinen*. (Base SKEI.) Cf. **Sheer** (1), **Shimmer**.

Shingle (1), a wooden tile. (L.) M. E. *shingle*, corruption of *shindle* (Minsheu), as shewn by the corresponding G. *schindel*, a shingle, splint, thin piece of wood. — L. *scindula*, a shingle, as if from L. *scindere*, to cleave; but really for *scandula*, a shingle.

Shingle (2), coarse round gravel on the sea-shore. (Scand.) Corruption of Norweg. *singl* or *singling*, coarse gravel, shingle, named from the crunching or ringing noise made by walking on it. — Norweg. *singla*, to ring, tinkle, Swed. dial. *singla* (the same); frequent. form of Swed. dial. *singa*, the same word as E. *sing*; see **Sting**. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *chingle*, shingle, allied to *chink*.

Shingles. (F. — L.) A variant of *sengles*, pl. of the old word *sengle*, a girth; the disease encircling the body like a belt.

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= O. North. F. *chengle*, O. F. *cengle*, *sangle*, 'a girth, a sangle'; Cot. = L. *cingula*, a belt. — L. *cingere*, to surround; see *Cinoture*.

Ship. (E.) A. S. *scip*. + Du. *schip*, Icel. *skip*, Dan. *skib*, Swed. *skipp*, Goth. *skip*, G. *schiff*. Teut. type **skipom*, neut. Hence *skiff*, *skipper*, *equip*.

Shire. (E.) A. S. *scīr*, a shire, province; orig. 'employment, government.' Cf. A. S. *scīrian*, to appoint, allot; O. H. G. *scīra*, business. ¶ Not allied to *Shear*.

Shirk. (F.—L. ?) The verb *to shirk* seems to be a variant of *sherk* or *shark*, to prowl about; hence, to act in a paltry way, to keep out of danger. See *Shark*.

Shirt. (E.) M. E. *shirte*, *shurte*. A. S. *scyrte*. — A. S. *scort*, short; see *Short*. + Icel. *skyrti*, a shirt, kind of kirtle; Swed. *skjorta*, Dan. *skjorte*. So called because *short*. Doublet, *skirt*.

Shittah-tree, Shittim-wood. (Heb.) *Shittim* is a pl. form. — Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittim*, a kind of acacia (the *t* is *teth*). Of Egypt. origin (Gesenius).

Shive, Sheave; see *Shiver* (2).

Shiver (1), to tremble. (E.) Formerly *shever*, in Baret (1580); M. E. *chiuieren*, *cheuieren* (*chiveren*, *cheuieren*), where *ch* stands for earlier *c(ē)*, as if from an A. S. **cifer*, which I suppose to be a variant of *cwifer*. See *Quiver* (1). ¶ The spelling with *sh* was due to confusion with the word below.

Shiver (2), a splinter, small piece of wood. (E.) A *shiver* is a small piece; hence *to shiver*, to break in pieces. Again, *shiver* is the dimin. of *shive*, a thin slice, the same as prov. E. *sheave*, a thin disc of wood, wheel of a pulley. E. Fries. *schife*, *schive*, *schif*, N. Fries. *skiv*, *skeev*. + Du. *schijf*; Icel. *skifa*, Dan. *skive*, Swed. *skifva*; G. *scheibe*, a slice. Teut. base **skēib*, Idg. root **skēip*; whence Gk. *σκόινος*, a potter's disc (Hesychius). See *Shift*.

Shoal (1), a multitude of fishes, a troop, crowd. (E.) Spelt *shole* in Spenser; M. E. *scole*, a troop, throng, crowd. A. S. *scolu*, a troop. + O. Sax. *skola*, a troop, band; Du. *school*, a shoal. Teut. type **skulā*, fem.; from **skul*, weak grade of **skel*, to separate, set apart. See *Skill*. ¶ The sailor's phrase 'a school of fish' exhibits the Du. form of the same word; it also appears as *scull*, Troil. v. § 22.

Shoal (2), a shallow, a sandbank. (E.)

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Orig. an adj., meaning 'shallow,' formerly *shole*; M. E. *shold* or *shald*; see *Shallow*. A. S. *sceald*, shallow; found in place-names. Cf. Pomeran. *scholl*, shallow water; and note E. *old*, prov. E. *ole*, from O. Merc. *ald*, A. S. *eald*.

Shoar, a prop; see *Shore* (2).

Shock (1), a violent jolt. (E.) M. E. *schokken*, to shock, jolt. E. Fries. *schokken*. + Du. *schok*, sb., *schokken*, vb.; Low G. *schokken*, *schukken*, vb.; O. H. G. *scoc*, sb. (whence F. *choc*, sb., *choquer*, vb.). Cf. G. *schaukel*, a swing. See *Shog*.

Shock (2), a pile of sheaves of corn. (E.) M. E. *schokke*. + M. Du. *schocke*, a shock, cock, heap; so called from being tossed together; from M. Du. *schocken*, to jolt, shock, cock, heap up; see *Shook* (1) above. Cf. Swed. *skock*, a heap, flock; Dan. dial. *skok*, N. Fries. *skock*, a heap of six sheaves.

Shook (3), a rough-coated dog. (E.) *Shock-headed* is rough-headed, with shaggy hair. Perhaps from *Shook* (2), a heap.

Shoddy, a material obtained from tearing into fibres old woollen goods. (E.) Etym. uncertain; but cf. Devon *shod*, shed, spilt, M. E. *schoden*, *scheden*, to separate; see *Shed*.

Shoe. (E.) M. E. *scho*. A. S. *sceō*, *scōh*; pl. *sceōs*, *scōs*. + Du. *schoen*; Icel. *skór*; Swed. and Dan. *sko*; Goth. *skōhs*; G. *schuh*. Teut. type **skōhōz*, masc.

Shog, to jog on. (E.) M. E. *schoggen*, to jog; variant of *schokken*, to jolt. See *Shook* (1); and cf. *Jog*.

Shoot. (E.) A. S. *scēotan*, later form of *scēotan*, str. vb. [with *ēō* for *eo* as in *choose*]; pt. t. *scēat*, pp. *scoten*, of which only the pp. *shotten* is preserved (in the phrase *shotten herring* = a herring that has lost its roe). + Du. *schieten*; Icel. *skjöta*; Dan. *skyde*; Sw. *skjuta*; G. *schieszen*. Teut. type **skēutan*, pt. t. **skaut*, pp. **skutanos*. Brugm. i. § 623.

Shop. (E.) A. S. *sceoppa*, a stall, booth. Allied to *scypen*, a pen for cattle. + Low G. *schupp*, a shed; G. *schoppen*, a shed, covert (whence O. F. *eschoppe*, a shop).

Shore (1), strand of a lake or sea. (E.) M. E. *schore*. A. S. *score* (Somner); cf. A. S. *scoren clif*, a shorn cliff, precipice. Cf. A. S. *scor*, weak grade of *sceran*, to shear. See *Shear*.

Shore (2), **Shoar**, a prop. (E.) M. E. *schore*. Not in A. S. E. Fries. *schör*, *schore* (also *schär*, *schare*), a prop. Cf.

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A. S. *scorian*, to project, jut out. + Du. *schoor*, a prop; M. Du. *schooren*, to under-prop; Norweg. *skora*, prop. Cf. also Icel. *skorða*, a prop, stay, esp. under a boat; *skorða*, vb., to under-prop, shore up.

Shore (3), a sewer; see **Sewer**.

Short. (E.) A. S. *scoort*, short. Cf. Du. *schorten*, to lack (fall short); Icel. *skortr*, shortness, O. H. G. *scurz*, short. The Teut. base would appear to be **sker-*, to cut; as if extended from **sker-*, to cut; see **Shear**. Cf. also Icel. *skarðr*, diminished, cut down. ¶ But as the G. *kurs* is from L. *curtus*, short, it is usual to explain all these words as borrowed from a L. type **ex-curtus*; which is improbable.

Shot. (E.) M. E. *shot*. A. S. *scot*, a shot, *ge-sceot*, implements for shooting; cf. A. S. *scot-*, weak grade of *scōtan*, to shoot. + Icel. *skot*, Du. *shot*, a shot, shooting; G. *schuss*, a shot. See **Shoot**.

Shoulder. (E.) A. S. *sculder*, *sculdor*. + Du. *schouder*, Swed. *skuldra*, Dan. *skulder*, G. *schulter*. Perhaps allied to O. H. G. *skerti*, the shoulder; cf. also O. H. G. *harti*, the shoulder-blade.

Shout. (E.) M. E. *shouten*; Chaucer, Troil. ii. 614. Cf. Icel. *skúta*, *skúti*, a taunt; see **Scout** (2).

Shove. (E.) M. E. *shouven*. A. S. *scūfan*, pt. t. *scēaf*, pp. *scōfen*, to shove. + Icel. *skúfa*; Du. *schuiven*, G. *schieben* (pt. t. *schob*); Goth. *skubian*. Teut. type **skuban-* or **skūban-*, pt. t. **skaub*, pp. **skubanos*. Cf. Lith. *skubùs*, quick, hasty, industrious; Skt. *ksubbh*, to become agitated, *kshobha-*, agitation. Brugm. i. § 992.

Shovel. (E.) A. S. *scoff*, a shovel, for lifting and shoving; cf. A. S. *scof*, weaker grade of *scūfan* (above). + Du. *schoffel*; G. *schaufel*, O. H. G. *skūvala*; a form which makes a connexion with *shove* doubtful. Der. *shovel-er*, a kind of duck.

Show, Shew. (E.) M. E. *schewen*, vb. A. S. *scēawian*, to see, behold; later, to make to see, point out, show. + Du. *schouwen*, Dan. *skue*, G. *schauen*, to behold. Cf. Goth. *us-skaws*, cautious, wakeful. Teut. base **skaui*, 1dg. root **skaui*; cf. Gk. *θω-αῖος*, an inspector of an offering; also L. *cau-ere*, to heed, *cau-tus*, watchful; Gk. *κοῦα*, I observe; Skt. *kav-i*, wise. From the same root we have *cautious*. Brugm. i. §§ 163, 639. Der. *sheen*, *scavenger*.

Shower. (E.) M. E. *schour*. A. S. *scūr*. + Du. *schoer*; Icel. *skūr*; Swed.

skūr; Goth. *skūra*, a storm; G. *schauer*, O. H. G. *scūr*. Brugm. i. § 627.

Shred. (E.) M. E. *shride*, sb. A. S. *scræde*. + M. Du. *schroode*, a shred (Kilian); Pomeran. *schrood*. From Teut. **skraud*, 2nd grade of **skreud-*; for which see **Shroud**.

Shrew, a scold. (E.) M. E. *shrewe*, adj., applied to both sexes, wicked, bad. A. S. *scrēawa*, a shrew-mouse, fabled to have a very venomous bite. Der. *shrew*, to curse, talk like a shrew; *be-shrew*.

shrewd, malicious, cunning. (E.) The old sense is 'malicious.' M. E. *schreved*, accursed, depraved, hence malicious; pp. of *schrewen*, to curse, from the adj. *schrewe*, malicious, bad (above).

shrew-mouse, an animal like a mouse. (E.) A. S. *scrēawa*; see **Shrew** (above).

Shriek. (E.) A native form of *screech*; from M. E. *schriken*, to shriek. See **Soreech**. Imitative; see **Shrike**.

Shrievalty; see **Sheriff**.

Shrift, confession. (L.) A. S. *scrift*, confession, prescribed penance. Cf. A. S. *scrif-*, weak grade of *scrif-an*, to shrive, to impose a penance; ult. of L. origin; see **Shrive**. + Icel. *skript*, Swed. *skrift*, Dan. *skrifte*; Du. and G. *schrift*, writing. See **Shrive**.

Shrike, the butcher-bird. (E.) Cf. Westphalian *schrik*, a shrike; Icel. *skríkja*, a shrike, lit. 'shrieker', from Icel. *skríkja*, to titter, orig. to shriek, and allied to Icel. *skrákja*, to screech. See **Shriek** and **Soreech**.

Shrill. (E.) M. E. *shrill*; cf. Lowl. Scotch *skirl*, a shrill cry, *skirl*, to cry aloud. Cf. E. Fries. *schrel*, Low G. *schrell*, G. *schrill*, shrill; A. S. *scrallatan*, to cry aloud; Norweg. *skryla*, *skrela*, to cry shrilly. From Teut. root **skrel* (2nd grade **skral*), to cry aloud.

Shrimp. (E.) M. E. *shrimp*; cf. Lowl. Scotch *scrimp*, to straiten, *scrimpit*, dwarfish. A parallel form to *shrink*; cf. A. S. *scrimman*, to shrink; Dan. dial. *skrimpe*, a lean cow. See the traces of O. Swed. *skrimpa*, strong verb, to contract, in mod. Swed. dialects (Rietz); and cf. M. H. G. *schrimpsen*, to shrink, G. *schrumpfen*, Dan. *skrumpe*, shrivelled; Du. *schrompe*, a wrinkle. See **Shrink**.

Shrine. (L.) A. S. *scrin*, a box. = L. *scrinium*, chest, box.

Shrink. (E.) A. S. *scrincan*, pt. t.

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scranc, pp. *scruncen*, to contract, shrivel up. +M. Du. *schrinken*, to shrink, grow smaller; Swed. *skrynka*, a wrinkle. Allied to *Shrimp*, *Shrug*.

Shrive; see **Shrove-tide**.

Shrivel. (E.) In Shak. An E. word. +Swed. dial. *skryvla*, to shrivel up, to wrinkle; *skryvla*, a wrinkle. Perhaps allied to Swed. *skroflig*, rough, and to G. *schroff*, rugged.

Shroud. (E.) A. S. *scriūd*, garment, clothing. +Icel. *skrúb*, ornament, shrouds of a ship; Dan. and Swed. *skrud*, dress, attire. Orig. a 'shred' of stuff, a piece cut or torn off; cf. A. S. *scrēade* (= mod. E. *shred*). The Teut. base is **skreud*, to cut; the 2nd grade **skraud* appears in *Shred*, q. v. Cf. L. *scrūta*, broken bits? Der. *scroll*.

Shrove-tide, **Shrove-Tuesday**.

(L. and E.) The time for *shrift* or confession. The sb. *shrove* is formed from *shrove*, and grade of *shrive* (M. E. *schriuen*, pt. t. *schroof*). = A. S. *scrifan*, to shrive, impose a penance, pt. t. *scrāf*, pp. *scrif-en* (whence *scrif-t*, *shrift*). +O. Fries. *skriwa* (pt. t. *skréf*); O. Sax. *skriban*, to write; Du. *scrijven* (pt. t. *schreef*); Dan. *skrive* (pt. t. *skrev*); Swed. *skrifva* (pt. t. *skref*); G. *schreiben* (pt. t. *schrieb*). Teut. type **skreiban*, pt. t. **skraib*, pp. **skribanos*. Conjugated as a genuine Teut. verb, but probably an early borrowing from Lat. *scribere*, to write. See *Scribe*.

Shrub (1), a low dwarf tree. (E.) M. E. *schrob*. A. S. **scrob*, a shrub; whence *scrybb*, underwood. Cf. prov. E. *shruff*, light rubbishy wood, *scroff*, refuse of wood; Norw. *skrubba*, the dwarf cornel; E. dial. *scrub*, underwood; Dan. dial. *skrub*, brushwood.

Shrub (2), a drink, chiefly made with rum. (Arab.) Arab. *shirb*, *shurb*, a drink. = Arab. root *shariba*, he drank. See *Sherbet*.

Shrug. (E.) M. E. *shruggen*, to shiver. The old sense was to shrink, shrink up. Cf. Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, to stoop; Swed. dial. *skrukka*, *skrugga*, to huddle oneself together, allied to *skrinka*, to shrink, Norw. *skrukken*, shrunken. See *Shrink*.

Shudder. (E.) M. E. *schoderen*, *schuderen*. Low G. *schuddern*; Dan. dial. *skudvre*, to shudder. A frequentative verb. Cf. E. Fries. *schudden*, to shake; O. Sax. *shuddian*, to shake; M. Du. *schudden*, to shake, tremble. Also G.

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schütteln, to shake, frequent. of O. H. G. *skuttan*.

Shuffle. (E.) Frequentative of *shove*. E. Fries. *schuffeln*, to shuffle along, from *schufen*, to shove, push. Cf. *scuffle*, which is the frequentative of Swed. *skuffa*, to push, shove. See *Souffle*.

Shun. (E.) M. E. *shunien*, *shonien*. A. S. *scunian*, to shun, avoid; orig. sense (perhaps) to hurry away, hasten. Cf. Icel. *skunda*, *skynda*, Swed. *skynda sig*, Dan. *skynde*, to hasten, hurry, speed. Der. *scoundrel*, *schooner*.

Shunt. (E.) Prov. E. *shunt*, to turn aside; M. E. *shunten*, to start aside, avoid. Perhaps allied to *Shun* (above).

Shut. (E.) M. E. *shutten*, *shitten*. A. S. *scyttan*, to shut; to fasten a door with a bolt (called a *shuttle*). We still say 'to shoot a bolt.' The A. S. *scyttan* is a weak verb; cf. *scut*, weak grade of *scotan*, to shoot. +Du. *schutten*, G. *schützen* (from the same grade). See *Shoot*.

shuttle. (E.) So called from being *shot* across the threads in weaving. M. E. *schitel*, also a bolt of a door; A. S. *scyttel*, a bolt. Formed with suffix *-el* of the agent, from Teut. **skut* = A. S. *scut*, weak grade of *scotan*, to shoot. +Dan. *skytte*, *skyttel*, a shuttle; cf. Du. *schiet-spoel*, a shuttle, lit. 'shoot-spool.' Der. *shuttle-cock*; from its being *shot* backwards and forwards like a *shuttle*, and because furnished with feathers. ¶ Not for *shuttle-cork*.

Shuttle-cock; see above.

Shy. (E.) M. E. *shey*, *scheounh*, said of a shy horse. = A. S. *scōh*, timid; cf. E. Fries. *schōi*. +Dan. *sky*, shy; Swed. *skygg*, skittish, shy, coy; Du. *schuw*, shy; G. *scheu*, timid, shy, M. H. G. *schiech*. Teut. type **skeuhos*. See *Eschew*.

Si-Sy.

Siamang, a large ape. (Malay.) Malay *siāmanḡ*.

Sib, related. (E.) A. S. *sibb*, akin to; see *Gossip*. Cf. M. Swed. *sif*, akin to.

Sibilant, hissing. (L.) L. *sibilant-*, stem of pres. part. of *sibilāre*, to hiss. = L. *sibilus*, hissing. Imitative.

Sibyl. (L. - Gk.) L. *Sibylla*. = Gk. Σίβυλλα, a Sibyl or prophetess.

Sicca, in phr. *sicca rupee*, newly coined rupee. (Hind. - Pers. - Arab.) Hind. *sikka*, a die for coining. = Pers. *sikka* (h), the

SICK

same. — Arab. *sikka(h)*, *sakk*, the same. Rich. Dict., pp. 839, 837. Cf. **Sequin**.

Sick. (E.) M. E. *sik*, *sēk*. A. S. *sēc*. + Du. *siek*; Icel. *sjúkr*; Dan. *syg*; Swed. *sjuk*; G. *siech*; Goth. *siuks*, which is related to Goth. *siukan*, to be ill (pt. t. *sauk*). Teut. type **seukoz*.

Sicker, Sikor, certain, secure. (L.) M. E. *siker*. Borrowed from Late L. *securus*, for L. *securus*, secure; whence also O. Fries. *siker*, *sikur*, Du. *zeker*, G. *sicher*, O. H. G. *sichur*, Swed. *säker*, Dan. *sikker*, W. *sicr*. See **Seoure**.

Sickle. (L.) A. S. *sicol*. — L. *secula*, a sickle, cutter. — L. *sec-äre*, to cut. See **Secant**. Cf. **Soythe**, **Saw** (1).

Side. (E.) M. E. *side*. A. S. *side*, side; allied to A. S. *sīd*, long, wide. + Du. *zijde*; Icel. *sīða* (allied to Icel. *sīðr*, long, hanging down); Dan. *side*; Swed. *sida*; G. *seite*.

Sidereal, starry. (L.) For *sideral*, from L. *siderālis*, relating to the stars. — L. *sīder-*, for **sides-*, stem of *sidus*, a star. Cf. **con-sider**.

Sidesmen. (E.) Officers chosen to assist a churchwarden; also called *side-men*, i. e. men at one's side. Cf. L. *assessor*, one who sits beside another.

Siege. (F. — L.) The orig. sense was 'seat,' or 'a sitting down,' esp. in order to besiege a town. — O. F. *siege*, a seat, throne; F. *siège*. Not immediately from L. *sedes*, but from a verb answering to a Lat. type **sedicäre*; cf. Late L. *assedium*, a siege, for L. *obsidium*, a siege; both words being due to L. *sedere*, to sit; see **Sedentary**. Der. *be-siege*, with E. prefix.

Sienna, a pigment. (Ital.) Made from earth of *Sienna*, a place in Tuscany.

Sierra, a chain of hills. (Span. — L.) Span. *sierra*, a saw, an outline of hills. — L. *serra*, a saw.

Siesta, orig. a noon-day nap. (Span. — L.) Span. *siesta*, the hottest part of the day, the time for a nap, gen. from one to three o'clock. But orig. the sixth hour, or noon. — L. *sexta* (*hōra*), sixth hour, noon; fem. of *sextus*, sixth. — L. *sex*, six.

Sieve. (E.) M. E. *sive*. A. S. *sife*; oldest spelling *sibi* (8th cent.). + Du. *zeef*; G. *sieb*. Teut. types **sibiz*, **siboz*, neut.; cf. Lith. *sijote*, to sift.

sift. (E.) A. S. *sifstan*, to sift; allied to A. S. *sife*, a sieve. + Du. *ziften*, to sift, *zift*, a sieve; *zeef*, a sieve.

Sigh, vb. (E.) M. E. *sighen*, also *syken*.

SILLABUB

A. S. *sican*, to sigh, pt. t. *sāc* (in *on-sāc*), pp. *sicen*. Cf. Swed. *sucka*, Dan. *sukke*, to sigh, groan. Of imitative origin.

Sight. (E.) M. E. *sight*. A. S. *sīht*, *gesiht*, commonly *gesihð*. Verbal sb. allied to A. S. *sēon*, to see. + Du. *gezig*; Dan. *sigte*; Swed. *sig*; G. *sicht*. See **See**.

Sign. (F. — L.) O. F. *signe*. — L. *signum*, a mark. Der. *sign*, vb.; *sign-at-ure*, from the pp. of the L. verb *signāre*, to sign. Brugm. i. § 762 (3). Der. *sennet*.

signal. (F. — L.) F. *signal*. — Late L. *signāle*, sb., neut. of L. *signālis*, belonging to a sign. — L. *signum*, a sign.

signet. (F. — L.) F. *signet*; dimin. of F. *signe*; see **Sign** (above).

signify. (F. — L.) F. *signifier*, to be-token. — L. *significāre*, to shew by signs. — L. *signi-*, for *signum*, a sign; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

Signor. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *signore*, sir. — L. acc. *seniōrem*; see **Seignior**.

Silence. (F. — L.) F. *silence*. — L. *silentium*, silence. — L. *silent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *sīlere*, to be silent. Cf. Goth. *anasīlan*, to be silent. Der. *silent*, from L. *silent-*, stem of *silens*, pres. pt. of *sīlere*.

Silex, flint. (L.) L. *silex* (stem *silic-*), flint. Der. *silic-a*. Brugm. i. § 980.

Silhouette. (F.) This meagre form of portrait, made by tracing the outline of a shadow, was named (in derision) after Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759.

Silk. (Chinese ?) A. S. *seole*, *seoluc* (cf. *milk*, A. S. *meole*); Icel. *silki*; Ch. Slav. *shelkū* (Russ. *shelk'*). Perhaps from Chinese *se*, *sei*, silk; cf. L. *Sēricum*, silk, neut. of *Sēricus*, adj., belonging to the *Sēres*; from Gk. *Σήρες*, pl., Chinese. See **Serge**.

Sill, base of a door. (E.) A. S. *syll*, a base, support. + Icel. *syll*, *svill*, a sill; Swed. *syll*, Swed. dial. *svill*; Dan. *syld*; G. *schwelle*, sill, threshold. Cf. Goth. *ga-suljan*, to lay a foundation. The Teut. base appears to be **swel*, to found, to form as a base; and grade **swal*, whence G. *schwelle*; the weak grade **swul*, **sul* gives Goth. *ga-suljan* and A. S. *syll*, f. (Teut. type **sul-jā*). Der. *ground-sill*, spelt *grunsel* in Milton, P. L. i. 460.

Sillabub, a mixture of wine with milk, &c. (E.) Formerly *sillibouk*, or *merri-bouk*. 'Laict aigre, a sillibub or merri-bowke;' Cot. Apparently from E. *silly* (merry) and M. E. *bouk*, A. S. *bac*, the belly. A jocose name.

Silly. (E.) Orig. 'timely;' then happy, lucky, blessed, innocent; lastly, simple, foolish. M. E. *seli, sili*; thus *syly man* in Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 1361 = *seli man* in Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 1473. A. S. *sælig, gesælig*, timely; from *sæl*, time, season, happiness. †Du. *salig*, G. *selig*, blest, happy; cf. also Icel. *sall*, Swed. *säll*, Goth. *sēls*, good.

Silo, a pit for storing grain or fodder. (Span. -L. -Gk.) Span. *silo*. -L. *sīrum*, acc. of *strus*. -Gk. *σίπος*. Der. *en-silage*.

Silt. (Scand.) 1. Either formed, with participial suffix *-t*, from *sile* (M. E. *silēn*), to drain. = Swed. *sila*, to drain, strain, filter; *sil*, a filter. 2. Or from M. Swed. *sylla*, mud; allied to A. S. *syl-u*, a miry place. See **Sully**.

Silvan, Sylvan. (L.) The spelling with *y* is bad. -L. *silvānus*, belonging to a wood. -L. *silua*, a wood. Cf. Gk. *ύλη*, a wood (connexion with *silua* doubtful; Brugm. i. § 102).

Silver. (E.) O. Merc. *sylfur* (Matt. x. 9); A. S. *seolfor*; earlier *siolofr*. †Du. *siluer*; Icel. *silfr*; Dan. *sølvo*; Swed. *silfver*; G. *silber*; Goth. *siubr*; Russ. *серебро*; Lith. *siddbras*.

Similar. (F. -L.) F. *similaire*; as if from L. **similāris*, extended from *similis*, like. Cf. O. Ir. *samail*, Ir. *samhail*, W. *hafal*, like. Allied to *simul*, together, and to E. Same. Brugm. i. §§ 438, 442.

simile. (L.) L. *simile*, a comparison, a like thing; neut. of *similis*, like.

similitude. (F. -L.) F. *similitude*. -L. acc. *similitudinem*, likeness. -L. *similis*, like.

Simious, monkey-like. (L.) From L. *simia*, an ape. -L. *simus* (Gk. *σίμπος*), flattened.

Simmer. (E.) A frequentative form, from the base *sim*, to express the sound of gentle boiling. Cf. Dan. *summe*, G. *summen*, Swed. dial. *summa*, to hum, buzz.

Sinnel, a kind of rich cake. (F. -L.) O. F. *simenel*; Late L. *simenellus*, *siminellus*, bread of fine flour; also called *simella* in Late L. -L. *simila*, wheat-flour of the finest quality; whence *siminellus*, for **similellus*. Allied to Gk. *σειμδαλς*, fine flour. Cf. **Semolina**.

Simony, traffic in ecclesiastical preferment. (F. -L. -Gk. -Heb.) F. *simonie*; Late L. *simōnia*. Named from *Simon Magus* (Acts viii. 18). -Gk. *Σίμων*, Simon.

-Heb. *Shim'ōn*, Simeon; lit. 'hearkening.' -Heb. root *shāma'*, to hear.

Simoom. (Arab.) Arab. *samūm*, a sultry pestilential wind; from its poisonous nature. -Arab. root *samma*, he poisoned (Devic).

Simper, to smirk. (Scand.) From Scand.; cf. Norw. *semper*, fine, smart; Dan. dial. *semper, simper*, affected, coy, prudish; M. Swed. *semper*, one who affectedly refrains from eating; cf. Bavar. *zimpern*, to be affectedly coy (from Low G.). Formed from M. Swed. *sipp, simp*, an affected woman, Swed. *sipp*, adj., finical, prim. All from the notion of *sipping*, or taking only a little at a time; hence, prudish, affected, coy, &c. Cf. Low G. *sipp*, prim, *den Mund sipp trekken*, to make a small mouth; and M. Du. *sippen*, to sip. See note to **Sip**.

Simple. (F. -L.) F. *simple*. -L. *simplicem*, acc. of *simplex*, lit. 'one-fold.' -L. *sim-* (appearing also in *sin-guli*, one by one, *sem-el*, once, *sim-ul*, together); and *plic-*, from *plicāre*, to fold; see **Simulate** and **Ply**. Der. *simplicity*, F. *simplicité*, from L. acc. *simplicitātem*; *simpli-fy*, to make simple.

simpleton. (F. -L.) I.e. *simple-t-on*, with double suffix; formed with F. suffix *-on* from Picard and M. F. *simplet*, a simple person, fem. *simplette*, 'a simple wench'; Cot. = F. *simple*, simple; with suffixed *-t*. (So also *musk-et-oon*.) Cf. Span. *simplon*, a simpleton.

Simulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *simulāre*, also *similāre*, to make like. -L. *similis*, like; *simul*, together, lit. 'at once.' From Idg. **sem-*, one; cf. Goth. *sim-lē*, once; Gk. *έν*, neut. one, *μία*, f. (for **μ-la*); Skt. *sa-kṛt*, once; Gk. *ἀ-ωας*, once; Brugm. ii. § 165.

simultaneous. (L.) Late L. *simultāneus*; coined from L. *simult-im*, at the same time. -L. *simul*, together.

Sin. (E.) A. S. *synn* (*sinn, senn*). †Du. *sonde*; Icel. *synd, synð*; Dan. Swed. *synd*; G. *sünde*, O. H. G. *suntea*. Thus the A. S. *synn* represents a Teut. type **sundjā*, fem., or rather an Idg. type **sontjā*; where **sont* is the weak grade of *senti*: *sont*. Allied to L. *sons* (stem *sont-*), guilty, sinful, orig. 'real.' ['Language regards the guilty man as the man *who it was*'; Curtius.] Cf. Ion. Gk. *ἐ-οῦρ-*, stem of *έών* (for **ε-ωv*), being, pres. pt. of *εἶμι*, I am. See **Sooth**. Der. *sin*, vb.

Since. (E.) Written for *sins*, which is short for M. E. *sithens*, since. This is formed, with adverbial suffix -s, from M. E. *sithen*, since, a modification of A. S. *siddan*, for *sibðan*, after that. β . The A. S. *sibð* was orig. an adj., meaning 'late,' but here represents the compar. adv., later, after; cf. Goth. *seithus*, late, *seithu*, adv., late, -*seiths*, adv., later. The A. S. *ðan* is the instrumental of the definite article or demonstr. pronoun. The G. *seitdem*, since, is similarly formed. See Sievers, §§ 323, 337.

Sincere. (F.-L.) O. F. *sincere*. = L. *sincerus*, pure, sincere. Der. *sincerity*, from M. F. *sincerité*, from L. acc. *sincēritātem*.

Sinciput. (L.) The fore part of the head; lit. 'half head.' = L. *sinciput*, half the head. = L. *semi*, half; and *caput*; see Semi- and Capital. Brugm. i. § 121.

Sinder, the true spelling of Cinder, q. v.

Sine. (L.) From L. *sinus*, a bosom, a fold, a curve; peculiarly used. See *Sinus*.

Sinecure. (L.) For *sine curā*, without cure of souls; hence, an office without work.

Sinew. (E.) M. E. *sinewe*. A. S. *sinu* (dat. *sinwe*), *seonu*. + Du. *zenuw*; Dan. *sene*; Swed. *sena*; G. *sehne*; also Icel. *sin*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *snāva(s)*, a tendon.

Sing. (E.) A. S. *singan*, orig. to sing, resound; pt. t. *sang*, pp. *sungen*. See Song; and see *singe*. + Du. *singen*; Icel. *syngja*; Dan. *syngje*; Swed. *sjunga*; Goth. *siggwan* (for **singwan*); G. *singen*.

singe, to scorch. (E.) For *senge*; M. E. *senge*. A. S. *sengan*, to singe; lit. 'to make to sing,' from the hissing of a burning log, &c. Causal of *singan*, to sing (above). + Du. *zengen*, G. *sengen*, causal verbs, similarly formed.

Single. (L.) L. *singulus*, single, separate, in Plautus and in late Latin; in classical Latin, we have only *singulī*, pl., one by one. Allied to Simple, q. v. Brugm. i. § 442. ¶ M. E. and O. F. *sengle*.

singular. (F.-L.) M. E. *singular*. = F. *singulier*. = L. *singularis*, single. = L. *singulī*, pl., one by one (above).

Sinister. (L.) L. *sinister*, on the left hand, inauspicious.

Sink. (E.) Properly intransitive [the transitive form should rather end in -ch; cf. *drench* from *drink*]. = A. S. *sincan*,

intrans., pt. t. *sanc*, pp. *suncen*. + Du. *sinken*; Icel. *sökkva* (for *sinkva*); Dan. *synke*; Swed. *sjunka*; G. *sinken*; Goth. *sighwan* (for **singkwan*). β . For the trans. form, cf. A. S. *sencan*, to cause to sink, G. *senken*. Der. *sink*, orig. a place into which filth sank or was collected; Cor. i. i. 126. Brugm. i. §§ 421(3), 679.

Sinople, green. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *sinople*, 'green'; Cot. = Late L. *sinōpis*, greenish, also reddish; L. *sinōpis*, red ochre. = Gk. *σινωπίς*, *σινωπική*, a red earth found in Cappadocia, and imported from *Sinope*, on the Black Sea.

Sinus, a bend, fold, &c. (L.) L. *sinus*, a bosom, bend, bay, fold. Now only used in anatomy, and, in the form *sine*, in mathematics. Der. *sinuous*, L. *sinuōsus*, full of curves.

Sip, vb. (E.) M. E. *sippen*. It answers to A. S. *syptian*, to absorb moisture, a causal form allied to A. S. *sūpan*, to sup. See Sup. ¶ In the E. Fries. *sippen*, to sip, M. Du. *sippen*, to sip, Norw. *sipla*, to sip, the *i* suggests a connexion with Low G. *sipen*, to drip; but cf. E. Fries. *sūphen*, to sip, Swed. dial. *syppa*, to drink. Der. *sip*, sb.

Siphon. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *siphon*. = L. *siphōnem*, acc. of *siphō*, a siphon, bent pipe for drawing off liquids. = Gk. *σίφων*, a small pipe or reed.

Sippet, a little sop. (E.) Dimin. of *sop*, with vowel-change (from Teut. *u* to *y* > *i*). See Sop.

Sir, Sire. (F.-L.) *Sir* is short for *sire*. = F. *sire*, *sir*. = L. *senior*, older, elder; (the word *seignior* being from the acc. *seniōrem*). *Sire* is a variant of O. F. *senre* < L. *senior* (see Schwan).

Sirdar, a commander. (Pers.) Pers. *sardār*, a chief. = Pers. *sar*, head (cf. Gk. *κάρα*); -*dār*, possessing, holding.

Siren. (L.-Gk.) L. *sirēn*. = Gk. *σείρην*, a nymph who enticed seamen to destruction by her magic song.

Sirloin, Surlain. (F.-L.) M. E. *surloyn*; XV cent. = O. F. *surlonge* (14th cent.), the surloin. = F. *sur*, upon, above (from L. *super*); *longe*, loin; see Loin. ¶ The story about turning the loin into *sir-loin* by knighting it is mere trash.

Sirname, for Surname, q. v.

Sirocco, a hot wind. (Ital.-Arab.) Ital. *sirocco*, south-east wind. = Arab. *sharg*, east (Devic). See Saracen.

Sirrah. (F.-L.) *Sirra* (Minshew);

SIR-REVERENCE

serrha (Levins). A contemptuous extension of *sire*, perhaps by addition of *ah!* or *ha!* (so Minshew). — O. F. *sire*, Prov. *sira*, sir. — L. *senior*; see **Sir**.

Sir-reverence. (L.) Short for *save-reverence*, a translation of L. *salvā reuerentiā*, i. e. reverence to you being preserved, or, by your leave. — L. *salvā*, abl. fem. of *saluus*, safe; and *reuerentiā*, abl. of *reuerentia*.

Sirup; see **Syrup**.

Siskin, a song-bird. (Low G. — Slavonic.) Low G. *sieske*, *siseke*, a siskin; Du. *sijse*, where the dimin. suffix *-je* answers to an older suffix *-ken*, so that *sijse* implies an older form **sijshen*. Cf. Dan. *sigsen*, a siskin; Swed. *siska*. Of Slavonic origin. — Polish *czyż*, dimin. form of *czyż*, a siskin; Sloven. *chishek*; Russ. *chij*. See Miklosich, p. 36.

Sister. (E.) A. S. *sweostor*, *swuster*; M. E. *suster*; affected by Icel. *systir*. † Du. *zuster*; Icel. *systir*, Swed. *syster*, Dan. *søster*, Goth. *swistar*; G. *schwester*. Further allied to L. *soror* (for **swesor*); O. Ir. *suir*, W. *chwær*, Lith. *sesū*; Skt. *svasār*. Brugm. ii. § 122. Der. *cousin*, q. v.

Sit. (E.) A. S. *sittan*, pt. t. *sæt*, pp. *seten*. † Du. *zitten*; Icel. *sitja*; Dan. *siddé*; Swed. *sitta*; G. *sitzen*. Teut. type **setjan*, pt. t. **sæt*, pp. **setanaz*. Further allied to Goth. *sitan*; W. *seddu*; L. *sedere*; Gk. *ἕσθαι*, I sit; Skt. *sad*. See **Sedentary**. (✓SED.) Der. *set*.

Site. (F. — L.) F. *site*; M. F. *sit*. — L. *situs*, acc. of *situs*, a site, place. — L. *situs*, pp. of *sinere*, to let, suffer, permit; the orig. sense seems to have been to place. Hence **Position**, q. v. But see Brugm. i. § 920.

Sith, since. (E.) Short for M. E. *sithen*; see **Since**.

Situate. (L.) Late L. *situātus*, pp. of *situāre*, to place. — L. *situ-*, for *situs*, a place. See **Site**.

Six. (E.) A. S. *six*. † Icel., Dan., and Swed. *sex*; G. *sechs*; Goth. *saihs*; Russ. *sheste*; W. *chwech*; Gael. and Irish *se*; L. *sex*; Gk. *ἕξ*; Lith. *szeszi*; Pers. *shash*; Skt. *shash*. See Brugm. ii. § 170. Der. *six-th*, M. E. *sixte*, A. S. *six-ta*; *six-ty*, A. S. *sixtig*. See **Sexagenarian**.

Sizar, a student admitted at lower fees, at Cambridge, than a pensioner. (F. — L.) Named from *size*, formerly a farthing's-worth of bread or drink (Blount). *Size* is short for *assize*, an allowance of provisions; see **Assize** (1). See below.

SKERRY

Size (1), an allowance of food; also magnitude. (F. — L.) Short for *assize*; see **Assize** (1).

Size (2), weak glue. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *sisa*, 'syse or glew'; Florio. Short for *assisa*, *size*. So called from making colours lie flat. — M. Ital. *assizare*, 'to sute [suit] well'; Florio. — Ital. *assiso*, pp. of *assidere*, to sit; also, to situate. — L. *assidere*, lit. to sit near. — L. *as-* (for *ad*), near; *sedere*, to sit. See **Sit**.

Skain, Skene, Skean, Skein, a dagger, knife. (Irish.) Irish and Gael. *sgian*, a knife; O. Irish *scian*; W. *ysgien*, a cutting instrument. Cf. W. *ysgi*, a cutting off; Gk. *σχαειν*, to slit.

Skate (1), a large flat fish. (Scand.) M. E. *scate*. — Icel. *skata*; Norw. *skata*. Cf. L. *squatūs*, a skate (Pliny); also Irish *sgat*, a skate (from E.)

Skate (2), **Scate**, a frame with a steel blade, for sliding on ice. (Du. — F. — Low G.) Properly *skates*; the *s* being dropped because *skates* looked like a pl. form. [Cf. *scatches* (another form of *skateses*, pl., but usually meaning 'stilts').] — Du. *schaatsen*, skates, a pl. form, from a sing. *schaats*, whence *schaatsryder*, a skate-rider, skater (Sewel); M. Du. *skatzen*, pl. — O. North. F. *eschache*, Picard form of O. F. *eschace*, a stilt (12th cent.); whence F. *échasse*. [So also M. Du. *kaetsen*, lit. 'to catch'; from Picard *cacher*, for O. F. *chacer*.] — Low G. *schake*, a shank, leg. Thus *scatches* or *skates* are 'shanks', contrivances for lengthening the stride; cf. F. *échasse*, a stilt, as above.

Skein, Skain, a knot (or quantity) of thread or silk. (F. — C. ?) M. E. *skeyne*, a quantity of yarn. — M. F. *escaigne*, 'a skain'; Cot.; F. *écagne*. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *sgéinnidh*, flax, thread (unless this is from E.). Der. (probably) *skainsmates*, companions (Shak.), as if associated in winding yarn; but cf. **Skain**.

Skeleton. (Gk.) Gk. *σκελετόν*, a dried body; neut. of *σκελετός*, dried. — Gk. *σκέλλειν*, to dry, parch.

Skellum, a cheat. (Du.) See **Nares**. Du. *schelm*, a rogue, villain; the Du. *sch* being rendered (as in *landscape*) by *sk = sc*. † G. *schelm*; O. H. G. *scelmo*, a pestilence, carrion, worthless rogue.

Skeptic; see **Sceptic**.

Skerry, a rock surrounded by sea. (Scand.) From Icel. *sker*, a skerry; see **Scar** (2).

SKETCH

Sketch. (Du. - Ital. - L. - Gk.) Du. *schets*, a draught, sketch. - Ital. *schizzo*, a first rough draught. - L. *schedium*, a thing made hastily; from *schedius*, adj., hastily made. - Gk. *σχέδιος*, sudden; allied to *σχεδόν*, near; from the base *σχε-*, to hold. Allied to **Scheme**.

Skew. (O. Low G.) M. E. *skewen*, verb, to turn aside. - M. Du. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, to avoid, shun; Low G. *schuven*, *schouen*, to avoid. + O. H. G. *sciuhen*, G. *scheuen*, to avoid; from *scheu*, adj., shy. Thus to *skew* is to turn aside, like a shying horse, and is derived from the adj. appearing in E. *shy*. See **Shy**. Der. *askew*, i. e. on the skew.

Skewbald, piebald. (O. Low G. and C.) Marked in a skew or irregular manner; see **Bald**. Cf. *pie-bald*. ¶ We find, however, M. E. *skewed*, pie-bald; perhaps from M. E. *skewes* (blotches?), used as the pl. of *sky*, a cloud. If so, there is no connexion with **Skew** (above).

Skewer. (Doubtful.) Formerly *skuer* (A. D. 1411). Etym. unknown. ¶ Prov. E. *skiver*, a skewer, is the Scand. form answering to E. *shiver*, a small piece; cf. Dan. dial. *skivrt*, small sticks for fuel. See **Shiver** (2).

Skid. (Scand.) Orig. a thin slip of wood, to put under a wheel. - Norw. *skida*, a thin plank; cf. Icel. *skíð*, a billet of wood; see **Slide**.

Skiff. (F. - M. H. G.) M. F. *esquif*, 'a skiffe, little boat'; Cot. - M. H. G. *skif*, G. *schiff*, a ship; see **Ship**.

Skill, discernment, tact. (Scand.) M. E. *skil*, often in the sense of 'reason.' - Icel. *skil*, a distinction; cf. *skilja*, to part, separate, distinguish; Dan. *skiel*, Swed. *skäl*, reason; Dan. *skille*, Swed. *skilja*, to separate. Allied to Lith. *skelti*, to cleave; Swed. *skala*, to peel. From Teut. root **skel*; see **Scale** (1). Der. *skill*, vb., as in phr. 'it *skills* not,' i. e. makes no difference; from Icel. *skilja*, often used impersonally, with the sense 'it differs.'

Skillet, a small pot. (F. - L.) Formerly *skellet*. - O. F. *escuellette*, 'a little dish'; Cot. Dimin. of O. F. *escuelle*, a dish. - L. *scutella*, a dish; dimin. of *scutra*, a tray. See **Scuttle**.

Skim, to take off scum. (Scand.) Dan. *skumme*, Swed. *skumma*, to skim; from *skumi*, scum. The E. verb preserves an old vowel-change from *u* to *y*, later *i*; cf. *fill* from *full*. And cf. Dan. dial. *skimmel*,

SKITTISH

a thin film on milk; E. Fries. *schümen*, to skim.

Skin. (Scand.) Icel. *skinn*, Swed. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, skin. Cf. G. *schinden*, to skin, flay; also W. *cen*, skin, *ysgen*, dandriff.

Skink, to serve out wine. (Scand.) M. E. *skenken*; [also *schenken*, from A. S. *scencan*, to pour out; orig. to draw off through a pipe; from A. S. *scanc*, a shank, shank-bone, hollow bone (hence, a pipe)]. - Icel. *skenkja*, Dan. *skienke*. + Du. *schenken*, G. *schenken*, to skink. Teut. type **skankjan*-; from **skank*-, a shank, pipe of bone. See **Nunchion**.

Skip. (Scand.) M. E. *skippen*; also *skpeppen* (Cursor Mundi). Cf. Swed. dial. *skopa*, to skip, leap (as animals), to dance; M. Swed. *skuppa*, *skoppa*, Rietz; Icel. *skoppa*, to spin like a top. And cf. M. H. G. *sciften*, to gallop. (The E. *i* is for *y*, mutation of *u*.) Cf. Dan. dial. *skippe sig*, to move aside.

Skipper. (Du.) Du. *schipper*, a mariner. - Du. *schip*, a ship; cognate with E. *ship*; see **Ship**.

Skirmish. (F. - O. H. G.) Also spelt *scrimmage*. M. E. *scarmishe*, sb., from *scarmishen*, vb. - O. F. *eskermis*-, a stem of *eskermir*, to fence, fight. [Cf. M. F. *escarmouche*, 'a skirmish, bickering'; Cot.] - O. H. G. *skerman*, to defend, fight, also *scirman*. - O. H. G. *scirm* (G. *schirm*), a shield, screen, shelter, guard, defence. To *skirmish* is, properly, to fight behind cover, hence to advance, under shelter, to fight. β. Note also O. F. *eskermisor*, *escremissoir*, a fencer; *escremisement*, fencing.

Skirr, Sour, to scour a country. (F. - L.) Variants of **Sour** (2). Cf. M. E. *scurroure*, a scout.

Skirret, the water-parsnip. (Scand.) M. E. *skirwit*; older form *skirwhit*. As if 'sheer white,' from the colour of the root; from Icel. *skírr*, sheer, bright; *hvít*, white. Prob. a popular form, and perverted from O. F. *eschervis* (M. F. *chervis*), a skirret. - Span. *chirivia*. - Arab. *karawīd*, *karwīd*; whence also **Carraway**.

Skirt. (Scand.) M. E. *skyrte*. - Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, kind of kirtle; see **Shirt**. A doublet of *shirt*, but restricted to the lower part of a garment.

Skittish. (Scand.) From Lowl. Scotch *skit*, to flounce, caper about. This is a secondary verb, of Scand. origin, from the verb to shoot. - Swed. dial. *skutta*, *skötta*,

SKITTLES

to leap about; cf. **skut*, weak grade of Swed. *skjuta*, to shoot. 2. Note Swed. *skytt*, Icel. *skyti*, a marksman; whence the verb to *skit* in the sense to aim at or reflect upon a person, and the sb. *skit*, an oblique taunt. See **Shoot**.

skittles, a game. (Scand.) Formerly *skittle-pins*; so called because *shot* at by a *skittle* or projectile. — Dan. *skyttel*, a shuttle; Icel. *skutill*, a projectile, harpoon, bolt of a door. Cf. Icel. *skut*-, weak grade of *skjóta*, to shoot; see **Shoot**.

Skua, a gull, bird. (Scand.) Icel. *skúfr*, *skúmr*, the skua, or brown gull. Prob. from the colour. Cf. Icel. *skúmi*, dusk; Swed. and Norweg. *skum*, dusky, dull (of the weather), dusky (in colour); cf. **Sky**.

Skulk; see **Soulk**.

Skull; see **Soull**.

Skunk, a quadruped. (N. American Indian.) Said to be from the Abenaki *seganku*, a skunk; this is a dialect of Algonquin (Lower Canada).

Sky. (Scand.) M. E. *skye*, a cloud. — Icel. *ský*, a cloud; Dan. Swed. *sky*, a cloud. Allied to A. S. *scéo*, O. Sax. *scio*, a cloud; A. S. *scūa*, shade; Skt. *sku*, to cover. (✓SKEU.)

Slab (1), a thin slip of timber or stone. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *slab*, *slabbe*. Apparently a weakened form of prov. E. *slap*, a slab (Halliwell). — O. F. *esclape*, 'éclat'; de menues *esclapes* de bois, i. e. thin slabs of wood; Godefroy. Prob. of Teut. origin. (Wedgwood cites 'Languedoc *esclapa*, to split wood, *bos esclapa*, split logs, *esclapo*, a slab of wood or stone.') Cf. Ital. *schiaappare*, to split. Perhaps from the prefix *es-* (L. *ex*), and Low G. *klappen*, to clap, make an explosive sound. (Körting, § 5453.)

Slab (2), slimy. (E.) The same as prov. E. *slabby*, sloppy, dirty; from prov. E. *slab*, a puddle; cf. Norw. *slabb*, filth; Irish *slab*, *slaiß*, Gael. *slaiß*, mire, mud. Also M. E. *slabben*, to wallow; E. Fries. *slabben*, Du. *slabben*, to lap up; Swed. dial. *slabba*, to splash, to soil. And see **Slabber** below.

Slabber, to slaver. (E.) M. E. *slaberen*, frequent. of M. E. *slabben*, to wallow (above). — E. Fries. *slabbern*, to lap, sup, or lick up; Low G. *slabbern*, *slubbern*, to slabber, lap, sip, frequent. of *slabben*, to lap; G. *schlabbern*, *schlabben*, to lap, to slabber. Cf. prov. E. *slap*, to lick up food, eat quickly; Dan. dial. *slabba*, *slappe*, to

SLAP

lap up. Of imitative origin; cf. *slobber*, *slubber*. See **Slaver**.

Slack. (E.) M. E. *slak*. A. S. *slac*, *slæc*, slack, slow. — Icel. *slakr*; Swed. Dan. *slak*; prov. G. *schlak*, slack, loose. Teut. type **slakos*. Orig. sense 'fluid'; see below. Allied to **Lax**; Brugm. i. § 193.

slag, dross, scoria. (Swed.) Swed. *slagg*, dross of metal; so called from flowing over when fused; Norw. *slagga*, to flow over. Cf. Icel. *slagna*, to flow over, *slag*, *slagi*, wet, damp, water penetrating walls. It is a variant of *slack*, as seen by G. *schlacke*, 'dross, slacks, sediment,' Flügel; *schlackern*, to trickle, *schlack*, slack, drossy, sloppy; Low G. *slakke*, *slag*.

slake, to slacken, quench, wet. (E.) A. S. *slactian*, to grow slack; cf. prov. E. *slack*, to quench, A. S. *slæccan*, to grow slack (hence, to make slack, slacken). — A. S. *slæc*, slack; see **Slack**. — Icel. *slökva* (pp. *slökinn*), to slake; Swed. *släcka*, to quench, allay, *slake*, from *slak*, adj.

Slade, a valley. (E.) M. E. *slad(e)*. A. S. *slad*. — Westphal. *slade*, a ravine; Dan. dial. *slade*, a flat piece of land.

Slag, Slake; see **Slack**.

Slam. (Scand.) Norweg. *slemba*, *slemma*, to smack, bang, slam a door; Swed. dial. *slämma*, to push hastily; Icel. *slamra*, to slam. Cf. Swed. *slammer*, a noise. Allied to **Slap**. Of imitative origin.

Slander, scandal. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *sclandre*, *sclaundre*. — O. F. *esclandre*, scandal. The oldest O. F. form was *escandle*, whence *escandre*, and finally *esclandre*, with inserted *l*. It is merely another form of **Scandal**, q. v.

Slang, vulgar language. (Scand.) Norweg. *sleng*, a slinging, a device, a burthen of a song, *slengja*, to sling, *slengja kjefsten*, to slang, abuse (lit. 'to sling the jaw'), *slengjenamn*, a slang-name, *slengjeord*, a slang word, insulting word. All from *slengja*, to sling, causal form from the 2nd grade of the Icel. *slyngva*, to sling. See **Sling**.

Slant, to slope. (Scand.) M. E. *slenten*, to slope, glide. — Swed. dial. *slenta*, *slänta*, causal of *slinta* (pt. t. *slant*), to slide, slip with the foot; Swed. *slinta*, to slip, glance aside. The E. adj. *slant*, sloping, answers to Swed. dial. *slant*, slippery. Der. *a-slant*, i. e. *on the slant*.

Slap. (E.) M. E. *slappe*, a smart blow; an imitative word; allied to **Slam**. — Low

SLASH

G. *slapp*, sound of a blow, a slap; G. *schlapp*, interj., slap! *schlappe*, sb., a slap, *schlappen*, to slap. Der. *slap-bang*, violently; *slap-dash*, off hand.

Slash. (F.—Teut.) [Lowl. Sc. *slash*, to work in wet, is from Swed. *slaska*, Dan. *slaske*, to dabble in water.] The sense 'to cut' appears in '*slish* and *slash*,' i. e. much cutting; Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 90.—O. F. *eschacier*, to break in pieces.—O. F. *es* (L. *ex*), very; and Teut. type **klakjan*, M. H. G. *klecken*, to break with a clack; cf. F. *claque*, a clack, M. H. G. *klac*. (Körting, § 4541.)

Slat, a thin bar of wood. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *slat*, a slate; see below. ¶ Hardly from Gael. and Irish *slat*, a rod, twig; though these are related to *lath*.

Slate (1), a flake of stone. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *slat*, *slat*.—O. F. *esclat*, a splinter, slice of wood, &c. (hence, a thin slice of slate).—O. F. *eschlater*, to split, burst, shiver. This answers to a Late L. type **exclapitare*, to break with a clap; from L. *ex*, and Low G. *klapp*, a clap, loud noise. (Körting, § 4543.) ¶ The *a* in *slate* was orig. short.

Slate (2), to bait, ridicule, criticise sharply, abuse. (E.) M. E. *slēten*; A. S. *slātian*, to bait, set dogs on (an animal); causal vb. from *slitan*, to slit, tear, rend; see **Slit**.

Slattern, an untidy woman. (Scand.) From prov. E. *slatter*, to waste, to be untidy, to throw about; frequent. of *slat*, to dash or throw about.—Icel. *slætta*, to slap, dab, dash liquids about; Norweg. *slætta*, to fling about, jerk; Icel. *slætta*, sb., a dab, spot of ink. Allied to which are Dan. *slat*, a slop; *slat*, *slatten*, *slattet*, loose, flabby; *slattes*, to become slack; *slatte*, a slattern; Low G. *slatje*, a slattern. ¶ *Slut* is quite distinct.

Slaughter, sb. (Scand.) M. E. *slaughter*.—Icel. *slátr*, slaughter, whence *slátra*, to slaughter cattle; cf. Noreen, § 224. The A. S. word is *-slaht*, whence M. E. *slaught*. + Du. Swed. *slagt*, G. *schlacht* (Teut. type **slah-la*). All from **slah*, the base of **Slay**, q. v.

Slave. (F.—L.—Gk.—Slavonic.) F. *esclave*.—Late L. *slavus*, a Slavonian captive, a slave.—Late Gk. *ἑσκλησθῆναι*, the same. The origin of *Slavon-ian* is unknown; Miklosich, p. 308.

Slaver, to slubber. (Scand.) Icel. *slafra*, to slaver; cognate with Low G.

SLEEP

slabbern, to slubber. See **Slabber**. Der. *slaver*, sb., from Icel. *slafr*, *slefa*, slaver.

Slay (1), to kill. (E.) The form *slay* is due to the pp. *slai-n*; else, the infin. would have been *slee*. Orig. to smite. M. E. *sleen*.—A. S. *slēan* (contracted form of **slahan*), to smite, pt. t. *slōh*, pp. *slegen* (whence M. E. *slein*, E. *slain*). + Du. *slaan*; Icel. *slá*; Dan. *slaae*; Swed. *slå*; Goth. *slahan*; G. *schlagen*. Teut. type **slah-an-*; cf. O. Irish *slig-im*, I strike.

Slay (2), **slay**, a weaver's reed. (E.) A. S. *slahæ*; see *sleahæ* in A. S. Dict.; orig. form **slage*, gen. **slagan*; Camb. Phil. Trans. 1899, p. 139 (231). So called from *striking* the web together.—A. S. *slēan* (<**slahan*), to strike; see **Slay** (1).

Sleeve, Sleeve-silk, soft floss silk. (Scand.?) 'Ravelled sleeve,' i. e. tangled loose silk. Cf. Dan. dial. *sløve*, a knot, twist, tangle (in thread). Perhaps the orig. sense was 'loose'; cf. Icel. *slafa*, to slacken.

Sled, a sledge. (Du.) M. E. *slede*.—M. Du. *sledde* (Du. *slede*). + Icel. *sléði*, Dan. *slæde*, Swed. *slede*, a sledge; G. *schlitten*, a sledge. From the weak grade of the verb to *slide*; see **Slide**.

sledge. (Du.) This is a corrupt form; apparently due to *sleds*, pl. of *sled*.

Sledge-hammer. (E.) A reduplicated form; a *sledge* means 'a hammer.'—A. S. *sleec*, dat. *sleege*, a heavy hammer, smiter. For Teut. type **slag-jā*, fem.; from **slag*, for **slah*, base of A. S. *slēan*, to smite. + Du. *slegge*, *slei*, Swed. *slägga*, Icel. *sleggja*, a sledge or heavy hammer. See **Slay** (1).

Sleek, Slick, smooth, glossy. (E.) M. E. *slīke*. + Icel. *slīkr*, sleek, smooth. Allied to Du. *slījk*, North Fries. *stick*, E. Fries. *slīk*, slime; G. *schlick*, grease; cf. the Low G. strong verb *slīken* (pt. t. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*) = G. *schleichen* (pt. t. *schlick*), to slink, crawl, move as if through mire; see **Slink**. The Teut. type of the verb is **sleikan-*, pt. t. **slaik*, pp. **slikanos*. Orig. sense 'greasy,' like soft mud.

Sleep, vb. (E.) A. S. *slēpan*, *slēpan*, pt. t. *slēp*. + Du. *slapen*; Goth. *slēpan*; G. *schlafen*, to sleep. The sb. is A. S. *slāp*, Du. *slaap*, Goth. *slēps*, G. *schlaf*, O. H. G. *slāf*, orig. 'drowsiness,' allied to Low G. *slapp*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, flabby, unbent, relaxed (as in sleep). Teut. type **slēpan-*, redupl. vb. Allied to L. *lābi*, to glide;

SLEEPER

Russ. *slabuii*, weak, slack. Cf. E. *sleepy*, i. e. inactive.

sleeper, a block of wood under rails; from the vb. above. (E.) Cf. F. *dormant*, a sleeper; from *dormir*, to sleep.

Sleet. (E.) M. E. *sleet*. From O. Merc. **slēte*, A. S. **slēte*, not found. Cf. E. Fries. *slaitte*, hail; Low G. *sloten*, pl. hailstones (Lübben); G. *schlosse*, hailstone. From Teut. type **slauti*-; orig. sense unknown. Cf. also Dan. *slud*, sleet. ¶ Norw. *slætta*, sleet, seems to be unrelated.

Sleeve. (E.) O. Merc. *slēf*, a sleeve; A. S. *sliff*, + M. Du. *sleeve*, a sleeve; N. Fries. *slief*; cf. M. Du. *sloove*, a veil, cover; Du. *sloof*, an apron; Low G. *sluwe*, a husk, shell. From Teut. root **slēub*; variant form of **slēup*, whence M. H. G. *sloufe*, a cover, allied to M. H. G. *sloufen*, to let slip, cover. Cf. Goth. *sluippan* (pt. t. *slauþ*, pp. *sluþans*), to slip, creep into. It is thus allied to *slip*, from the *slipping* of the sleeve on and off, in dressing and undressing. See *Slip*, and *Slop* (2).

Sleigh. (Du.) An ill-spelt word; there is no final guttural. — Du. *slee*, short for *slede*, a sledge; cf. Du. *sleekeots*, for *sledekeots*, lit. 'a sledge-coach.' Cf. Norw. *slee*, for *slede*, a sledge; see *Sled*.

Sleight, dexterity. (Scand.) For *slighth*; M. E. *slighth*. — Icel. *slagð*, slyness, cunning. — Icel. *slagr*, sly. So also Swed. *slöjd*, dexterity, from *slög*, dexterous. See *Sly*, *Slold*.

Slender, thin, feeble. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *scendre*, *slendre*. — O. F. *esclendir*, 'sklendre'; Palsgrave, p. 323. — M. Du. *slinder*, slender, thin; as sb., a water-snake, named from its gliding or trailing. — M. Du. *slinderen*, also *slidderen*, to drag, train along, trail; Low G. *slindern*, to slide on the ice (whence Low G. *slender*, a trailing gown). Nasalised forms from the verb to *slide*. Cf. O. H. G. *slintan* in *Schade*.

Sleuth-hound, a slot-hound; see *Slot* (2).

Slice, sb. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *slice*, *sclice*. — O. F. *esclice*, a splinter, shiver, piece of split wood. — O. F. *esclicir*, to slit (whence E. *slice*, vb.). — O. H. G. **slitjan*, *sliszen*, related to *slizan*, *slizan*, to slit, shiver (whence O. F. *eschier*, to shiver), cognate with E. *slit*; see *Slit*.

Slick; see *Sleek*.

Slide, vb. (E.) A. S. *slidan*, pt. t. *slād*, pp. *sliden*. Cf. also A. S. *slidor*, slippery;

SLIT

O. H. G. *slītan*, to slide, G. *schlitten*, a sledge. Also Lith. *slidas*, slippery.

Slight, adj. (O. Low G.) M. E. *slight*, orig. sense even or flat; then plain, smooth, simple, trivial, &c. — M. Du. *slicht*, even, plain, *sllecht*, slight, simple, vile; cf. *slichtien*, 'to slight, to make even or plain,' Hexham; O. Low G. *slight*, even, simple, bad. + Icel. *slēttir*, flat, smooth, trivial; Dan. *slæt*, level, bad; Swed. *slät*, smooth, worthless, slight; Goth. *slaihts*, smooth; G. *schlecht*, bad, *schlicht*, smooth, plain, homely; O. H. G. *slēht*, smooth. Teut. type **slēhtoz*, smooth. Root unknown.

Slim. (Du.) Orig. sense 'oblique'; thence weak, poor, thin, bad, slight; prov. E. *slim*, crafty. — M. Du. *slim*, awry, crafty. + G. *schlimm*, bad, cunning; M. H. G. *slimp*, oblique, slanting, awry; Dan. Swed. *slēm*, worthless; Icel. *slēmr*, vile.

Slime. (E.) A. S. *slīm*. + Du. *slīm*; Icel. *slīm*; Swed. *slēm*; Dan. *slīm*; G. *schleim*. Cf. L. *limus*, mud.

Sling, vb. (Scand.) From Icel. *slýngva*, *slóngva*, to sling, throw, pp. *slunginn*; Swed. *slinga*, to twist; cf. O. H. G. *schlingan*, to wind, twist, sling, Du. *slingeren*, to toss, sling. Teut. type **slengwan*; pt. t. **slang*. ¶ A. S. *slingan* (rare), to creep, seems to be a variant of *slincan*. See below. Der. *sling*, sb.; *slang*, q. v.

Slink. (E.) A. S. *slincan*, to creep; nasalised form of A. S. **slīcan* (not found), which is cognate with Low G. *slīken*, to creep (pt. t. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*), and G. *schleichen*, to creep (pt. t. *schlich*). + Swed. dial. *slínka* (pt. t. *slánk*); cf. Lith. *slinkti*, to creep. Allied to *Sleek*; also to *Sling*.

Slip. (E.) A weak verb; due to the weak grade of A. S. **slīpan*; cf. A. S. *slīpor*, *slīpig*, slippery. + Du. *slippen*, Swed. *slippa*, O. H. G. *slīffan*, to slip, weak verbs; allied to Du. *slīppen*, G. *schleifen*, to grind smooth, whet, polish. We also find A. S. *slūpan*, pt. t. *slāp*, pp. *slopan*; cf. Goth. *sluippan*, pt. t. *slauþ*, pp. *sluþans*, to slip or creep into. Teut. types **slēipan* and **slēupan*. The latter is allied to L. *lubricus*, slippery; see *Lubricate*. Cf. Brugm. i. §§ 553, 563. Der. *slipp-er*, a loose shoe easily slipped on; *slipper-y*, from A. S. *slīpor*, slippery, with added *-y*. And see *sleeve*, *sloop*.

Slit. (E.) M. E. *slitten*, weak verb; from the weak grade of *slīten*, strong verb. — A. S. *slītan*, to slit, rend; pt. t. *slāt*, pp. *sliten*. + Icel. *slíta*, Swed. *slíta*, Dan. *slíde*,

SLIVER

to rend; Du. *sliften*, to wear out; O. H. G. *slizan*, G. *schleissen*, to slit, whence *schlitzzen*, to slice. Teut. type **sleitān*, pt. t. **slait*. Der. *slice*.

Sliver, a splinter, twig. (E.) M. E. *sliver*, dimin. of prov. E. *slive*, a slice, chip; from M. E. *sluiuen* (*sliven*), to cleave. — A. S. *-slifan*, to cleave, pt. t. *-slāf*; in *to-slifan*. A parallel form to A. S. *slītan*, pt. t. *slāt*; see **Slit**.

Sllobber, Slubber, to do carelessly, to sully. (Scand.) Dan. *slubbre*, to slubber; Swed. dial. *slubbra*, to slubber, sllobber, be disorderly, frequent. of Swed. dial. *slubba*, to mix liquids carelessly, to be careless. Cf. also Du. *slobberen*, to sup up; Low G. *slubbern*, to lap, sip. Allied to **Slabber**.

Sloe. (E.) M. E. *slo*. A. S. *slā*, *slāh*, pl. *slān*. — Du. *slee*, M. Du. *sleeu*; Dan. *slaaen*; Swed. *slän*; G. *schlehe*, pl. *schlehen*; O. H. G. *slēha*.

Slogan, war-cry. (Gael.) Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, the signal for battle, lit. 'cry of the host.' — Gael. (and Irish) *sluagh*, host, army (W. *llu*); *gairm*, outcry, *gairm*, to cry out; cf. Irish *gairm*, W. *garm*, outcry, O. Irish *gair*, W. *gawr*, outcry, L. *garrir*, to prate. Cf. **Slughorn**.

Sloid, manual dexterity. (Swed.) Englished from Swed. *slöjd*; see **Sleight**.

Sloop, a ship. (Du.) — Low G. *sloup*, M. Du. *sloope*, a sloop. — Low G. *sluup*, *slupe*, a sloop; whence (apparently) the O. F. *chaloupe*, a shallop; see **Shallop**. Perhaps from Low G. *slupen*, to glide, orig. to slip. See **Slip**.

Slop (1), a puddle. (E.) M. E. *sloppe*, a pool. — A. S. *-sloppe*, *-slyppe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow, as in *cū-sloppe* (cow-slip); also A. S. *slyppe*, a viscid substance. Orig. sense 'something slippery'; cf. Icel. *slöp*, slimy offal of fish. See further below.

slop (2), a loose garment. (E.) M. E. *sloppe*. A. S. *-slop*, *-slype*, in comp. *ofer-slop*, *ofer-slype*, an upper garment. From A. S. *slop* (Teut. **slup*), weaker grade of *slīpan*, to slip; because the outer garment is easily slipped on. So also Du. *slop*, a gap in a hedge to slip through; prov. E. *sloppy*, loose. † Icel. *sloppur*, a slop, long loose gown. Compare **Bleeve**.

slope, an incline. (E.) M. E. *slope*; *a-slope*, on the slope, ready to slip. From the weak grade (*slop-*) of A. S. *slīpan*, to slip. See above.

Slot (1), a bolt of a door, bar. (Du.)

SLOW

O. Fries. and Du. *slot*, a lock, fastening. — Du. *slot-* (Teut. **slut-*), weak grade of *sluiten*, to shut; so also Low G. *slot*, a bar, from *sluten*, to shut; G. *schloss*, a lock, a castle. We find also Swed. *sluta*, G. *schliessen*, O. H. G. *sluonan*, to shut; allied to O. Fries. *slūta*, also *sklūta*, to shut; and hence to L. *claudere*, to shut; see **Clause**. (✓SKLEUD.) ¶ *Slot*, a narrow depression or aperture, is prob. the same word; it is shaped like a bar.

Slot (2), track of a deer. (O. F. — Scand.) O. F. *esclos*, track, trace. — Icel. *slöð*, a track, trail (whence, immediately, M. E. *sloth*, *slenth*, a track, E. *slenth-hound*); Swed. dial. *slö*, a track.

Sloth. (E.) Lit. 'slowness.' For **slow-th*, directly from the adj. *slow*. See **Slow**. ¶ The M. E. word was *sluwth*, from A. S. *slāwð*, sloth; Teut. type **slaiwipā*. Der. *sloth*, an animal (translating Span. *perezoso*, slothful, a sloth); *slothful*.

Slouch, to have a clownish look or gait. (F.) Cf. *slouch*, sb., a great lubberly fellow (Phillips). — O. F. *esloucher*, *eslochier*, to be loose in the joint, to waver. — O. F. *es-* (L. *ex-*), out, away; *lochier* (F. *locher*), to shake, to be loose, prob. from M. H. G. *lucke*, G. *locker*, loose. Perhaps affected by Norw. *sloka*, to go slowly and heavily, Swed. *sloka*, to droop.

Slough (1), a muddy pool, mire. (E.) M. E. *slogh*, *slough*. A. S. *slōh* (stem *slōg-*), a slough. Hardly allied to Irish *sluggholl*, a whirlpool; *slugaim*, I swallow up; Gael. *slugan*, a gulf, from *sluig*, to swallow up. Rather, to E. *slag*.

Slough (2), the cast skin of a snake, &c.; the dead part which separates from a sore. (E.) Pronounced *sluf*. M. E. *slouh*, *slughe*, *slouze*, skin of a snake. The corresponding word appears in Swed. dialects as *slug* (Rietz), which is prob. allied to G. *schlauch*, M. H. G. *slūch*, a skin, bag.

Sloven. (Du.) M. E. *sloveyn*. — M. Du. *slof*, *slof*, a sloven; with M. E. suffix *-ein* (= F. *-ain*, L. *-ānus*). Cf. Du. *slof*, careless; *slof*, sb., neglect, an old slipper; *sloffen*, to neglect, to go slipshod. So also Low G. *sluf*, slovenly; *sluffen*, to be careless; E. Fries. *sluf*, *sluffe*, a sloven; *sluffen*, to be careless.

Slow. (E.) A. S. *slāw*, slow. † Du. *sleuw*, Icel. *slar*, *sljör*; Dan. *sløv*, Swed. *slö*, blunt, dull; O. Sax. *slēu*; O. H. G. *slēo*.

SLOW-WORM

Teut. type **slaiwos*; allied to *L. laevis*, Russ. *lievuii*, Gk. *laíos*, left (of the hand).

Slow-worm. (E.) In popular etymology, it is 'a slow worm,' but the true sense is 'slay-worm,' the snake that strikes. A.S. *slā-wyrm*; where *slā* seems to be borrowed from Icel. *slā*, to strike. This is clearer from Swed. *slå* or *ormslå*, a slow-worm, where *orm* = E. *worm*, and *slå* is 'striker,' from *slā*, to strike; so also Norw. *ormslå*, a slow-worm, also called *slå*, from *slaa*, to strike.

Slubber; see **Slobber**.

Sludge, soft, greasy mud. (E.) M.E. *sluche*, *sliche*. North Fries. *slück*, E. Fries. *slík*, slime. + Du. *slijk*, prov. G. *schlick*, grease; see **Sleek**. ¶ The *u* is due to confusion with E. dial. *slud*, wet mud; cf. Du. *slodder*, a sloven.

Slug, to be inactive. (Scand.) M.E. *sluggen*, vb., *slugge*, a sluggard. = Dan. *slug*, weakened form of *sluk*, appearing in *slugret*, *sluköret*, having drooping ears; Swed. dial. *slogga*, to be sluggish; cf. Norw. *sloka*, to slouch, Swed. *sloka*, to droop. Note also Low G. *slukkern*, *slak-kern*, to be loose, *slukk*, melancholy, downcast; Du. *sluik*, slender, thin. Der. *slugg-ard*, with F. suffix *-ard* (= O. H. G. *-hart*, cognate with E. *hard*).

Slug-horn, a battle-cry. (C.) Ignorantly used by Chatterton and Browning to mean a sort of *horn*; but really Mid. Sc. *slogorne*, a corruption of *slogan*, a war-cry. See **Slogan**.

Sluice, a flood-gate. (F. - L.) O.F. *escluse*, 'a sluice, floodgate'; Cot. = Late L. *exclüsa*, a flood-gate; lit. shut off (water); pp. of *ex-clüdere*, to shut out. = L. *ex*, out; *claudere*, to shut.

Slum; pl. *slums*, dirty back streets. (E.) Cf. prov. E. *slump*, wet mire; Low G. *slam*, mire (Lübben); Dan. and Swed. *slam*, G. *schlamm*, mire.

Slumber, verb. (E.) The *b* is ex-crescent. M.E. *slumeren*, frequent. of M.E. *slūmen*; to slumber; from *slume* (also *sloumbe*), sb., slumber, A.S. *slūma*, sb., slumber. + Du. *sluimeren*; Dan. *slumre*, frequent. of *slumme*, to slumber; Swed. *slumra*, vb.; G. *schlummern*, vb. The sb. *slūma* is from Teut. root **sleu-*, to be silent; 2nd grade **slau*, whence Goth. *slawan*, to be silent (Kluge).

Slump, a sudden fall or failure. (E.) Prov. E. Cf. Swed. Dan. *slump*, a chance, accident; Low G. *slump* (Danneil); G.

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schlump. Of imitative origin; cf. Norw. and Lowl. Sc. *slump*, the noise made by an object falling into water. Cf. *plump*, *dump*.

Slur, to contaminate, pass over lightly with slight notice. (M. Du.) The orig. sense is to trail in mud, drabble; hence, to pass over slightly. = M. Du. *sluren*, *slooren*, to drag, trail; cf. *sloorigh*, 'filthie,' Hexham, and M.E. *slor*, mud; Du. *sluren*, to trail. Also Low G. *slüren*, *slören*, to drabble, Swed. dial. *slöra*, to be negligent; Norw. *slöra*, to be negligent, sully, *slöda*, *slöa*, to drabble, *slöda*, *slöe*, a trail; E. Fries. *sluren*, *slüren*, to go about carelessly and noisily.

Slut. (Scand.) M.E. *slutte*. Cf. Icel. *slöttr*, a heavy, loglike fellow; Swed. dial. *slåta*, a slut, *slåter*, an idler; Dan. dial. *slöter*, a slovenly person; Norw. *slöter*, an idler. Also Icel. *slota*, to droop, Norw. *sluta*, to droop; allied to Dan. *slat*, *slatten*, loose, flabby. Cf. *slot*, weak grade of Norw. *sletta* (strong verb), to dangle, drift, idle about (Aasen). β. From the 2nd grade *slat*(*t*) we have Dan. *slatte*, a slut, and *slat*, loose; see **Slattern**. Note also Bavarian *schlotzen*, *schlutzen*, a slut; *schlotzen*, to be careless.

Sly, cunning. (Scand.) M.E. *sligh*, *sleik*, *slēh*. = Icel. *slagr*, sly, cunning; Swed. *slog*, handy, dexterous; prob. allied to **Slay**. ¶ Distinct from Swed. *slug*; Dan. *slug*, *slu*; Du. *sluw*; G. *schlaw*. Der. *sleight*.

Smack (1), taste. (E.) M.E. *smak*, *smach*. A.S. *smæc*, taste, flavour; cf. *smæccan*, to taste. + M. Du. *smack*, Du. *smaak*; Dan. *smag*, Swed. *smak*; G. *geschmack*, taste. Der. *smack*, vb., to taste.

Smack (2), a sounding blow. (Scand.) Confused with the word above, but perhaps distinct; prob. of imitative origin. = Swed. *smacka*, to smack, Swed. dial. *smakka*, to throw down noisily; *smäkka*, to hit smartly; Dan. *smække*, to rap; E. Fries. *smakken*, to smack the lips. Cf. Dan. *smak*, a smack, rap; Du. *smak*, a loud noise.

Smack (3), a fishing-boat. (Du.) M. Du. *smacke*, Du. *smak*, a smack, hoy; whence also Dan. *smække*. Generally thought to stand for *smack*; cf. A.S. *snacc*, a small vessel; Icel. *snekkja*, a swift vessel, Dan. *snekke*, Swed. *snäcka*.

Small. (E.) A.S. *smæl*. + Du. Dan.

SMALLAGE

Swed. *smal*, narrow, thin; Goth. *smals*, small; G. *schmal*, narrow. Allied to Icel. *smali*, small cattle, sheep; Gk. *μῆλον*, a sheep; Russ. *maluii*, small. ¶ Icel. *smār*, Dan. *smaa*, Swed. *små*, small, are allied to O. H. G. *smāhi*, small.

smallage, celery. (E.; and F. — L.) For *small ache*; from F. *ache*, parsley < L. *apium*, parsley.

Smalt, blue enamel. (Ital. — O. H. G.) Ital. *smalto*, enamel. From the 2nd grade of O. H. G. *smelsan*, str. vb., to become liquid, whence also O. H. G. *smelsen*, G. *schmelzen*, weak vb., to melt; from the method of preparation; see **Smelt** (1). See also **Enamel**.

Smaragdus. (L. — Gk.) L. *smaragdus*. — Gk. *σμάραγδος*, an emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata(m)*, *marakta(m)*, an emerald. See **Emerald**.

Smart, to feel pain. (E.) M. E. *smerten*. A. S. *smeortan*. + Du. *smarten*, Dan. *smerte*, Swed. *smärta*, G. *schmerzen*. Also allied to L. *morðere*, to bite; Skt. *mṛd*, to rub, grind, crush; Gk. *σμερδαλέος*, terrible. (✓**SMERD**.) Der. *smart*, sb.; *smart*, adj., painful, also pungent, brisk, lively, A. S. *smear*.

Smash. (E.) A late word. Apparently formed from E. *mask*, to mix up, by prefixing *s-* (from O. F. *es-*, L. *ex*), an intensive prefix.

Smattering, sb. (E.) M. E. *smateren*, to make a noise; hence, to prate, talk ignorantly. Cf. Swed. *smattra*, to clatter; G. *schmettern*, to smash, to resound. From a repetition of *smat*, an imitative sound; see **Smaek** (2). Cf. M. H. G. *smetsen*, to prattle. [Parallel to *prat-tle*, *chat-ter*; cf. Swed. *snattra*, to chatter.]

Smeat. (E.) A. S. *smirian*, to smear. — A. S. *smernu*, *smeoru*, fat, grease. So also Icel. *smyrja*, Dan. *smøre*, Swed. *smörja*, G. *schmierem*, to smear; and Du. *smeer*, Dan. Swed. *smör*, G. *schmeer*, fat, grease, O. H. G. *smero*; Goth. *smairithr*, fatness. Cf. O. Irish *smir*, marrow; W. *mër*, marrow; Lith. *smarsas*, fat; Gk. *μύρον*, unguent. Der. *smir-ch*.

Smell, odour. (E.) M. E. *smel*, *smul*. Allied to Du. *smeulen*, Low G. *smelen*, E. Fries. *smälen*, to smoulder. Cf. **Smoulder**. Der. *smell*, vb.

Smelt (1), to fuse ore. (Scand.) Dan. *smelte*, to smelt; Swed. *smälta*, to smelt. (Properly a Swed. word.) + M. Du. *smiltten*, *smelten*, G. *schmelzen*, to smelt. These

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are causal forms; cf. Westphal. *smelten*, O. H. G. *smelsan*, str. vb., to melt. From the Teut. verb **smeltan-*, to melt, pt. t. **smalt* (whence E. *smalt*), pp. **smultanos*. And cf. Gk. *μέλειν*, to melt, render fluid. Brugm. i. § 475.

Smelt (2), a fish. (E.) A. S. *smelt*, *smylt*. + Dan. *smelt*, Norw. *smelta*. The prov. E. *smolt* means a young salmon, when it first assumes its silvery scales; and prov. E. *smolt* means 'smooth and shining.'

Smew, a small diving-bird. (E.) Also called *smee*, *smeth*. Cognate with E. Fries. *smient*, Du. *smient*, smew. The Du. *smient* is explained as 'small duck'; from O. Du. **smēhi anud*, small duck; where **smēhi* is cognate with O. H. G. *smāhi*, Icel. *smār*, Swed. *små*, small; and **anud* (**anid*) is Du. *enid*, A. S. *ened*, G. *ente*, duck. Cf. G. *schmal-ente*, small wild duck.

Smile, vb. (Scand.) Swed. *smila*, to smile, smirk; Dan. *smile*. Allied to L. *mīrārī*, to wonder at; Russ. *smiekh'*, a laugh; Gk. *μειδᾶω*, I smile; Skt. *smi*, to smile. (✓**SMEI**.)

Smirch, to besmear. (E.) Extended from M. E. *smern-en*, to smear; see **Smeat**.

Smirk. (E.) A. S. *smercian*, *smearcian*, to smile. Cf. O. Northumb. *smerdon*, 'deridebant,' Mat. ix. 24.

Smite. (E.) A. S. *smītan*, pt. t. *smāt*, pp. *smiten*. + Du. *smijten*; Dan. *smide*, to fling; G. *schmeissen*, to smite, fling, cast; O. H. G. *smīzan*, to throw, stroke, smear. Cf. Goth. *bismēitan*, to besmear. β. The orig. sense was to 'smear' or rub over, as in Gothic; cf. M. Swed. *smīta*, to smite, *smeta*, to smear. 'To rub over' seems to have been a sarcastic expression for 'to beat'; we find *well anonymed* = well beaten, Romance of Partenay, l. 5653.

Smith. (E.) A. S. *smið*, a worker with the hammer. + Du. *smid*; Icel. *smiðr*; Dan. Swed. *smed*; G. *schmied*; Goth. *smiþa*. Cf. Icel. *smið*, smith's work; Du. *smijdig*, G. *geschmeidig*, malleable (with *ī*). The forms **smith*, **smiþ*, point to a lost strong verb **smieth-an-*, to forge, pt. t. **smaiþ*, pp. **smiþanos*, to forge, actually preserved in Swed. dial. *smida*, to forge, pt. t. *smed*, pp. *smiden* (Rietz). Hence, as weak verbs, Dan. *smede*, Swed. *smida*, to forge. Cf. O. H. G. *smida*, metal, Gk. *σμίλη*, a graver's tool. Brugm. i. § 849. Der. *smith-y*, A. S. *smiððe* (Icel. *smiðja*).

SMOCK

Smock, a woman's shirt. (E.) M. E. *smok*. A. S. *smoc*. For *smock*; Teut. type **smugnos*, Idg. type **smugnos*; Brugm. i. § 899. The Teut. **smug*- is represented by A. S. *smog*-, weaker grade of *smügan*, to creep into. So called because 'crept into,' or put over the head. Cf. Shetland *smook*, to draw on a glove or stocking. + Icel. *smokkr*, a smock; from *smog*-, weak grade of *smjüga*, to creep through a hole, to put on a garment over the head. Cf. M. Swed. *smog*, a round hole for the head.

Smoke, sb. (E.) A. S. *smoca*. Cf. A. S. *smoc*-, weak grade of the strong verb *smöcan* (pt. t. *smēac*), to smoke, reek. + Du. *smook*, sb.; G. *schmauch*, sb. Perhaps Irish *mück*, smoke, W. *mwg*, smoke, are from E. Cf. Lith. *smaug-iu*, I choke; Gk. *σμήγειν* (2 aor. *σμήγειν*), to smoulder. Der. *smoke*, vb., from A. S. *smocian*, weak verb. Brugm. i. § 849.

Smooth, adj. (E.) M. E. *smoothe*; also *smöthe*. A. S. *smēbe*, Northumb. *smōde*; sometimes *smōð*, smooth. The form *smēbe* represents **smōth-jos* (with mutation of *ō* to *e*); and further, the base **smōth*- represents a Teut. base **smanth*-, so that **smōthjos* is for **smanth-jos*, 'creamy.' The base appears in Bohem. *smant*, cream (Russ. *smatana*); whence the G. *schmant*, cream, is borrowed. Cf. Bavar. *schmand*, cream. Der. *smoothe*, vb.

Smother, sb. (E.) Formerly *smorther*; M. E. *smorther*, a suffocating smoke, lit. 'that which stifles'; formed (with suffix *-ther* of the agent) from A. S. *smor-ian*, to stifle, smother. + Du. and E. Fries. *smoren*, to stifle, smother.

Smoulder, vb. (E.) M. E. *smolderen*, vb.; from M. E. *smolder*, sb., a stifling smoke. *Smol-der* < **smol-ther*. Cf. Low G. *smelen*, *smölen*, to smoulder; *smöln*, to give out fumes (Danneil); Du. *smeulen*. Allied to *Small*.

Smudge. (Scand.) M. E. *smogen* (Hall.); weakened form of *smutch*. - Dan. *smuds*, smut, dirt; *smudse*, to soil. Cf. M. E. *smod*, dirt; E. Fries. and Low G. *smudden*, to soil; Du. *smoddig*, dirty. See *Smut*.

Smug, neat, spruce. (Scand. - G.) Formerly *smoog*, *smug*; weakened form of **smuk*. - Dan. *smuk*, pretty, fine, fair; (South Dan. *smuggs*, N. Fries. *smock*, *schmuck*, Outzen); M. Swed. *smuck*, elegant, fair. - Low G. *smuk*, neat, trim;

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G. *schmuck*, trim, spruce; cf. *schmücken*, to adorn, M. H. G. *smucken*, to clothe, adorn, derived from the weak grade of the M. H. G. strong verb *smiegen*, to creep into, cognate with A. S. *smügan*, to creep. β. Thus *smug* meant 'dressed' or 'trim'; allied to *smock*, attire. See *Smock*.

smuggle, to import or export secretly. (Scand.) Dan. *smugle*, to smuggle; cf. *i smug*, secretly, *smug-handel*, contraband trade; Swed. *smuga*, a lurking-hole, Icel. *smuga*, a hole to creep through. - Icel. *smug*-, weak grade of *smjüga*, to creep, creep through a hole, cognate with A. S. *smügan*, to creep; see *Smock*.

Smut, a spot of dirt or soot. (E.) For the base *smut*-, cf. M. E. *smotten*, *bi-smoteren*, to smut; G. *schmutz*, dirt. β. We also find *smutch*, for **smuts*; from Swed. *smuts*, smut, dirt; whence Swed. *smutsa*, to soil; see *Smudge*.

Snack; see *Snatch*.

Snaffle. (Du.) For *snaffle-piece*, i.e. nose-piece. - Du. *snavel*, a horse's muzzle; M. Du. *snavel*, *snabel*, bill, snout; cf. O. Fries. *snavel*, mouth; G. *schsnabel*, bill. Dimin. of M. Du. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, Du. *sneb*, bill, lit. 'snapper'; from **snabben*, parallel form to M. Du. *snappen*, to snap up; see *Snap*. Cf. Du. *snebbig*, snappish; Lith. *snapas*, bill.

Snag, a short branch, knot on a stick, abrupt projection. (Scand.) Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *snage*, a projecting tongue of land; Icel. *snagi*, a clothes-peg. Hence, perhaps, prov. E. *snag*, to trim, cut small branches from a tree; Gael. *snaigh*, to hew, cut down, trim trees; Irish *snaigh*, a hewing, cutting.

Snail. (E.) M. E. *snayle*. A. S. *snagl*, *snegel*, a snail. + Icel. *snigill*, Dan. *snegl*; Swed. *snigel*, a slug. Teut. types **snagilos*, **snegilos*, masc. Allied to A. S. *snaca*, a snake (Noreen, § 252). See below; and cf. Low G. *snigge*, G. *schnecke*, a snail.

snake. (E.) A. S. *snaca*, a snake + Icel. *snakr*, *snokr*; Dan. *snog*; Swed. *snok*. From Teut. verb **snak-an*-, to creep, pt. t. **snōk*, as seen in O. H. G. *snahhan*, pt. t. *snuoh*.

Snag, vb. (Du.) Du. *snappen*, to snap, snatch. + Dan. *snappe*, Swed. *snappa*, G. *schnappen*; M. H. G. *snaben*. Base **snap*, similar to **snak*. See *Snaffle*, *Snatch*.

Snare, a noose. (E.) A. S. *sneare*, cord,

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string, noose. †Du. *snar*, a string; Icel. *snara*; Dan. *snare*; Swed. *snara*; O.H.G. *snarahha*, a noose. β. The O. H. G. *snarahha* shews an orig. final guttural; the sb. is from a strong verb, seen in O. H. G. *snarhan*, to twist tightly; from a base *SNERH* = Idg. √*SNERK*, whence Gk. *vápnē*, cramp; see *Narolissus*. Cf. √*SNER*, to twist, wind; see *Nerve*. γ. All from √*SNĒ*, to wind, spin; whence L. *nēre*, to spin, G. *schmur*, a string.

Snarl, vb. (E.) Frequentative form of *snar*, to shew one's teeth like a dog, spelt *snarre* in Palsgrave. Not found in A. S.; but cf. M. Du. *snarren*, 'to brawl, to scould, or to snarle', Hexham. † G. *snarren*, to growl, snarl; M. H. G. *snar*, a growling. And see *Sneer*, *Snort*.

Snatch. (E.) M. E. *snacchen*, as if from **snak*-; cf. Lowland Sc. *snak*, a snap of the jaws. †Du. *snakken*, to gasp. Base **snak*, parallel to **snap*. See *Snap*. Der. *snack*, sb., a portion, lit. 'a bit snatched up,' a hasty meal, a share; to go *snacks* = to go shares. Also prov. E. *sneek*, snap or latch of a door.

Sneak. (E.) Variant of M. E. *sniken*, A. S. *snican*, to creep, Teut. type **sneikan*-; pt. t. **snait*, pp. **snikanos*. The A. S. pt. t. *snāc* would give a deriv. **snācan*, representing E. *sneak*. Cf. Guernsey *snēquer*, to rob silyly. †Icel. *snik-inn*, hankering after, from a lost strong verb; Swed. dial. *snika* (pt. t. *snek*), to hanker after; Dan. *sniga sig*, to sneak, slink; Gael. and Irish *snaig*, *snaigh*, to creep (from E.).

Sneap, to pinch, check; see *Snub*.

Sneer, to scoff. (E.) M. E. *sneren*. Cf. E. Fries. *sniren*, to frizzle, to cause a hissing noise, to sneer at; Dan. *snærre*, to grin like a dog, shew one's teeth at a person; allied to *Snarl*.

Sneeze, vb. (E.) M. E. *snesen*; Chaucer has *fuesen* (Cant. Tales, H. 62), of which *snesen*, occurring in the Camb. MS., is a modification. A. S. *fnēosan*, to sneeze. †Du. *fniesen*; Swed. *fnysa*; Dan. *fnysa*. Cf. Gk. *πνέω*, I breathe; see *Pneumatic*. Base **fnesus*-, parallel form to **hneus*-; see *Neese*.

Sniff, to scent. (Scand.) M. E. *sneuien* (*snevien*). = Icel. **sneffja*, to sniff, a lost verb, whence *snafdr*, sharp-scented, *snefill*, a slight scent; Dan. *snive*, to sniff. Similar to Icel. *snippa*, to sniff; and cf. *snoppa*, a snout.

Snip, vb. (Du.) Du. *snippen*, to snip,

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clip; allied to *snappen*, to snap, intercept; see *Snap*. †E. Fries. *snippen*; Low G. *snippeln*, to cut small; G. *schnippen*, to snap, allied to *schnappen*. Cf. E. Fries. *snip*, sharp; *snip*, *snippe*, a small piece of land. ¶ Prob. confused with *Nip*. Der. *snip*, sb.; *snipp-et*, a small piece.

Snipe, a bird. (Scand.) M. E. *snype*. = Icel. *snipa*, a snipe; Dan. *sneppe*, a snipe; Swed. *snäppa*, a sand-piper. †Du. *snip*, *snep*, M. Du. *snippe*, *sneppe*; G. *schneppfe*. It refers to the long bill; lit. 'snipper.' See *Snip*, *Snap*.

Snite (1), to wipe the nose. (E.) A. S. **snýtan*, whence *snýting*, sb., a sneezing; E. Fries. *snúten*, to snite. †Du. *snuiten*, from *snuit*, snout, nose; Icel. *snýla*, Swed. *snyla*, Dan. *snyde*, to snite; from Swed. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, snout; see *Snout*.

Snite (2), a snipe. (E.) M. E. *snite*. A. S. *snite*, a snite or snipe. Cf. *Snipe*. **Snivel**, to snuffle, to whimper. (E.) M. E. *snuevelen*, *sneuelen* (*snevelen*); as if from A. S. **snystian*. From A. S. *snof*, mucus. Cf. Swed. *snöfla*, Dan. *snövla*, to snuffle; Low G. *snüff*, *snuff*, a nose, snout. See *Snuff*.

Snob. (Scand.) Prov. E. *snob*, a vulgar person, also, a journeyman shoemaker, *snop*, a lad, servant, usually in a ludicrous sense; Lowl. Sc. *snab*, a cobbler's boy. = Dan. dial. *snopp*, *snupp*, bashful, silly; Icel. *snäpr*, a dolt, with the notion of impostor, a boaster, used as a by-word; Swed. dial. *snöpp*, a boy, anything stumpy; cf. Swed. dial. *snöppa*, to cut off, make stumpy; and see *Snub*. Cf. Swed. *snopen*, ashamed.

Snood, a fillet, ribbon. (E.) A. S. *snōd*, a fillet; orig. 'a twist,' wreath. Cf. Icel. *snúdr*, a twist; Swed. *snodd*, a string; also W. *ysnoden*, a fillet; Irish *snáithe*, a thread. All from Idg. root **sn̥*, **snā*, to spin, to twist; whence G. *schnú-r*, a string; cf. Icel. *snúa*, Dan. *snoe*, Swed. *sno*, to twist, twine.

Snore, vb. (E.) M. E. *snoren*; for **fnoren*; cf. A. S. *fnora*, sb., a snoring, snore. From A. S. *fnor*- (< *fnus*-), weak grade of *fnēosan*, to sneeze; see *Sneeze*. Influenced by *Snort*.

Snort, vb. (E.) M. E. *snorten*, to snore. Low G. *snurten*, *snarten*, to make an explosive noise. From **snur*-; as in Low G. *snurren*, to hum, M. Du. *snorren*, to murmur. Variant forms are Dan. *snorke*, to snort; Swed. *snorka*, to threaten (orig. to

fume, be angry); Du. *snorken*; G. *schnarchen*. And see *Snarl*.

Snout, mucus from the nose. (E.) M. E. *snotte*. A. S. *ge-snot*; O. Fries. *snotte*; Du. Dan. *snot*. Allied to *Snite* (1) and *snout*.

snout. (E.) M. E. *snoute*, E. Fries. *snüte*. + Du. *snuit*; Swed. *snut*, snout, muzzle; Dan. *snude*; G. *schnauze*. Cf. Dan. *snue*, to sniff, Low G. *snau*, prov. G. *schnau*, snout, beak. From a base **sneu*; whence Teut. vb. **snütan*-, pt. t. **snaut*, pp. **snutanos*. From the 1st grade we have Swed. *snüt*, Dn. *snuit*, E. *snout*; from the 2nd, G. *schnauze*; and from the 3rd, E. *snot*.

Snow. (E.) A. S. *snāw*. + Du. *sneeuw*, Icel. *snær*, Dan. *snee*, Swed. *snö*, Goth. *snaiws*, G. *schnee*; also Lith. *snėgas*, Russ. *snieg*, L. *nix* (gen. *niuis*), Gk. acc. *νίφα*, Irish *sneachá*, W. *nyf*. (✓SNEIGH.) Cf. Lith. *snigti*, to snow, L. *ningit*, Gk. *νέφει*, it snows. Brugm. i. § 394.

Snub, to check, reprimand. (Scand.) Also *sneb*, *snib*. M. E. *snibben*. = Dan. *snibbe*, to reprimand; Swed. *snubba*, Icel. *snubba*, N. Fries. *snubbe*, to snub, chide. Orig. to 'snip off' the end of a thing; cf. Icel. *snubbðr*, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off; Swed. dial. *snubba*, to snip or clip off; E. Fries. *snubbeln*, to snap or snatch away. β. Allied to obs. E. *sneap*, to pinch, nip, answering to Icel. *sneyppa*, to castrate, also to disgrace, snub; Swed. *snöpa*, to castrate. Cf. also Dan. dial. *sneve*, to dock, to snub, to nip. Der. *snub-nosed*, i.e. with a short or stumpy nose, as if with the end cut off.

snub-nosed; see above.

Snuff (1), to sniff, smell. (Du.) From M. Du. *snuffen*; cf. *snuyven* (Du. *snuiwen*), 'to snuffe out the filth out of ones nose', Hexham; Du. *snuf*, smelling, scent; E. Fries. *snufen*, *snuyven*, to snuff up. + Swed. *snufva*, a catarrh, *snufven*, a sniff, scent; cf. G. *schnauben*, *schnaufen*, *schnieben*, to snuff, snort (from a Teut. base **sneub*); G. *schnupfen*, a catarrh, *schnupfen*, to take snuff. Der. *snuff*, powdered tobacco; also *snuff-le*, prov. G. *schnuffeln*, *schnüffeln*.

Snuff (2), to snip off the top of a candle-wick. (E.) M. E. *snuffen*, to snuff out a candle; cf. *snoffe*, sb., the snuff of a candle. Parallel to **snuppen*; cf. prov. E. *snop*, to eat off, as cattle do young shoots; Swed. dial. *snöppa*, to snip off, snuff a

candle; Dan. *snubbe*, to nip off. See *Snub*. Der. *snuff*, sb.

Snug. (Scand.) Cf. prov. E. *snug*, tidy, trimmed up; *snog*, the same. = Icel. *snugg*, smooth, said of wool or hair; M. Swed. *snugg*, short-haired, trimmed, Swed. *snugg*, cleanly, neat, genteel; Dan. dial. *snög*, neat, smart. Cf. E. Fries. *snügge*, *snigge*, smooth, neat. Orig. 'trimmed'; hence neat, smart, tidy, comfortable. Cf. *Snag*.

So. (E.) M. E. *so*. A. S. *swā*. + Du. *zoo*, Icel. *svā*, *sva*, *so*; Dan. *saa*, Swed. *så*, G. *so*, Goth. *swa*; Teut. types **swē*, **swō*, **swa*. Cf. Gk. *ὥς*. β. From a case of Idg. **swos*, one's own; cf. L. *suus*, Skt. *sva*, one's own. Lit. 'in one's own way.' See Prellwitz; Brugm. i. § 362.

Soak. (E.) It also means to suck up, imbibe. M. E. *soken*, (1) to suck, (2) to soak. A. S. *socian*, to soak; from A. S. *soc* (Teut. *syk*), weak grade of *sūcan*, to suck. See *Suck*. Cf. W. *suga*, soaked, *sugno*, to suck.

Soap. (E.) M. E. *sōpe*. A. S. *sāpe*. + Du. *zeep*; [cf. Icel. *sāpa*, Swed. *sāpa*, from A. S.]; G. *seife*. Teut. type **saipōn*, fem.; from **saip*, and grade of **saipan*, to trickle (M. H. G. *sifen*); hence also A. S. *sāp*, resin, pomade, allied to *sāpe*. ¶ L. *sāpo* (whence F. *savon*, &c.) was borrowed from Teutonic; the true L. (cognate) word seems to be *sēbum*, tallow, grease.

Soar. (F. - L.) M. E. *soren*. = F. *essorer*, to expose to air; in M. F., 'to sore up,' Cot. = Late L. **exaurāre*, to expose to air. = L. *ex*, out; *aura*, breeze, air. Perhaps L. *aura* was borrowed from Gk. *αὔρα*, a breeze; formed, apparently, with suffix -*ra* from ✓AW, variant of WE, to blow. See *Air*.

Sob, vb. (E.) M. E. *sobben*, related to A. S. *sōðian*, to lament. + G. *seufzen*, to sigh, O. H. G. *sūfōn*, to sob, O. H. G. *sūst*, a sigh, sob; all from O. H. G. *sūfan*, to sup, sup up. Allied to *Sup*. Der. *sob*, sb.

Sober. (F. - L.) M. E. *sobre*. = F. *sobre*. L. *sōbrius*, acc. of *sōbrius*, sober. = L. *sō* = *sē*, apart, hence, not; -*brius*, drunk, as in *ē-brius*. See *Ebriety*. (Doubtful.) Der. *sobriety*, M. F. *sobrielt*, L. acc. *sōbrieltātem*.

Sobriquet, **Soubriquet**, a nickname. (F.) F. *sobriquet*, 'surname, nickname, a jeast broken on a man;' Cot. He also spells it *sobriquet*, *soubriquet*.

From O. F. *soubzbriquet*, a chuck under the chin (14th cent.); hence, a quip, an affront, a nickname. Here O. F. *soubz*, F. *sous*, is from L. *subtus*, below; *briquet* has been conjectured to stand for *bequet*, dimin. of *bec*, beak, mouth; cf. Ital. *sotto-becco*, a chuck under the chin. 'Percussit super mentonem faciendo dictum *le soubriquet*;' A. D. 1335. See Körting, and Littré.

Soc, Socage; see **Soke**.

Sociable. (F.—L.) F. *sociable*.—L. *sociabilis*, companionable.—L. *sociā-re*, to accompany.—L. *socius*, companion, follower; allied to L. *sequi*, to follow. See **Sequence**. Der. *as-sociate*, *dis-sociate*.

social. (L.) L. *socialis*, adj., from *socius* (above).

society. (F.—L.) M. F. *société*.—L. acc. *societātem*, from nom. *societās*, fellowship.—L. *socius*, a companion; see **Sociable**.

Sock. (L.) A. S. *socc*.—L. *soccus*, a light shoe, slipper, sock, buskin of a comedian.

Socket. (F.—L.?) Cf. F. dial. *soquette*, a stump of dead wood, patois de la Meuse (Labourasse); Walloon *sokett*, a stump. Godefroy has *socquet*, (apparently) a cupboard. Prob. an A. F. dimin. of O. F. *soc*, a wooden clog (A. D. 1473). Cotg. has 'socque, a sock or sole of durt, cleaving to the foot in a cloggy way.' Cf. Port. *socco*, wooden shoe or clog, mod. F. *sacque*, a clog. β. All from L. *soccus*, sock, shoe, hence, a wooden shoe or clog. I conclude that *socket* is a dimin. of *sock*, notwithstanding the change in sense; cf. E. *shoe*, a kind of socket, as a term in machinery (Webster). ¶ O. F. *soket*, a small ploughshare, is from a Celtic source, being allied to O. Irish *sacc*, a ploughshare.

Sod. (E.) So called from the use of turf as fuel (?); or from its frequent wetness (?). The connexion with the verb *to seethe* appears clearly in Du. *sode*, sod, green turf, M. Du. *sode*, seething, also sod; G. *sode*, sod, *sod*, bubbling up of boiling water; Low G. *sod*, a well, *sode*, a turf, sod; E. Fries. *sōd*, a well; *sode*, a cut turf, also, boiling, cooking; Dan. dial. *sodd*, *saadd*, a sod. (See Franck.) Cf. also A. S. *sēað*, a well, pit, *sēað*, pt. t. of *sēðan*, to seethe; O. Fries. *sātha*, sod, *sāth*, a well; A. S. *ge-sod*, a cooking. See **Seethe**.

Soda. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *soda*, 'a kind of færmæ ashes whereof they make glasses;' Florio. Fem. of Ital. *sodo*, 'solide, tough;'

ibid. (Similarly O. F. *soulde*, glasswort, answers to L. *solida*; prob. from the hardness of the products obtained from glasswort.)—L. *solidus*, solid, hard. See **Solid**. Der. *sod-ium*, a coined word.

Sodden; see **Seethe**.

Soder, Solder, a firm cement from fusible metals. (F.—L.) Formerly *soder*, *sowder*, sometimes *soulder*; now pronounced (*sod-ər*).—F. *soudure*, M. F. *souldure*, 'a souldering, and particularly the knot of soulder which fastens the led [lead] of a glasse window;' Cot.—O. F. *souder*, *soulder*, to consolidate, make firm.—L. *solidāre*, to make firm.—L. *solidus*, firm. See **Solid**.

Sodomy. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) F. *sodomie*, a sin imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom.—F. *Sodome*, Sodom.—L. *Sodoma*.—Gk. *Σόδομα*.—Heb. *ēdōm*.

Sofa. (Arab.) Arab. *suffat*, *suffah*, 'a sofa;' Rich. Dict. p. 936.—Arab. root *saffa*, to draw up in line, to put a seat to a saddle; ibid.

Soft. (E.) A. S. *sōfte*, adv.; *sōft*, also *sēfte* adj. (with *i*-mutation). + O. Sax. *sāfto*, adv., softly; G. *sanft*, soft; O. H. G. *samfto*, adv., gently; Du. *zacht*, for *zacht* (whence G. *sacht*). Der. *soft-en*.

Soil (1), ground, country. (F.—L.) M. E. *soile*.—A. F. *soil*; (cf. F. *seuil*, threshold of a door < L. *solum*).—Late L. *solea*, soil, ground. Allied to L. *solum*, ground; whence F. *sol*, soil, ground (from which, however, the E. word cannot be directly derived). Cf. Gk. *ἔδ-αφος*, foundation, ground. See **Sole** (1).

Soil (2), to defile. (F.—L.) M. E. *soilen*. [Not allied to M. E. *sulen*, E. *sully*.]—O. F. *soillier*, F. *soillier*, to soil; *se souiller*, to wallow as a sow.—O. F. *soil*, *souil*, 'the soile of a wild boar, the mire wherein he hath wallowed;' Cot.—Late L. *suillus*, a pig; L. *suillus*, adj., belonging to swine.—L. *sūs*, a sow. See **Sow**. Der. *soil*, sb., a stain; quite distinct from *soil*, ground.

Soil (3), to feed cattle with green grass, to fatten with feeding. (F.—L.) O. F. **soeler*, *saoler*, M. F. *saouler*, to glut, satiate (F. *souler*); cf. O. F. *soelement*, satiety (Godefroy).—O. F. *saol*, full, cloyed.—L. acc. *satullum*, filled with food.—L. *satur*, full. See **Satiate**.

Soirée, an evening party. (F.—L.) F. *soirée*, evening; hence, an evening party. Cf. Ital. *serata*, evening.—L. *ser-ns*, late in

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the day (whence Ital. *sera*, F. *soir*, evening); with suffix *-āta* (>F. *-ée*).

Sojourn, to dwell. (F.—L.) O. F. *sojournier*, *sojournner*. — L. *sub*, under; *diurnare*, to stay, from *diurnus*, daily; which is from *diēs*, a day. See **Diary**.

Soke, **Soc**, a franchise, land held by socage. (E.) The A. S. *sacu* meant 'a contention', a 'law-suit'; whence the Law term *sac*, the power of hearing suits and administering justice within a certain precinct. The A. S. *sōcn* meant 'investigation', or 'a seeking into'; whence the Law term *soke*, the right of hearing disputes and enquiring into complaints, also, the precinct within which such right was exercised; see Blount, Spelman, Ellis, Thorpe, Schmid. β. Etymologically, *sac* (A. S. *sacu*) is the same word as **Sake**, q. v. *Soke* (A. S. *sōc-*) is the exercise of judicial power; and *soken* (A. S. *sōcn*, *sōcen*) is an enquiry; both allied to E. *seek*, and derived from A. S. *sōc*, strong grade of *sacan*, to contend; see **Seek**. Der. *soc-age*, a barbarous law term made by adding F. *-age* (L. *-aticum*) to A. S. *sōc-*. (The *o* is long.)

Solace, a relief. (F.—L.) M. E. *solas*. — O. F. *solas* (where *z = ts*). — L. *sōlātium*, a comfort. — L. *sōlātus*, pp. of *sōlārī*, to console. Allied to L. *sollus*, Gk. *ὅλος*, whole (Prellwitz). Der. *solace*, vb.

Solan-goose, a bird. (Scand. and E.) The E. *goose* is an addition. — Icel. *sulan*, lit. 'the gannet,' where *-n* stands for the definite article; def. form of Icel. *sula*, in *haf-sula*, i. e. sea-gannet, solan goose; Norweg. *sula*, the same.

Solar, belonging to the sun. (L.) L. *sōlāris*, solar. — L. *sōl*, sun. † Icel. *sōl*, Goth. *sawil*, Lith. *saulė*, W. *haul*, Irish *sīl*, Gk. *ἥλιος* (see Prellwitz); Skt. *sūra-*, sun, splendour. Brugm. i. § 481.

Solder; see **Soder**.

Soldier. (F.—L.) M. E. *soldiour*, *soudiour*, *souldier*. — O. F. *soldier*, *soudoier*, *souldoyer*, one who fights for pay; Late L. *soldārius*. — Late L. *soldum*, pay. — Late L. *solidus*, a piece of money (whence O. F. *sol*, F. *sou*); orig. 'a solid piece.' — L. *solidus*, solid; cf. E. 'hard cash.' See **Solid**.

Sole (1), under side of foot or shoe. (L.) A. S. *sole*. — Late L. *sola*, for L. *solea*, sole of the foot, or of a shoe. — L. *solum*, the ground. See **Soil**.

Sole (2), a fish. (F.—L.) M. E. *sole*. — F. *sole*; Cot. — L. *solea*, the sole-fish.

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Sole (3), alone. (F.—L.) O. F. *sol* (F. *seul*). — L. *sōlum*, acc. of *sōlus*, alone.

Solecism, impropriety in speaking or writing. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *solœcisme*; Cot. — L. *solœcismus*. — Gk. *σολοικισμός*, a solecism. — Gk. *σολοικίζειν*, to speak incorrectly. — Gk. *σόλοικος*, speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of *Σόλοι* (*Soloi*) in Cilicia, where the Gk. dialect was corruptly spoken. Der. *solecist*, sb.

Solemn. (F.—L.) M. E. *solempne*. — O. F. *solempne*. — L. *sōlemnem*, acc. of *sōlemnis*, older forms *sōlennis*, *sollennis*, annual, occurring yearly like a religious rite, religious, solemn. — L. *sollus*, entire, complete; *annus*, a year. Hence *solemn* = returning at the end of a complete year. The O. Lat. *sollus* is cognate with W. *holl*, whole, entire. Brugm. i. § 417. Der. *solemn-ity*, *-ise*.

Sol-fa, to sing the notes of the gamut. (L.) It means to sing the notes by the names *si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, ut* (where, for *ut, do* is now used). These names are of L. origin; see **Gamut**. Der. *solfeggio*, from Ital. *solfeggio*, the singing of the gamut; cf. *sol-mi-sation*, coined from *sol* and *mi*.

Solicit. (F.—L.) M. F. *soliciter*. — L. *solicitare*, to agitate, arouse, urge, solicit. — L. *solicitus*, lit. wholly agitated. — L. *sollī-*, for *sollus*, whole; *citus*, aroused, pp. of *ciere*, to shake, excite. See **Solemn** and **Cite**. Der. *solicitous*, for L. *solicitus*; *solicit-ude*, M. F. *solicitude*, from L. *solicitudo*, anxiety.

Solid. (F.—L.) F. *solide*. — L. *solidum*, acc. of *solidus*, firm. Der. *solidar-i-ty*, 'a word which we owe to the F. communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, a being, so to speak, all in the same bottom;' Trench. Also *solid-i-fy*, from F. *solidifier*, to render solid.

Soliloquy. (L.) Late L. *sōliloquium*, a speaking to oneself (Augustine). — L. *sōlī-*, for *sōlus*, alone; *loqui*, to speak. See **Loquacious**.

Soliped, an animal with uncloven hoof. (L.) Short for *solidiped*. — L. *solidiped-*, stem of *solidipēs*, solid-hoofed (Pliny). — L. *solidī-*, for *solidus*, solid; *pēs*, a foot; see **Foot**.

Solitary. (F.—L.) M. E. *solitarie*. — A. F. *solitarie*; cf. F. *solitaire*. — L. *sōlītārius*, solitary. Short for **sōlītātārius*, from *sōlītāt-*, stem of *sōlītās*, loneliness. — L. *sōlus*, alone.

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solitude. (F.—L.) F. *solitude*.—L. *solitudo*.—L. *soli-*, for *solus*, alone; and suffix *-tudo*.

solo. (Ital.—L.) From Ital. *solo*, alone.—L. *solus*, alone.

Solmiation: see *Sol-fa*.

Solstice. (F.—L.) F. *solstice*.—L. *solstitium*, the solstice; lit. a point (in the ecliptic) at which the sun seems to stand still.—L. *söl*, the sun; *-stit-um*, for *statum*, supine of *sistere*, to make to stand still, from *stäre*, to stand. See *Stato*.

Soluble. (F.—L.) F. *soluble*.—L. *solubilis*, dissolvable.—L. *solū-*, base of *solū-tus*, pp. of *soluere*, to loosen; with suffix *-bilis*. See *solve*.

solution. (F.—L.) F. *solution*.—L. *solütio-nem*, acc. of *solütio*, a loosing.—L. *solüt-us*, pp. of *soluere*, to loosen, solve.

solve. (L.) Late L. *solvere*; L. *soluere*, to loosen, relax, explain; pp. *solütus*.—L. *so-* (for *sē-*), apart; *luere*, to loosen, allied to Gk. *λύ-ειν*, to set free, and to E. *Loose*. Brugm. i. § 121. Der. *solvent*, from the stem of the pres. pt.; and see above.

Sombre, gloomy. (F.—L.) F. *sombre*, gloomy. Cf. Port. and Span. *sombrio*, gloomy, from Port. and Span. *sombra*, shade. Diez refers these to L. *umbra*, shade, with prefix *sub*; cf. Prov. *sots-ombrar*, to shade. (See Körting.) Littré refers them to L. *umbra*, shade, with prefix *ex* (intensive). Either solution seems possible; the latter is the simpler. See *Umbrage*.

sombrero, a broad-brimmed hat. (Span.—L.) Span. *sombrero*.—Span. *sombra* (above).

Some. (E.) A. S. *sum*, some one, a certain one, one; pl. *sume*, some. † Icel. *sumr*, Goth. *sums*, O. H. G. *sum*, some one; Dan. *somme*, pl.; cf. Swed. *somlige*, pl., some. Allied to *Same*. Der. *some-body*, *-thing*, *-time*, *-times* (where *-s* is an adverbial suffix).

-some, suffix. (E.) A. S. *-sum*, as in *wyn-sum* = E. *win-some*. Cf. G. *lang-sam*, slow. From the weak grade of Teut. **samo-*, same; see *Same*.

Somersault, Somerset. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *soubresaut*, 'a sobresault or summersault, an active trick in tumbling'; Cot.—Ital. *soprasalto*.—Ital. *sopra*, above, over; *salto*, a leap.—L. *suprā*, above, over; *sallum*, acc. of *sallus*, a leap, from pp. of L. *salire*, to leap; see *Salient*.

SOOTH

Somnambulist, one who walks in his sleep. (L.) Coined (with suffix *-ist* = L. *-ista* = Gk. *-ιστης*, as in *bapt-ist*) from L. *somn-us*, sleep, and *ambul-äre*, to walk. See below, and see *Amble*.

somniferous, causing sleep. (L.) L. *somnifer*, sleep-bringing; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *somni-*, for *somnus*, sleep; *-fer-*, bringing, from *ferre*, to bring. β. The L. *somnus* is for **swepnos*, allied to Skt. *svapna-*, Irish *súan*, W. *hun*, sleep. (✓SWEP.) See *Soporiferous*.

somnolence. (F.—L.) F. *somnolence*.—L. *somnolentia*, sleepiness.—L. *somnolentus*, sleepy.—L. *somno-* (for *somnus*), sleep (above); with suffix *-lentus*.

Son. (E.) M. E. *some*. A. S. *sunu*. † Du. *soon*; Icel. *sunr*, Dan. *søn*, Swed. *son*, G. *sohn*, Goth. *sumus*. Teut. type **sunus*. Cf. Lith. *sünus*, Russ. *suin'*; Skt. *sūnu-*, from Skt. *su*, *sū*, to beget; Gk. *υῖός*, *υῖός* (for **uyvós*); O. Irish *suth*, birth. (✓SÜ.) Brugm. i. §§ 104, 292.

Sonata. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *sonata*, a sounding, a sonata. From the fem. of pp. of Ital. *sonare*, to sound.—L. *sonäre*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound. See *Sound* (3).

Song. (E.) M. E. *song*. A. S. *sang*.—A. S. *sang*, 2nd grade of *singan*, to sing. † Du. *zang*; Icel. *söngr*; Swed. *sång*; Dan. and G. *sang*; Goth. *sagguis* (for *sangwis*); cf. Gk. *ᾠδῆ*, voice. See *Sing*.

songster. (E.) A. S. *sangstyre*, *sang-estre*, a singer.—A. S. *sang*, and grade of *singan*, to sing; with double suffix *-es-estre* of the agent. Der. *songstr-ess*, with F. suffix, from Gk. *-ισσα*.

Sonnet. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. *sonnet*.—Ital. *sonetto*, a sonnet, canzone; dimin. of *sono*, a sound, tune.—L. *sonum*, acc. of *sonus*, a sound. Der. *sonnet-er*, Ital. *sonettiere*, a sonnet-writer. See *Sound* (3).

sonorous. (L.) For L. *sonōrus*, loud-sounding.—L. *sonōr-*, stem of *sonor*, sound, noise.—L. *sonäre*, to sound.—L. *sonus*, sound.

Soon. (E.) M. E. *some*. A. S. *sōna*. † O. Sax. *sāna*, *sāno*; O. Fries., O. Sax., M. H. G. *sān*; cf. Goth. *sums-aīw*, *sums*, immediately.

Soot. (E.) A. S. *sōt*. † Icel. *söt*, Swed. *sot*, Dan. *sod*; cf. Lith. *sōdis*, soot. Perhaps from the *ō-* grade of Idg. root *SED* (Teut. *SET*), to sit, rest upon. See *Sit*. (Noreen, § 146; Streitberg, § 95.) Cf. also Gael. *sùith*, soot.

Sooth, true. (E.) A. S. *sōð*, true;

SOOTHE

whence *sōð*, neut. sb., the truth. [The A.S. *sōð* stands for **south-*, Teut. **santh-*; the loss of *n* following the lengthening of *o*.] †Icel. *sannr* (for **santhr*), Swed. *sann*, Dan. *sand*; from Teut. base **santhos*, Idg. **sonlos*, short for **es-ont-*, lit. being, that which is, from √*ES*, to be. Allied to L. *-sens*, being, as in *ab-sens* (stem *ab-sent-*), *præ-sens* (stem *præ-sent-*); Skt. *sat-ya-*, true. See *Suttee* and *Essence*. Der. *for-sooth*, i.e. for a truth; *sooth-say*, to say truth.

soothe. (E.) The orig. sense was to assent to as being true, hence to say yes to, humour, flatter, approve of. 'Is't good to soothe him in these contraries?' Com. Errors, iv. 4. 82. M.E. *sōthen*, to confirm, verify. A.S. *ge-sōðian*, to confirm, prove to be true. = A.S. *sōð*, true; see *Booth*.

soothsay. (E.) To say *sooth*, i.e. tell truth, predict.

Sop, sb. (E.) M.E. *soppe*. It answers to an A.S. **soppe*, a sop (whence *soppian*, to sop up); regularly formed from *sop* (Teut. **sup-*) weaker grade of *sūpan*, to sup. Cf. Icel. *soppa*, a sop, from the weaker grade of *sūpa*, to sup; also Du. *sop*, M. Du. *soppe*, M. Swed. *soppa*, Low G. *soppe*, G. *suppe*. See *Sup*.

Sophist, a captious reasoner. (F.—L.—Gk.) Usually *sophister* in old authors, but the final *r* is unoriginal. = O.F. *sophiste*. = Late L. *sophista*. = Gk. *σοφιστής*, a skillful man, also a Sophist, teacher of arts for money (see Liddell). = Gk. *σοφίζειν*, to instruct. = Gk. *σοφός*, wise. Der. *sophist-r-y*, *sophist-ic* (Gk. *σοφιστικός*); *sophis-m* (Gk. *σοφισμα*, a device).

Sophy, a shah of Persia, A.D. 1505–1736. (Pers.—Arab.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 26. Pers. *Safī*, a title. = Arab. *safīy*, pure. ¶ Distinct from *Sufī*, a Moslem mystic; from Arab. *sūfīy*, intelligent.

Soporiferous, inducing sleep. (L.) From L. *sopōrifer*, sleep-bringing; by adding *-ous*. = L. *sopōrī-*, from *sopōr-*, stem of *sopōr*, sleep; *-fer*, bringing, from *ferre*, to bring. The L. *sopōr* is allied to Skt. *svap-na-*, sleep (from *svap*, to sleep), Gk. *ὑπνος*, sleep, A.S. *swefen*, a dream. (√*SWEP*.) Brugm. i. § 551. See *Somniferous*.

soporific, causing sleep. (L.) L. *sopōrī-* (above); and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make, cause.

Soprano. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *soprano*,

SORTIE

supreme; highest voice in music. = Late L. *superānus*, chief; see *Sovereign*.

Sorcery. (F.—L.) O.F. *sorcerie*, casting of lots, magic. = O.F. *sorcier*, a sorcerer. = Late L. *sortiārius*, a teller of fortunes by lots, sorcerer. = L. *sorti-*, from *sort-*, stem of *sors*, a lot.

Sordid, dirty, vile. (F.—L.) F. *sordide*. = L. *sordidus*, dirty. = L. *sordi-*, for *sordes*, dirt. Cf. Russ. *soř*, filth. Brugm. i. p. 1092.

Sore, adj. (E.) M.E. *sor*. A.S. *sār*, painful. † Du. *zeer*, Icel. *sárr*, Swed. *sår*, O.H.G. *sār*, wounded, painful; cf. G. *sehr*, sorely, very, *versehren*, to wound. Teut. type **sairos*, adj. Cf. O. Irish *sdeth*, *sdeth*, tribulation; but hardly L. *sauus*, dire. Der. *sore*, sb., A.S. *sār* (Goth. *sair*); and *sore*, adv., very; see *Sorry*.

Sorrel (1), a plant. (F.—M.H.G.) O.F. *sorel* (F. *surille*). = M.H.G. *sūr* (G. *sauer*), sour; from its taste. So also A.S. *sūre*, sorrel, from *sūr*, sour. See *Sour*.

Sorrel (2), of a reddish-brown colour. (F.—Teut.) O.F. *sorel*; dimin. from O.F. *sor*, F. *saur*, sorrel of colour. = Low G. *soor*, sear, dried up, withered; cognate with E. *sear*. See *Sear*.

Sorrow, grief. (E.) M.E. *sorwe*, *sorje*. A.S. *sorge*, gen. dat. and acc. of *sorh*, *sorg*, sorrow, anxiety. † Du. *zorg*, Dan. Swed. *sorg*, G. *sorge*, Goth. *saurga*, care, grief. Teut. type **sorgā*, f. Cf. O. Irish *serg*, sickness, Lith. *sigti*, to be ill, suffer. ¶ Not allied to *sore* or *sorry*, though the present sense of *sorry* shews confusion with it. See below.

Sorry, sore in mind, aggrieved. (E.) M.E. *sory*. A.S. *sārig*, adj., sorry, sad, sore in mind; from *sār*, sore. † Du. *zeerig*, Swed. *sārig*, sore, full of sores, words which preserve the orig. sense. ¶ Spelt with two *r*'s owing to the shortening of M.E. *ō* in *sory*, due to the addition of the suffix *-y* (A.S. *-ig*); but not orig. allied to *sorrow*.

Sort, a kind. (F.—L.) F. *sorte*, fem., sort, kind; O.F. *sorte*, fem., a company; allied to F. *sort*, masc., luck, fate. = L. *sortem*, acc. of *sors*, lot. Perhaps allied to *Series*. Brugm. i. § 516 (1).

Sortie. (F.—L.) F. *sortie*, a going forth; fem. of *sorti*, pp. of *sortir*, to sally forth. Cf. Span. *surtida*, a sortie, from O. Span. *surtir*, to rise. β. F. *sortir*, Span. *surtir*, answer to a Folk-L. form **sortire*, to rise up, from **sortum*, for L.

surrectum, supine of *surgere*, to rise up; see **Surge**. The contraction of *surrectum* to *sortum* is proved to be correct by Ital. *sorto*, occurring as pp. of *sorgere*, to rise; and by Span. *surto*, pp. of *surgir*.

Sot, a stupid fellow, drunkard. (Late L.) M. E. *sot* (Ancren Riwle). A. S. *sot*, *sott*. Late L. *sottus* (Ducange); ab. A. D. 800. Prob. of Teut. origin; cf. M. Du. *sot*; M. H. G. *sote*, a sot. ¶ Distinct from Span. *sote*, a blockhead; Ital. *zotico* (Florio has *zottico*). The Ital. *zotico* has been referred to L. *idioticus*, idiotic, in which case Span. *sote* may represent L. *idiotes*, of Gk. origin; see **Idiot**. Ducange has *jotticus*, a foolish game; cf. M. E. *jottes*, unlearned people.

Sou. (F. - L.) F. *sou*, O. F. *sol*, a coin. - Late L. *solidus*, solid, also a coin; cf. *l. s. d.*, i. e. *libra, solidi, denarii*. See **Solid**.

Soubriquet; see **Sobriquet**.

Souchong, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) Cantonese *siu-chung*, for *siao-chung*, 'little sort'; Yule, p. 691.

Sough, a sighing sound. (E.) M. E. *swogh*, *swough*, from A. S. *swōgan*, to resound. Cf. Icel. *arn-súgr*, the rushing sound of an eagle's wings; and see **Surf**.

Soul. (E.) A. S. *sāwel*, *sāwl*. + Du. *ziel*, Icel. *sála*, *sál*, Dan. *síal*, Swed. *själ*, G. *seele*, Goth. *saiwala*. Brugm. i. § 200.

Sound (1), adj., healthy. (E.) M. E. *sound*. A. S. *sund*. + Du. *gezond*; Swed. Dan. *sund*; G. *gesund*. Perhaps allied to *sane*.

Sound (2), strait of the sea. (E.) M. E. *sound*. A. S. *sund*, (1) a swimming, (2) power to swim, (3) a strait of the sea, that could be swum across. + Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *sund*. Probably derived from **swum* (A. S. *swum*), weak grade of *swimman*, to swim; with suffix *-dox* for Idg. pp. suffix *-dōs*. Brugm. i. § 377 (2). See **Swim**. Der. *sound*, swimming-bladder of a fish, another use of the same word; Shetland *soond*, Icel. *sund-magi*.

Sound (3), a noise. (F. - L.) The final *d* is added. M. E. *soun*. - F. *son*. - L. *sonum*, acc. of *sonus* (for **suenos*), a sound. + Skt. *svana*, sound; A. S. *swin*, melody. (✓SWEN.) Brugm. ii. § 519.

Sound (4), to measure depth of water. (F. - L.) In Palsgrave. - F. *sonder*, to sound the depth of. Cf. Span. Port. *sondar*, to sound; Span. Port. *sonda*, F. *sonde*, a

sounding-lead. Diez derives F. *sonder* from a supposed L. **sub-undare*, to go under the water; from L. *sub*, under, and *unda*, a wave; cf. *ab-ound*, *red-ound*, and *sombre*. ¶ Yet we find A. S. *sund-gyrd*, a sounding-rod; *sund-line*, *sund-ráp*, a sounding-line or rope; which point to a derivation from **Sound** (2).

Soup. (F. - Teut.) F. *soupe*. - F. *souper*, to sup. - Low G. *supen*, to drink, quaff. See **Sup**, and **Sop**.

Sour. (E.) A. S. *sūr*. + Du. *zuur*, Icel. *súrr*, Dan. *suur*, Swed. *sur*, G. *sauer*; W. *sur*, sour, Lith. *surus*, salt; Russ. *surovuii*, raw, coarse, harsh, rough. Brugm. i. § 114.

Source. (F. - L.) M. E. *sours*. - O. F. *sorse*, *surse* (F. *source*), a source. Here *sorse* is fem. of *sors*, old pp. of O. F. *sordre* (F. *soudre*), to rise. - L. *surgere*, to rise; see **Surge**.

Souse (1), pickle. (F. - L.) Merely another spelling of **Sauce**; cf. M. E. *sowser*, a saucer; Vocab. 661. 17. Hence *souse*, vb., to soak in brine.

Souse (2), **Sowse**, to swoop down upon. (F. - L.) From M. E. *sours*, the upward spring or the swoop of a bird of prey; Ch. - O. F. *sorse*, a rise, also a source; see **Source**. Phil. Soc. Trans. 1888, p. 18.

South. (E.) A. S. *sūð*. + Du. *zuid*; Icel. *súðr*, also *sunnr*, south (cf. *subreyjar*, lit. southern islands, Sodor, the Hebrides); Dan. Swed. *syd*, Swed. *sunnan*, the south; O. H. G. *sund*, G. *siid*. β. The Teut. base is **sunth*, south; perhaps allied to *Sun*, q. v. Connexion with Gk. *uēros*, south wind (Bragmann), is doubtful; see Prellwitz. Der. *south-ern*; cf. O. H. G. *sundrōni*, southern, Icel. *sudrann*.

Souvenir. (F. - L.) F. *souvenir*, sb., a remembrance; merely the verb *souvenir*, to remember, used as a sb. - L. *subuenire*, to occur to one's mind. - L. *sub*, under, near; *uenire*, to come. See **Venture**.

Sovereign. (F. - L.) M. E. *souerain* (*soverain*). - A. F. *soverein*; O. F. *souverein*. - Late L. *superānus*, chief. - L. *super*, above. See **Super**.

Sow (1), to scatter seed. (E.) A. S. *sāwan*, pt. t. *sōw*, pp. *sāwen*. + Du. *zaaijen*, Icel. *sá*, Dan. *saæ*, Swed. *så*, O. H. G. *sāwen*, G. *säen*, Goth. *saian*. Also W. *haw*, Lith. *seti*, Russ. *sieiate*, L. *serere* (pt. t. *sē-ti*, pp. *sa-tum*), to sow; Gk. *ἵημι* (for **si-ḡm*), I send, throw. (✓SĖ,

SOW

to cast.) Brum. i. §§ 132, 310. Der. seed; cf. *season*.

Sow (2), a female pig. (E.) Also applied to oblong pieces of melted metal, whence smaller pieces branch out, called *pigs*. M. E. *sowe*. A. S. *sugu*, also *sū*. † Du. *zog*, Icel. *syr*, Dan. *so*, Swed. *so*, *sugga*, G. *sau*; W. *hwch*, Irish *suig*, L. *sūs*, Gk. *ūs*, a sow; Zend *hu*, a boar. Perhaps 'producer,' from the prolific nature of the sow. (✓SŪ, to produce.) Der. *swine*.

Soy, a sauce. (Japanese.) Also *sooja*, 'which has been corrupted into *soy*;' Eng. Cycl. Japanese *shōyu*, soy, sauce; though the name is now given to the bean (*Dolichos soja*) whence *soy* is made. But the Jap. name for the bean is *daidau*.

Spa, a place where is a spring of mineral water. (Belgium.) Named after *Spa*, S.W. of Liège, in Belgium.

Space. (F. — L.) F. *espace*. — L. *spatium*, a space. Allied to *Span*. Brum. i. § 193. Der. *spac-i-ous*.

Spade (1). (E.) A. S. *spædu*, *spada*, a spade. † Du. *spade*, Icel. *spadi*, Dan. Swed. *spade*, G. *spaten*; Gk. *σπάθη*, broad blade, sword-blade, spathe of a flower (whence L. *spatha*, F. *épée*). From its flat surface. (✓SPA, to draw out.) Der. *spaddle*, a paddle.

spade (2), at cards. (Span. — L. — Gk.) A substitution for the Span. *espada*, meaning (1) a sword, (2) a spade at cards. Der. *spail-ille*, ace of spades, F. *spadille*, Span. *espadilla*, small sword, ace of spades, dimin. of Span. *spada*, a spade (< L. *spatha* < Gk. *σπάθη*). See **Spade** (1).

Spalpeen, a mean fellow. (Irish.) Irish *spailpin*, a common labourer, a mean fellow, Gael. *spailpean*. From Ir. *spailp*, a beau; orig. pride.

Span, to measure, grasp. (E.) M. E. *spannen*. A. S. *spannan*, to bind, pt. t. *spenn*; *gespannan*, to bind, connect. † O. H. G. *spannan*, to extend, connect; Du. *spannen*, to span, stretch, put horses to, Dan. *spænde*, Swed. *spänna*, to stretch, span, buckle; Icel. *spenna*, to clasp. Allied to **Space** and **Spin**. (✓SPA.) Der. *span*, sb., stretch of the hand, 9 inches in space.

Spancel. (North E.) 'A rope to tie a cows hinder legs;' Ray. From *span*, to tie, and Icel. *seil* (A. S. *sāl*), a rope. † Du. *spanseel*; G. *spannseil*.

Spandrel. (F. — L.) The space be-

SPARABLE

tween the outer mouldings of an arch and a horizontal line above it. As if from O. F. **espanderel*, from O. F. *espandeur*, that which spreads. — O. F. *espandre*, to spread, expand. See **Expand**, **Spawn**.

Spangle. (E.) M. E. *spangel*, dimin. of *spang*, a metal fastening (hence, small shining ornament). A. S. *spange*, a metal clasp. † E. Fries. and M. Du. *spange*, a thin plate of metal; Icel. *spöng*; G. *spange*, brooch, clasp, buckle.

Spaniel. (F. — Span. — L.) M. E. *spaniel*, *spañeole*. — O. F. *espagneul*, a spaniel, Spanish dog. — Span. *Español*, Spanish. — Span. *España*, Spain. — L. *Hispania*, Spain.

Spank, to slap, move quickly. (E.) We also have *spanker*, a large active man or animal; *spanking*, large, lusty. An E. word. † Low G. *spakkern*, *spenkern*, to run and spring about quickly; E. Fries. *spenkelen*, *spenkern*, to burst, fly about; Dan. *spanke*, to strut about. From a base **spak*, significant of quick action; cf. E. Fries. *spaken*, to split, burst with heat. Der. *spank-er*, an after-sail in a barque.

Span-new, quite new. (Scand.) The *a* has been shortened by the stress upon it. M. E. *span-neue*. — Icel. *spännýr*, *spännýr*, span-new, lit. 'new as a chip.' — Icel. *spänn*, a chip, shaving, spoon; *nýr*, new. See **Spoon**.

Spar (1), a beam, bar. (E.) M. E. *sparre*. The A. S. sb. is vouched for by the derived verb *sparrian*, to fasten a door with a bar. † Du. *spar*, Icel. *sparri*, Dan. Swed. *sparre*; O. H. G. *sparro*, G. *sparren*, spar, bar. [Irish and Gael. *sparr*, beam, are from E.] Der. *spar*, vb., to fasten a door.

Spar (2), a mineral. (E.) A. S. *sparstān*, a spar-stone. Cf. G. *sparkalk*, plaster. ¶ Distinct from G. *spai*, *spath*, spar.

Spar (3), to box, wrangle. (F. — Teut.) Used of fighting-cocks. — M. F. *esparer*, 'to fling or jerk out with the heels;' Cot. — Low G. *sparre*, sb., a struggling, striving; G. *sich sperren*, to struggle against, resist, oppose. Allied to Skt. *spṛur*, to throb, struggle; Gk. *σπᾶνειν*, *ἀσπᾶνειν*, to struggle convulsively; Russ. *sporite*, to quarrel, wrangle. (✓SPER.) And see **Spur**, **Spurn**. Brum. i. § 509 (3).

Sparable, a small nail used for boots. (E.) Formerly *sparrow-bill*; from the shape.

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Spare, frugal, lean. (E.) A. S. *spar*, spare; whence *sparian*, vb., to spare. + Icel. *sparr*, Dan. *spar-som*, Swed. *spar-sam*, G. *spar-sam*, *spär-lich*, thrifty. Der. *sparing*, *spare-rib*; *spare*, vb., from A. S. *sparian* (above); so also Du. and G. *sparen*, Icel. and Swed. *spara*, Dan. *spare*.

Spark (1), a small particle of fire. (E.) O. Merc. *sparca* (Sweet); A. S. *spearca*. + M. Du. *sparcke*; Low G. *sparke*. Perhaps so called from the crackling of a fire-brand, which throws out sparks; cf. Icel. *spraka*, to crackle, Lith. *spragėti*, to crackle like burning fire-wood, Gk. *σπάργος*, a crackling. Brug. i. § 531.

Spark (2), a gay young fellow. (Scand.) The same as Wiltsh. *sprack*, lively. — Icel. *sparke*, sprightly, also *sprækr*; Swed. dial. *språker*, *språk*, *språk*, talkative. Cf. **Spark** (1). Der. *sprag*, i. e. *sprack*, used by Sir Hugh, Merry Wives, iv. 1. 84.

Sparkle, vb., to throw out sparks, to glitter. (E.) Cf. Du. *sparkelen*, to sparkle. The form *spark-le* is frequentative. See **Spark** (1).

Sparrow. (E.) A. S. *spearwa*. + Icel. *sporr*, Dan. *spurv*, Swed. *sparf*, Goth. *sparwa*; O. H. G. *sparo*, G. *sper-ling*. Lit. 'flutter'; from $\sqrt{\text{SPER}}$, to quiver. See **Spa** (3). Der. *sparrow-hawk*; and see *sparable*, *spavin*.

Sparse, thinly scattered. (L.) L. *spar-sus*, pp. of *spargere*, to scatter, sprinkle. Allied to Gk. *σπείρειν*; see **Sperm**.

Spasm. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *spasme*, the cramp. — L. *spasmus*, acc. of *spasmus*. — Gk. *σπασμός*, a spasm. — Gk. *σπᾶν*, *σπᾶν*, to draw, pluck. ($\sqrt{\text{SPA}}$.) Der. *spasm-od-ic*, from Gk. *σπασμώδης*, convulsive.

Spat (1), a blow, a slap. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. *slap*, *slam*, *pat*.

Spat (2), young of shell-fish. (E.) From *spat*, to eject, the base of *spatter*. Cf. Du. *spat*, a speckle, spot; and see *Spatter*.

Spate, a river-flood. (F. — Teut.) Cf. Irish *spéid*, a great river-flood; borrowed from E. *spate*. The same as North E. *spait*, a torrent of rain; also spelt *speat*. G. Douglas has *spait*, a torrent; cf. Verg. Aen. ii. 496. — A. F. **espeit* = O. F. *espoit*, a spouting out (Godefroy). — E. Fries, *speiten*, *speuten*, *spoiten*, W. Flem. *speeten*, Du. *spuiten*, to spout; see *Spout*.

Spats, gaiters. (E.) Short for *spatter-dashes*.

Spatter, to besprinkle. (E.) A fre-

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quentative of *spat*, with the sense to throw, to splash. E. Fries. *spatten*, to burst, fly out, spirt. + Du. *spatten*, to throw, spatter, splash. Der. *spatter-dashes*, gaiters, to protect against *spatterings* and *dashes*. See **Spats**.

Spatula, a broad-bladed knife for spreading plaisters. (L. — Gk.) L. *spatula*, dimin. of *spatha*. — Gk. *σπάθη*, a broad blade. See **Spade** (1).

Spavin, a swelling near the joints of horses, producing lameness. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *spaveyne*. — O. F. *esparvin* (13th c., in Hatzfeld); M. F. *esparvain*, 'a spavin in the leg of a horse'; Cot. The same as Span. *esparavan*, (1) a sparrow-hawk, (2) spavin; answering to a Low L. adj. **sparvānus*, belonging to a sparrow, parallel to Late L. *sparvārius*, a sparrow-hawk, lit. belonging to sparrows; cf. G. *sperber*, a sparrow-hawk. Perhaps the lit. sense is 'sparrow-like,' from the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin. Derived from O. H. G. *sparwe*, a sparrow, cognate with E. **Sparrow**, q. v. ¶ Generally explained as 'sparrow-hawk-like,' contrary to grammar and sense. However, the result is, in any case, doubtful.

Spaw, the same as **Spa**, q. v.

Spawn, the eggs of fish or frogs. (F. — L.) From M. E. *spawnen*, *spanen*, to spawn, as fishes; Prompt. Parv. For *spawnd*, with loss of *d*. See Wright's Voc. i. 164; N. & Q. 6 S. v. 465. — M. F. *expandre*, 'to shed, spill, pour out, scatter abroad in great abundance'; Cot. — L. *expandere*, to spread out, shed abroad; see **Expand**.

Speak. (E.) M. E. *speken*, also (before A. D. 1200) *spreken*; the word has lost an *r*. Late A. S. *specan*, A. S. *sprecan*, pt. t. *sprac*, pp. *sprecen*. + Du. *spreken*; G. *sprechen*, pt. t. *sprach*. All perhaps from Teut. base SPREK, to make a noise; cf. Icel. *spraka*, to crackle; see **Spark** (1), and Prellwitz, s. v. *σπάργος*.

Spear. (E.) M. E. and A. S. *spere*. + Du. *speer*, Icel. *spjör*, Dan. *spar*, G. *speer*; cf. L. *sparus*, a small missile-weapon, dart. Perhaps allied to *spar*, a beam, bar (hence, a pole).

Special. (F. — L.) Short for *especial*; see **Especial**.

Specie, money in gold or silver. (L.) Evolved as a sb. from the old word *species*, 'money paid by tale,' Phillips; prob. by confusion with L. abl. *speciē*, as if *paid in specie* = paid in visible coin.

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species, a kind. (L.) *L. species*, look, appearance, kind, sort. — *L. specere*, to look, see. + O. H. G. *spehōn*, G. *spāhen*, to spy; Skt. *paç*, *spaç*, to spy. (✓SPEK, to see.) Brugm. i. § 551.

specify. (F.—L.) O. F. *specifier*, to particularise. — *L. specificāre*. — *L. specificus*, specific, particular. — *L. speci-ēs*, kind; *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make.

specimen. (L.) *L. specimen*, an example, something shown. — *L. speci-*, for *specere*, to see; with suffix *-men*.

specious, showy. (F.—L.) M. F. *speciaux*, fair. — *L. speciosus*, fair to see. — *L. speci-ēs*, appearance; with suffix *-ōsus*.

Speck, a small spot. (E.) A. S. *specca*, a spot, mark. Allied to Low G. *spakig*, spotted with wet, *spaken*, to spot with wet; M. Du. *spickelen*, to speckle, frequentative of M. Du. *spicken*, to spit; Du. *spikkel*, a speckle, spot. Der. *speck-le*, a little speck; *speck-le*, vb.

Spectacle. (F.—L.) F. *spectacle*, a sight. — *L. spectāculum*, a show. — *L. spectāre*, to behold, frequentative of *specere*, to see.

spectator. (L.) *L. spectātor*, a beholder. — *L. spectā-re*, to see; with suffix *-tor*. — *L. spect-um*, supine of *specere*, to see.

spectre. (F.—L.) F. *spectre*, 'an image, ghost'; Cot. — *L. spectrum*, a vision. — *L. spec-ere*, to see.

specular. (L.) *L. specularis*, belonging to a mirror. — *L. speculum*, a mirror. — *L. spec-ere*, to see. ¶ But Milton uses it with reference to *L. specula*, a watchtower; also from *spec-ere*; see below.

speculate. (L.) From pp. of *L. speculārī*, to behold. — *L. specula*, a watchtower. — *L. spec-ere*, to see. Der. *speculation*, *-ive*.

Speech. (E.) M. E. *speche*. Late A. S. *spæc*, dat. of *spæc*, earlier form *spæc*, speech. — A. S. *spæc*, 3rd grade of *sprecan*, to speak. + Du. *spraak*, G. *sprache*, speech. See **Speak**.

Speed, success, velocity. (E.) A. S. *spēd*, haste, success. For **spōdis*, with the usual change from *ō* to *ē*. — A. S. *spōw-an*, to succeed; with suffix *-dis* (Idg. *-tis*). + Du. *spoed*, speed; O. H. G. *spuot*, *spōt*, success, from *spuon*, to succeed. Allied to Skt. *spṛiti-*, increase, prosperity, from *spṛay*, to enlarge. Brugm. i. § 156. Der. *speed*, vb., A. S. *spēdan*; from *spēd*, sb.

SPENCER

Spair, to ask. (E.) Northern E. A. S. *spyrrian*, to ask, track out. — A. S. *spor*, a foot-track; allied to *spora*, a spur; see **Spur**. + Du. *speuren*, Icel. *spyrja*, G. *spüren*; Low G. *späuren*, to track, from *spoor*, a spoor, trail (Danneil).

Spelicans, thin slips of wood. (Du.) M. Du. *spelleken*, a small pin; dimin. of M. Du. *spelle* (Du. *spelf*), a splinter. See **Spell** (4). ¶ Distinct from Du. *spalk*, A. S. *spele*, a splint.

Spell (1), an incantation. (E.) M. E. *spel*. A. S. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, story, narrative; hence a form of words, *spell*. + Icel. *spjall*, a saying; O. H. G. *spel*, narrative; Goth. *spill*, fable. Der. *go-spel*.

spell (2), to tell the names of letters in a word. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *spellen*, of spell; also, to tell. — O. F. *espeler*, 'to spell'; Cot. — Du. *spellen*, to spell; or from O. H. G. *spellōn*, to tell, relate. + A. S. *spellian*, to tell, recount, from A. S. *spell*, a story (above); Goth. *spillōn*, to narrate. ¶ M. E. *spellen*, in the sense 'to relate,' is from A. S. *spellian*. We also find *speldren*, to spell, in the Ormulum, from *spelder*, a splinter; see **Spell** (4); but this is a different word.

Spell (3), a turn of work. (E.) Cf. A. S. *spelian*, to supply another's room, to act or be proxy for; allied to Du. *spelen*, Icel. *spila*, G. *spielen*, to act a part, play a game; from the sb. appearing as Du. Swed. *spel*, Icel. Dan. *spil*, G. *spiel*, a game.

Spell (4), **Spill**, a thin slip of wood, slip of paper. (E.) Formerly *speld*, M. E. *speld*, a splinter. A. S. *speld*, a torch, spill to light a candle. Orig. a splinter; from Teut. **spaldan* (G. *spalten*), to cleave; a reduplicating verb, like O. H. G. *spaltan*. + Du. *speld*, a pin, splinter; Icel. *speld*, a square tablet, orig. thin piece of board, *spilda*, a slice; Goth. *spilda*, a tablet; M. H. G. *spelte*, a splinter. Cf. Shetland *speld*, to split.

Spelt, a kind of corn. (L.) A. S. *spelt*, corn. Cf. Du. *spelt*, G. *spels*. Apparently borrowed from Late L. *spelta*, spelt; whence also Ital. *spelta*, *spelda*, F. *épeautre*, spelt.

Spelter, pewter, zinc. (Low G.) In Blount (1674). Perhaps from Low G. *spialter*, pewter; cf. Du. *spiauter*, M. Du. *speauter*, O. F. *espeautre*. ¶ This seems to be the original of **Pewter**, q. v. The history of these words is very obscure.

Spencer, a short over-jacket. (F.—L.) Named after Earl *Spencer*, died 1845. The

SPEND

name is from M. E. *spenser*, also *despenser*. — O. F. *despencier*, a spender, a caterer, clerk of a kitchen; Cot. — O. F. *despenser*, to spend; frequent. of *despendre*. — L. *dispendere*, to weigh out, pay. — L. *dis-*, apart; *pendere*, to weigh. See *Pendant*.

spend. (L.) A. S. *spendan*, to spend. Shortened from L. *dispendere*, to spend, waste, consume. We find Late L. *spendium* for *dispendium*, *spensa* for *dispensa*; also *spendibilis moneta*, money for expenses (A. D. 922). So also Ital. *spendere*, to spend, *spendio* (< L. *dispendium*), expense. — L. *dis-*, away, part; *pendere*, to weigh out, pay. ¶ Or (as usually said) from L. *expendere*, which does not suit the F. forms; see above. It makes no great difference.

Sperm. spawn, spermaceti. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *sperme*. — F. *sperme*, 'sperm, seed'; Cot. — L. *sperma*. — Gk. σπέρμα. — Gk. σπείρειν (for *σπερ-yeiv), to sow; orig. to scatter with a jerk of the hand. (✓SPER.) Der. *sperm-at-ic* (Gk. σπερματικός); *spermaceti*, L. *sperma-cēti*, i. e. sperm of the whale; see Cetaceous.

Spew, Spue. (E.) A. S. *spīwan*, pt. t. *spāw*, pp. *spīwen*, to vomit. + Du. *spuuen*, Icel. *spýja*, Dan. *spye*, Swed. *spy*, G. *speien*, Goth. *speiwan*; L. *spuere*, Lith. *spjauti*; Gk. πρῶν (for *σπνῶν), to spit. (✓SPIW.) Allied to *puke* (1), *spit* (2). Brugm. i. § 567.

Sphere, a globe, ball. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *sphere*. — O. F. *espere*, M. F. *sphere*. — L. *sphæra*. — Gk. σφαῖρα, a ball.

Sphinx. (L. — Gk.) L. *sphinx*. — Gk. σφίγξ (gen. σφίγγος), lit. 'the strangler,' because the Sphinx strangled travellers who could not solve her riddles. — Gk. σφίγγειν, to throttle. ¶ The story suggests that this is a 'popular' etymology; and that the word is foreign to Greek.

Spice. (F. — L.) M. E. *spice*, formerly used also in the sense of *species* or kind. — O. F. *espice*, *spice*. — L. *speciem*, acc. of *species*, a kind, which in Late L. meant also a spice, drug. See *Species*.

Spick and Span-new, wholly new. (Scand.) Lit. 'spike and spoon-new,' where *spike* is a nail, and *spoon* is a splinter. See **Spike** and **Spoon**. Cf. Swed. dial. *spik spangande ny* in Rietz (with many variants), and Icel. *spān-nýr*, lit. spoon-new, splinter-new.

Spider. (E.) M. E. *spither*, *spibre*. A. S. *spider* or **spīðer* (for **spīðer*),

SPINE

Leechdoms, iii. 42. Formed from the verb to *spin*; cf. prov. E. *spinner*, a spider. + Du. *spin*, Dan. *spinder*, Swed. *spindel*, G. *spinne*, spider or spinner. And cf. **Spindle**.

Spigot. (F. — L.) M. E. *spigot*, *spikket*, a peg for a cask. Cf. Irish and Gael. *spiocaid*, a spigot (from E.). — O. F. **espigot*, (not found); but cf. O. F. *espigeot*, a bad ear of corn, a dimin. from L. *spīca*, an ear of corn (Godefroy); Walloon *spigot*, the peak of a shoe. Also Port. *espicho*, a spigot, from L. *spīculum*. — L. *spīca*, a point; see below.

Spike (1), a sharp point, a nail. (Scand.) From Icel. *spik*, Swed. *spik*; cf. Dan. *spiger*, Du. *spijker*, a nail. Apparently distinct from L. *spīca*; and allied by gradation to **Spoke**.

Spike (2), an ear of corn. (L.) L. *spīca*, an ear of corn, a point.

spikenard. (F. — L. and Gk. — Pers. — Skt.) O. F. *spiquenard*. — L. *spīca nardī*, spike of nard; also *nardus spīcātus*, i. e. nard furnished with spikes, in allusion to the mode of growth. And see **Nard**.

Spill (1), a slip of paper for lighting candles; see **Spell** (4).

Spill (2), to destroy, shed. (Scand.) (Not allied to *spoil*.) M. E. *spillen*, to destroy, mar; also, to perish. — Icel. *spilla*, to destroy; Swed. *spilla*, Dan. *spilde*, to spill. + A. S. *spildan*, to destroy; O. Sax. *spildian*. Teut. type **speltih-jan*; allied to G. *spalten*, to split.

Spin, to draw out threads. (E.) A. S. *spinnan*, pt. t. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*. + Du. *spinnen*, Icel. Swed. *spinna*, Dan. *spinde*, G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*. Allied to Lith. *pin-ti*, to weave. See **Span**.

Spinach, Spinage, a vegetable. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Pers.) *Spinage* is a 'voiced' form of *spinach*. O. F. *espinaché*, *espínage*, *espínace*. — Span. *espinaca*. — Arab. *aspanākh*, *isfanāj*; of Pers. origin (Devic.). ¶ The Ital. *spinace* and Span. *espinaca* are referred, by popular etymology, to L. *spīna*, a thorn; some say the fruit is prickly, some say the leaves are so. See **Spine**.

Spindle. (E.) The *d* is excrement after *n*. M. E. *spinel*, also *spindèle*. A. S. *spīnl*, i. e. 'spinner; from *spinnan*, to spin. + M. Du. *spille* (for **spīnle*); G. *spindel*, O. H. G. *spinnila*. Der. *spīndl-y*, thin like a spindle; *spīndle-tree* (Euonymus) formerly used for spindles and skewers.

Spine, a prickle. (F. — L.) O. F. *espine*,

SPINET

a thorn. — *L. spina*, a thorn, prickle; also the back-bone. ¶ Observe that in the sense of 'back-bone' the word is Latin only, not *F.*

spinet, a kind of musical instrument. (*F.* — *Ital.* — *L.*) So called because struck by a *spine* or pointed quill. *O.F. espinette*. — *Ital. spinetta*, a spinet, also a prickle; dimin. of *spina*, a thorn. — *L. spina*.

Spink, a finch. (*Scand.*) *M.E. spink*. — *Swed. dial. spink*, a sparrow; *gull-spink*, a gold-finch; *Norw. spikke* (for **spinke*), *Dan. dial. spinke*, small bird. + *Gk. οὐγγος*, a finch, i.e. 'chirper'; from *οὐίζω*, to chirp. Cf. *οὐίς* (a finch, *οὐίως*, a small bird. Doublet, *finch*).

Spinny, a thicket. (*F.* — *L.*) *O.F. espinet*; *M.F. espinoye*, 'a thicket, grove, a thorny plot, Cot'; *F. épinaie*. — *L. spinium*, a thicket of thorns. — *L. spina*, a thorn. See *Spine*.

Spinster, orig. a woman who spins. (*E.*) *M.E. spinnestere*. From *A.S. spinman*, to spin; with *A.S.* suffix *-estre* (*E. -ster*). β. This suffix is a compound one (*-es-tre*). It was used in *A.S.* (as in *Du.*) solely with reference to the feminine gender, but this restricted usage was soon set aside in a great many *M.E.* words. Cf. *Du. spinster*, a spinster, *vangster*, a female singer; also *E. seamstress* (i.e. *seam-ster-ess*), *songstress* (i.e. *song-ster-ess*), where the *F. fem.* suffix *-ess* is superadded.

Spiracle. (*F.* — *L.*) *F. spiracle*, 'a breathing-hole'; *Cot.* — *L. spirāculum*, air-hole. — *L. spirāre*, to breathe.

Spire (1), a tapering stem, sprout, steeple. (*E.*) *A.S. spīr*, spike, stalk. + *Icel. spīra*, spar, stilt, *Dan. spire*, germ, sprout, *Swed. spira*, a pistil, *G. spiere*, a spar. ¶ Distinct from *Spire* (2).

Spire (2), a coil, wreath. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) *F. spire*. — *L. spīra*, a coil, twist, wreath. — *Gk. σπειρα* (for **σπερ-ya*), a coil; allied to *σπάρον*, a rope, *σπύς*, a basket. (✓ *SPEER*.) *Der. spir-al*, *F. spiral*, *L. spirālis*.

Spirit. (*F.* — *L.*) *M.E. spirit*. — *A.F. esprit*; *F. esprit*. — *L. acc. spiritum*, from *spiritus*, breath. — *L. spirāre*, to breathe. Doublet, *spūte*.

Spirt; see *Spurt*.

Spit (1), a skewer, iron prong for roasting meat. (*E.*) *M.E. spite*. *A.S. spitu*, a spit. + *Du. spit*, *Dan. spid*, *Swed. spett*; *M.H.G. spiz*, *G. spiess*, a spit; cf. *spitze*, a point, top.

SPLINT

Spit (2), to eject from the mouth. (*E.*) *M.E. spitten*, *A.S. spittan*; cf. *spīlan*, pt. t. *spātte*, to spit. But we also find *Dan. spytte*, *Swed. spotta*, prov. *G. spützen* (cf. *G. spucken*); from *Teut. *sput-*; see *Spout*. Perhaps **spit-*, **sput-* are both from **spew-*, the root of *Spew*. Cf. *Brugm. i. § 279* (1), 567. *Der. spittle*, formerly also *spātte*, *spātīl*, *spōtīl*, *A.S. spātīl*, *spātīl*.

Spite. (*F.* — *L.*) *M.E. spyt*, *spite*. Merely short for *despite*, by loss of the first syllable (as in *fence* for *de-fence*). See *Despite*. *Der. spite-ful*.

Spittle (1), saliva; see *Spit* (2).

Spittle (2), a hospital. (*F.* — *L.*) *M.E. spitel*. — *O.F. ospital*, *hospital*; see *Hospital*.

Splash, to dash water about. (*E.*) Coined, by prefixing *s-* (= *O.F. es-*, *L. ex*) used for emphasis, to *plash*, by loss of the same sense (*White Kennett*). See *Plash* (1); and cf. *Du. plassen*, to plash; *E. Fries. plassen*, *plashen*, *platsken*, *Dan. pladske*, to splash, dabble.

Splay, to slope, in architecture; to dislocate a bone. (*F.* — *L.*) In both senses, it can be proved to be a contraction for *Display*. *Der. splay-footed*.

Spleen. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *M.E. spleen*. — *L. splēn*. — *Gk. σπλήν*, the spleen. Cf. *Skt. plīhan-*; *L. liēn*. *Brugm. i. § 549* (c). *Der. spleen-etic*.

Splendour. (*F.* — *L.*) *F. splendeur*. — *L. splendorem*, acc. of *splendor*, brightness. — *L. splendēre*, to shine. *Der. re-splendent*.

Spleuchan, a tobacco-pouch. (*Gael.*) *Gael. spliuchan*, Irish *spliuchan*, a pouch.

Splice. (*Du.*) *M.Du. splissen*, to interweave rope-ends; so named from *splitting* the rope-ends beforehand; from *Du. splūsen*, to splice (really an older form). Formed from *split-*, weak grade of *Du. splijten*, to split. + *Dan. splidse*, to splice (for **splīse*), allied to *splitte*, to split; *Swed. splissa*; *G. splissen*, to splice. See *Split*. *Der. splice*, sb.

Splint, **splent**, a thin piece of split wood. (*Scand.*) Formerly *splent*; from *O.F. esplente*, a thin steel plate. — *Swed. splint*, a kind of spike, a forelock (flat iron peg); *Dan. splint*, a splinter; cf. *Low G. splinte*, an iron pin; *E. Fries. splinte*, *splint*, the same. Cf. *Swed. splinta*, to splinter, ultimately allied to *Dan. splitte*, *Swed. dial. splitta*, to split; see *Split*. *Der. splinter*; cf. *Du. and E. Fries. splinter*.

SPLIT

Split. (Du.?) Apparently borrowed from M. Du. *splitten*, to split; cf. Dan. *splitte*, to split, Swed. dial. *splitta*, to disentangle or separate yarn. From the weak grade *split-* of the Teut. strong verb **spleitan-*, as seen in O. Fries. *splita*, Du. *splijten*, E. Fries. *spliten*, Low G. *spliten*, G. *spleissen*, to split, cleave. Hence also Dan. *split*, Du. *spleet*, a split, rent, G. *spleisse*, a splinter.

Sputter, to speak hastily and confusedly. (E.) Of imitative origin; a variant of *sputter*, which is a frequentative of *spout*; see **Spout**, **Spurt**. It means 'to keep on spouting out'; *spout* being formerly used (as now) in the sense 'to talk.' 'Pray, *spout* some French'; Beaum. and Fletcher, Coxcomb, iv. 4. Cf. Low G. *sprutten*, to spout, spurt.

Spoil, to plunder. (F.—L.) M. E. *spoilien*. — O. F. *espoillier*; F. *spolier*, 'to spoil'; Cot. — L. *spoliāre*, to strip off spoil. — L. *spolium*, spoil, booty; orig. skin stripped off, dress of a slain warrior. Der. *spoil*, sb.; *spoliation*, from L. pp. *spoliātus*. **Spoke,** a bar of a wheel. (E.) A. S. *spāca*, a spoke. + Du. *speek*, a spoke, G. *speiche*, prov. G. *spache*, a spoke. Teut. types **spaikon-*, **spaihon-*. Allied by gradation to **Spike** (1).

Spokesman. (E.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 1. 151. Formed from *spoke*, pt. t. of *speak*, instead of from the infin. *speak*; for the *s*, cf. *hunt-s-man*, *sport-s-man*.

Spoliation; see **Spoil**.

Spondees. (L.—Gk.) The metrical foot marked (—). — L. *spondēus*. — Gk. *σπονδαῖος*, a spondee, used for solemn melodies at treaties or truces. — Gk. *σπονδαί*, a solemn treaty, truce; pl. of *σπονδή*, a drink-offering, libation to the gods. — Gk. *σπένδειν*, to pour out. Prob. allied to **Sponsor**. Brugm. i. § 143, ii. § 802. Der. *sponda-ic*.

Sponge. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *esponge* (F. *éponge*). — L. *spongia*. — Gk. *σπγγία*, a sponge; also *σπγγος* (Attic *σπόγγος*). + L. *fungus*, a fungus (from its spongy nature).

Sponsor. (L.) L. *sponsor*, a surety. — L. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise. Prob. allied to Gk. *σπονδαί*, a truce, and to **Spondees**. Brugm. i. § 143.

Spontaneous. (L.) L. *spontāne-us*, willing; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *spont-*, as seen in abl. *sponte*, of one's own accord, from a lost nom. **spons*.

SPRAIN

Spook, a ghost. (Du.) Du. *spook*; Low G. *spook*, Swed. *spöke*, a ghost; cf. Du. *spoken*, Low G. *spöken*, Swed. *spöka*, to haunt.

Spool, a reel for winding yarn on. (M. Du.) M. E. *spole*. — M. Du. *spoele*, Du. *spool*, a spool, quill; Low G. *spöle*. + Swed. *spole*, Dan. *spole*, G. *spule*, spool, bobbin. Cf. Icel. *spölr* (base *spal-*), a bar.

Spoorn, to run before the wind. (L.) Lit. 'to throw up *spume* or foam.' — L. *spūma*, foam.

Spoon, an instrument for supping liquids. (E.) M. E. *spoon*. A. S. *spōn*, a chip, splinter of wood (which was the orig. spoon). + Du. *spaan*, Icel. *spánn*, *spönn*, Dan. *spaan*, Swed. *spån*, G. *spahn*, a chip.

Spoor, a trail. (Du.) Du. *spoor*; see **Spur**. Cf. A. S. *spor*, a foot-track; see **Spir**.

Sporadic, scattered here and there. (Gk.) Gk. *σποραδικός*, scattered. — Gk. *σπορὰδ-*, stem of *σποράς*, scattered. — Gk. *σπερειν* (for **σπερ-yeu*), to scatter.

Spore. (Gk.) Gk. *σπόρος*, seed-time; also a seed. — Gk. *σπερειν*, to sow.

Sporran. (Gael. — L. — Gk.) Gael. *sporan*, a purse, pouch worn with the kilt; Irish *sparan*, *sburan*, the same. For **s-burran* < **s-burs-an*. — L. *bursea*, a purse. — Gk. *βύρσα*, a hide. See **Purse**.

Sport, mirth. (F.—L.) Short for *disport*, *desport*; (so also *splay* for *display*). The verb is M. E. *disporten*, to amuse; see **Disport**.

Spot, a blot, mark made by wet, piece of ground. (E.) M. E. *spot*. Cf. Norw. *spott*, m., a spot, a small piece of ground (distinct from *spott*, f., mockery); Icel. *spotti*, *spottir*, a small piece; E. Fries. *spot*, a spot; cf. M. Du. *spotten*, to spot, stain. From Teut. **sput-*, weaker grade of **spūtan-*; see **Spout**.

Sponse. (F.—L.) From O. F. *esponse*, a sponse. — L. *sponsa*, a betrothed woman; fem. pp. of *spondere*, to promise; see **Sponsor**.

Spout, to squirt out, rush out as a liquid out of a pipe. (E.) M. E. *spouten*. Cf. Swed. *spula*, occasionally used for *sprula*, to squirt, spout, spurt, spatter; Du. *spuiten*, to spout, *spuit*, a squirt; Dan. *spytte*, to spit, sputter. From Teut. **spūtan-*, to spit out, with weaker grade **sput-* (Franck).

Sprack, Sprag; see **Spark** (2). **Sprain,** vb. (F.—L.) Formed from O. F. *espreign-*, a stem of O. F. *espreindre*,

SPRAT

'to press, wring.' Cot.; (cf. *strain* from O. F. *estreindre*). Mod. F. *épreindre*. = L. *exprimere*, to press out (whence *espreindre*, by analogy with F. forms from verbs in *-ingere*). = L. *ex*, out; *premere*, to press. See *Press*. Der. *sprain*, sb.

Sprat, a small fish. (E.) M. E. *sprot*. A. S. *sprot*. Cf. A. S. *sprot*, a sprout. + Du. *sprat*, a sprat; also (in M. Du.) a sprout of a tree. '*Sprat*, a small fish, considered as the fry of the herring; Wedgwood. From A. S. *sprot*- (Teut. **sprut*-), weaker grade of *sprutan*-, to sprout; with the sense of 'fry,' or young one. See *Sprout*.

Sprawl, to toss about the limbs. (E.) M. E. *spraulen*. A. S. *spreawlian*, to move convulsively, to sprawl. + Norw. *sprala*, Dan. *spralla*, *spralde*, Swed. dial. *sprala*, *spralla*, N. Fries. *sprawle*.

Spray (1), foam tossed with the wind. (Low G.) A late word, given in Bailey's Dict. (1735). From Low G. *sprei*, a slight drizzle (Schambach); in Coburg, *spre*; cf. Bavar. *spraen*, to drizzle (Schmeller); G. *sprühen*; M. H. G. *sprajen*, *sprawen*; Du. *sproeien* (see Franck).

Spray (2), sprig of a tree. (E.) M. E. *spray*; answering to A. S. **sprag*, allied to A. S. *sprac*, a shoot, spray; cf. Dan. *srag*, a spray (Molbech), Swed. dial. *sragge*, a green branch, Icel. *sprek*, a stick. Cf. also Lith. *sproga*, a spray of a tree, also a rift, from *sprog-i*, to crackle, split, sprout, bud. (Difficult and doubtful).

Spread. (E.) A. S. *sprædan*, to extend. + Du. *spreiden*, Low G. *spreiden*, G. *spreiten*; cf. Swed. *sprida*, Dan. *sprede*, to spread. Teut. type **spraiddjan*-; from a Teut. root **spreid*.

Spre, a frolic (Scand.?) Cf. Irish *spre*, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; Lowl. Sc. *spre*, a frolic, also spelt *spray* (Scott); cf. Swed. dial. *srag*, lively conversation. Perhaps allied to *Spry*.

Sprig. (E.) M. E. *sprigge*. Allied to A. S. *sprac*, a twig. + Icel. *sprek*, a stick; Low G. *sprikk*, E. Fries. *sprikke*, *sprik*, stick, twig. Allied to *Spray* (2).

Sprightly, Spritely. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.) *Sprightly* is a false spelling; *spritely* is from *Sprite*, q. v.

Spring, vb. (E.) A. S. *springan*, pt. t. *sprang*, pp. *sprungan*. + Du. G. *springen*, Swed. *springa*, Dan. *springe*; Icel. *springa*, to burst, split. β. Orig. sense to 'split or crack,' as when we say

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that a cricket-bat is *sprung*; or to *spring* (i. e. burst) a mine. Teut. type **sprengan*-. Perhaps allied to Gk. *σπινγεῖν*, to drive on (Prellwitz); but this is doubtful. Der. *sprung*, sb., a leap, also a bursting out of water, also the budding time of year, also a crack in a mast; *sprunge*, a snare made with a flexible (springing) rod, like O. H. G. *springa*.

Sprinkle. (Du. f) Formerly *sprengle*; perhaps borrowed from Du. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle. Cf. G. *sprekeln*, to sprinkle, from M. H. G. *sprekel*, a spot, allied to Icel. *sprekla*, Swed. *språkla*, a little spot. See Kluge (s. v. *sprekel*).

Sprint; see *Spurt* (2).

Sprit, a spar extending a fore-and-aft sail. (E.) M. E. *spret*, a pole. A. S. *spret*, a pole; orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree. Allied to A. S. *sprutan*, to sprout; see *Sprout*. + E. Fries. *sprit*; Du. *sprit*; M. Swed. *spröte*.

Sprite, a spirit. (F.—L.) The false spelling *spright* is common, and is retained in the adj. *sprightly*. M. E. *sprit*, *sprite*. = F. *esprit*, the spirit; hence, a spirit. = L. *spiritum*, acc. of *spiritus*; see *Spirit*.

Sprout, to germinate. (E.) M. E. *spruten*. A. S. **sprutan* (found in the pp. *ā-sproten*); O. Fries. *sprūta*, strong verb, pp. *spruten*, to sprout. + Low G. *spruten*, to sprout; Du. *spruiten*, G. *spriesen* (pt. t. *spross*); Swed. *spruta*, Dan. *sprude*, to squirt, spurt, spout. Teut. type **sprutan*-, pt. t. **spraut*, pp. **sprutanos*. Compare *Spout*.

Spruce, fine, smart. (F.—G.) Hall's Chronicle tells us that a particular kind of fashionable dress was that in which men 'were appareyled after the manner of *Prussia* or *Spruce*'; see Richardson's Dict. M. E. *spruce*, Prussia, P. Plowman, C. vii. 279, B. xiii. 393; also written (more usually) *pruce*. = O. F. *Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), Prussia. = G. *Preussen*, Prussia. See *Spruce-beer*.

Spruce-beer, a kind of beer. (G.; confused with F. and E.) The E. name for German *sprossen-bier*, i. e. 'sprouts-beer,' obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce fir. = G. *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout (from *sprieszen*, to sprout); and *bier*, cognate with E. *beer*; see *Sprout* and *Beer*. β. Englished as *Spruce-beer*, i. e. Prussian beer, where *Spruce* meant *Prussia*; see *Spruce* above. So also *spruce fir* (substituted for *sprossen-fichte*)

SPRY

meant Prussian fir; and *spruce leather* meant Prussian leather.

Spry, active. (E.?) Cf. Swed. dial. *sprygg*, very active, skittish; allied to Swed. dial. *språg*, *språk*, spirited, mettlesome. See **Spark** (2).

Spue; see **Spew**.

Spume, foam. (L.) *L. spūma*, foam; for **spoima*; Brugm. i. § 791. Cf. Skt. *phena-*, A. S. *fām*, foam.

Spunk, tinder; a match, spark, spirit, mettle. (C.—L.—Gk.) Orig. 'tinder.'—Gael. *spong*, Irish *sponc*, sponge, spongy wood, tinder.—*L. spongia*, a sponge; see **Sponge**. Cf. W. *ysbrwg*, a sponge, from Latin.

Spur. (E.) M. E. *spure*. A. S. *spura*, *spora*, a spur. + Du. *spoor*, a spur (allied to *spoor*, a track); Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, Swed. *sporre*, O. H. G. *sporo*, spur. From the weak grade of Teut. **sper-an-*, to kick. Brugm. i. § 793 (2). (✓SPER.) See **Spar** (3). The orig. sense is 'kicker'; from its use on the heel; cf. Lith. *spir-ti*, to kick. Der. *spur*, vb. See **Spoor**, **Spurn**.

Spurge, a plant. (F.—L.) Named from its corroding (and so cleansing away) warts.—O. F. *spurge*, *espurge*.—O. F. *spurger*, to purge away.—*L. expurgāre*, to cleanse away.—*L. ex*, away; *purgāre*, to cleanse. See **Purge**.

Spurious. (L.) *L. spurī-us*, false; with suffix -ous.

Spurn. (E.) M. E. *spurnen*, to kick against, hence to reject. A. S. *spurnan*, to kick against (pt. t. *spearn*, pp. *spornen*). Allied to **Spur**. + Icel. *sperna* (pt. t. *sparn*); Swed. *spjärna*; *L. spernere*, to despise, a cognate form. (Base **spern*; ✓SPER.) See **Spar** (3). Brugm. i. § 565.

Spurry, a plant. (F.—G.—Late L.) M. F. *spurrie*, 'spurry or frank, a Dutch [German] herb'; Cot. Of Teut. origin; cf. G. *spörgel*, *spergel*, *spark*, *spurry*.—Late L. *spergula*, A. D. 1482 (Weigand).

Spurt (1), **Spirit**, to spout out. (E.) The older sense is to germinate. *Spurt* stands for *sprut*; M. E. *sprutten*, to sprout or shoot. A. S. *spryttan*, to produce as a sprout or shoot; causal form from A. S. *sprūtan*, to sprout. See **Sprout**.

Spurt (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.) Formerly *spirt*.—Icel. *sprettr*, a spurt, spring, bound, run.—Icel. *spretta* (pt. t. *spratt*), to start, spring; also to sprout, to

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spout. Icel. *spretta* is for **sprenta*, **sprinta* (Noreen). See **Sprint**.

Sputter. (E.) The frequentative of *spout*. It means 'to keep on spouting out'; hence to speak rapidly and indistinctly. Cf. Du. dial. (Groningen) *spōttern*, to sputter; Low G. *spulttern*, Norw. *sputra*, to spout. ¶ Distinct from but allied to *spatter* and *spot*.

Spy, to see. (F.—O. H. G.) Short for *espy*; see **Espy**. Der. *spy*, sb.

Squab, (1) to fall plump; (2) a sofa, a young bird. (Scand.) See *squab*, *squob* in Halliwell. And see *squab*, to fall plump, *squab*, with a sudden fall, in Johnson. 1. From Swed. dial. *skvapp*, a word imitative of a splash; cf. G. *schwapp*, a slap, E. *swap*, to strike. 2. From Swed. dial. *skvabb*, loose or fat flesh, *skvabba*, a fat woman, *skvabbig*, flabby; allied to Norw. *skvapa*, to tremble, shake, and cf. M. E. *quappen*, to throb, and E. *quaver*; see **Quaver**. Cf. Icel. *kvap*, jelly, jelly-like things.

squabble, to wrangle. (Scand.) Swed. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute.—Swed. dial. *skvappa*, to chide, lit. make a splashing, from the sb. *skvapp*, *squapp*, a splash. Cf. Prov. E. *swabble*, to squabble, allied to *swab*, to splash over, *swap*, to strike.

Squad, a small troop. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *esquadre*, *escadre*.—Ital. *squadra*, a squadron; see **Square**.

squadron. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *esquadron*.—Ital. *squadrone*; augmentative of *squadra* (above).

Squalid. (L.) *L. squalidus*, rough, dirty.—*L. squalēre*, to be rough, parched, dirty. Der. *squal-or*, sb.

Squall, to cry out. (Scand.) Swed. *squala*, to gush out violently, *squal*, a rush of water, *squal-regn*, a violent shower of rain (E. *squall*, sb., a burst of rain); Dan. *squaldre*, to clamour, *squaldre*, clamour, noisy talk; Swed. dial. *squala*, to gush out, cry out, chatter. + Gael. *sgal*, a loud cry, sound of high wind; allied to G. *schallen*, Icel. *skjalla* (pt. t. *skall*), to resound, and W. *chwalu*, to babble.

Squander, to dissipate. (E.) Orig. to disperse, scatter abroad; Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 67. Nasalised form allied to Lowl. Sc. *squatter*, to splash about, scatter, squander, prov. E. *swatter*, to throw water about; Swed. dial. *skvätttra*, to squander. These are frequentatives from Dan. *squatte*, to splash, spurt, also to squander; Swed.

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sqvätta, to squirt, Icel. *skvætta* (for **skvænta*, perhaps allied to G. *skvén*, to pour out; see Noreen), to squirt out water. The *d* appears in M. Du. *swadderén*, to dabble in water; Swed. dial. *skvadra*, to gush out of a hole (as water). Cf. *scatter* and *squirt*.

Square. (F. — L.) M. E. *square*. — O. F. *esquarri*, squared; *esquarre*, a square, squareness. Cf. Ital. *squadrare*, to square; *squadra*, a square, also a squadron of men (orig. a square). All from Late L. **ex-quadrāre*, intensive (with prefix *ex*) of L. *quadrāre*, to square. — L. *quadrus*, four-cornered; see *Quadrato*.

Squash, to crush. (F. — L.) *a*. The mod. E. *squash* appears to be due to *quash*, with the prefix *s-* = O. F. *es-* < L. *ex-*, used as an intensive. — O. F. *esquasser*, to break in pieces, from O. F. *es-*, and *quasser*, *casser*, to break; see *Quash*. *β*. But it commonly keeps the sense of M. E. *squachen*, to crush. — O. F. *esquachier*, to crush, also spelt *escacher*, 'to squash'; Cot. (Mod. F. *écacher*). The F. *cacher* answers to a Late L. type **coacticare*, due to L. *co-actāre*, to constrain, force, press. The prefix *es-* = L. *ex-*, extremely; L. *coactāre* is formed from *coact-us*, pp. of *cōgere* (= *cogere*), to drive together. See *Ex-* and *Oogen*; also *Con-* and *Agent*. Der. *squash*, sb., an unripe peascod (nearly flat).

squat, to cower. (F. — L.) Lit. to lie flat, as if pressed down; the old sense is to press down, squash. M. E. *squatten*, to crush flat. — O. F. *esquatir*, to flatten, crush. — O. F. *es-* (= L. *ex-*), extremely; *quatir*, to beat down. Diez shows that O. F. *quatir* (Late L. type **coactire*) is a derivative of L. *coactus*, pp. of *cōgere*, to press, compel; see above. Cf. M. Ital. *quattare*, 'to squat, lie close.'

Squaw, a female. (W. Indian.) Massachusetts *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squāws*, a female (Webster); Cree *iskewew*.

Squeak, to cry out shrilly. (Scand.) M. Swed. *skvaka*, to squeak; Swed. *sqvåka*, to croak; Norw. *skvaka*, to cackle; Icel. *skvákka*, to sound like water shaken in a bottle. Allied to *Quack*.

Squeal. (Scand.) M. Swed. *sqwala*, Swed. dial. *sqvåla*, Norw. *skvella*, to squeal. Used as a frequentative of *squeak*, and applied to a continuous cry. See *Squall*.

Squeamish, over-nice. (F. — Teut. ?) *Squamish*, Baret (1580). M. E. *skymous*,

SQUIRT

sweymous, Prompt. Parv.; also *squaimous*, *skoymus*, disdainful. — A. F. *escymous*, delicate, nice as to food (Bozon). Perhaps suggested by M. H. G. *schemig*, ashamed, from O. H. G. *scam*, shame; cf. Swed. *skåmma*, to disgrace. If so, it is related to *Shame*.

Squeeze, to crush, press tightly. (E.) The prefixed *s* is due to O. F. *es-* (= L. *ex-*), very; *queeze* = late M. E. *queisen*, to squeeze. This M. E. *queisen* probably represents O. Merc. **cwēsan*, answering to A. S. *cwiesan*, *cwysan*, to crush, chiefly in the comp. *tō-cwiesan*.

Squib, (1) a paper tube, with combustibles; (2) a lampoon. (Scand.) 1. *Squibs* were sometimes fastened slightly to a rope, so as to run along like a rocket; whence the name. From M. E. *squippen*, *swippen*, to move swiftly, fly, sweep, dash. — Icel. *svipa*, to flash, dart, *svipr*, a swift movement; Norw. *svipa*, to run swiftly. 2. A *squib* also means a political lampoon, but was formerly applied, not to the *lampoon itself*, but to the *writer* of it; see Tatler, no. 88, Nov. 1, 1709. A *squib* thus meant a firework, a flashy fellow, making a noise, but doing no harm. *Squib* also means child's squirt, from its shooting out water instead of fire. Cf. G. *schweifstern*, a comet.

Squill. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *squille*, 'squill, sea-onion'; Cot. — L. *squilla*, *scilla*. — Gk. *σquilla*, a squill.

Squinancy, old spelling of *quinsy*.

Squint, to look askew. (E.) The same as prov. E. (Suffolk) *squink*, to wink. Of obscure origin. Cf. M. Du. *schuym*, 'cross, oblique, byas-wise,' Hexham; E. Fries. *schün*, oblique, awry; Du. *schuin*, oblique; *schuinen*, to slant; *schuinte*, a slope, obliquity.

Squire (1), the same as *Esquire*.

Squire (2), a square, carpenter's rule. (F. — L.) M. E. *squire*. — O. F. *esquire*, *esquierre*; mod. F. *equerre*. A variant of O. F. *esquarre*; see *Square*.

Squirrel. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *squirrel*, *scurel*. — O. F. *escurel* (F. *écureuil*). — Late L. *sciūrellus*, a squirrel; for **sciūrellus*, dimin. of *sciūrus*, a squirrel. — Gk. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel; lit. 'a shadow-tail,' from his bushy tail. — Gk. *σκι-ά*, shadow; *οὐρά*, tail. ¶ The explanation of the Gk. word may be due to popular etymology.

Squirt, vb. (E.) Prov. E. *swirt*. Cf. Low G. *swirtjen*, to squirt; from *swiren*,

STAB

orig. to whirl, like G. *schwirren*; see *Swirl*. So also E. Fries. *kwirtjen*, to squirt out, to dart about, from *kwirt*, turning quickly about.

Stab, vb. (Scand.) Cf. Irish *stob-aim*, I stab; Gael. *stob*, to fix a stake in the ground, from *slob*, a stake, pointed iron or stick, stub. Apparently from Swed. dial. *stabbe*, a thick stick or stump; Icel. *stabbi*, a stub, stump, allied to *stafr*, a staff; Dan. dial. *stabb*, a short peg. Allied to *Stub*, *Staff*, q. v. Der. *stab*, sb.

Stable (1), a stall for horses. (F.-L.) O. F. *estable*, a stable. — L. *stabulum*, a stall. — L. *stāre*, to stand still. Brugm. ii. §§ 62, 77. See *Stall*.

Stable (2), firm. (F.-L.) O. F. *estable*. — L. *stabilis*, firm. — L. *stāre* (above).

stablish. (F.-L.) Short for *Establish*.

Stack, a large pile of wood, &c. (Scand.) M. E. *stak*. — Icel. *stakkr*, a stack of hay; *stakka*, a stump (as in our chimney-stack); Swed. *stack*, a rick, heap, stack; Dan. *stak*. Teut. type **staknos* (Noreen). The sense is 'a pile.' Cf. Russ. *stog*, a heap, hay-rick. Allied to *Stake*.

Staff. (E.) A. S. *staf*; pl. *stafas*, staves. + Du. *staf*; Icel. *stafr*, Dan. *stab*, *stav*, Swed. *staf*, Goth. *stafs* or *stabs*, G. *stab*. Allied to O. H. G. *staben*, to be stiff, E. Fries. *staf*, unmoved; cf. Skt. *stambh*, to make firm.

Stag, a male deer. (Scand.) Also applied (in dialects) to a male animal generally. Late A. S. *stagga* (from Norse). — Icel. *steggr*, *steggr*, a he-bird, drake, tom-cat; Norw. *stegg*, a cock. Icel. *steggr* is said to be for **stig-fox*, lit. 'mounter'; from *stig*, weak grade of *stiga*, to mount; see *Stair*. (Noreen, § 140; but doubtful.)

Stage. (F. — L.) A. F. and M. F. *estage*, 'a story, stage, loft, also a dwelling-house'; Cot. [Hence it meant a stopping-place on a journey, or the distance between stopping-places.] Cf. Prov. *estatge*, a dwelling-place; answering to a Late L. form **staticum*, a dwelling-place. — L. *stat-um*, supine of *stāre*, to stand.

Stagger, to reel, vacillate. (Scand.) A weakened (voiced) form of *stacker*, M. E. *stakeren*. — Icel. *stakra*, to push, to stagger; frequentative of *staka*, to punt, push, also to stagger; Norw. *stakra*, *staka*, to stagger; Swed. dial. *stagra*; Dan. dial. *stagge*, *stagle*. Allied to Icel. *stjaki*, a punt-pole; and to *Stake*.

STALE

Stagnate, to cease to flow. (L.) From L. *stagnātus*, pp. of *stagnāre*, to be still, cease to flow. — L. *stagnum*, a still pool, a stank; see *Stank*. Der. *stagnant*, from stem of pres. pt. of *stagnāre*.

Staid, grave. (F. — M. Du.) Formerly *stay'd*, pp. of *stay*, vb., to support, make steady. See *Stay* (1).

Stain, vb. (F. — L.) Short for *Distain*. 'I *stayne* a thyng, *Je destayns*;' Palsgrave. The orig. sense was to dim the colour of a thing. Der. *stain*, sb.

Stair, a step up. (E.) M. E. *steir*, *steyer*. A. S. *stāger*, a stair, step; lit. a step to climb by. Formed (with mutation to *ā*) from *stāg*, and grade of *stigan*, to climb.

+ Du. *steiger*, a stair; cf. Icel. *stegi*, step, Swed. *stege*, ladder, Dan. *stige*, ladder, G. *steg*, a path; respectively from Du. *stijgen*, Icel. *stiga*, Swed. *stiga*, Dan. *stige*, G. *steigen*, to mount, climb; Teut. verb **steigan-*, pt. t. **staig*, pp. **stiganos*. Allied to Skt. *stigh*, to ascend, Gr. *σεί-χεν*. (✓STEIGH.)

Staithe, a landing-place. (E.) A. S. *stād*, bank, shore. + Icel. *stöð*, harbour, roadstead; M. Du. *stade*, 'a haven.' Allied to *Stead*.

Stake, a post, strong stick. (E.) M. E. *stake*. A. S. *staca*, a stake. + Du. *staak*, Swed. *stake*, Dan. *stage*. From the Teut. base **stak*, and grade of **stek-an-*, to pierce, appearing in G. *stach*, pt. t. of *stechen*, to stick, pierce; see *Stick* (1).

Stalactite, a kind of crystal hanging from the roof of some caverns. (Gk.) Formed, with suffix *-ite* (Gk. *-ιτης*), from *σταλακτ-ός*, trickling. = Gk. *σταλά-ειν* (= *σταλά-γυν*), to drip; allied to *σταλά-ν*, to drip.

stalagmite, a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of some caverns. (Gk.) Gk. *στάλαγμα-α*, a drop; with suffix *-ite* (Gk. *-ιτης*). = Gk. *σταλά-ειν* (above).

Stale (1), too long kept, vapid, trite. (E.; or F. — Teut.) 1. *Stale*, as a sb., means urine of cattle or horses. Cf. E. Fries. and Low G. *stallen*, Swed. *stalla*, to put into a stall, also to stale (as cattle); Dan. *stalde*, to stall-feed, *stalle*, to stale (as horses). From *stall*, sb. 2. *Stale*, adj., is that which stands too long, from M. F. *estaler*, to display wares on a stall, from *estal*, a stall. Cf. M. Du. *stel*, stale, Du. *stel*, a stall, place; G. *stelle*, a place, *stellen*, to place, from G. *stall*, a stall. See *Stall*.

STALE

Stale (2), a decoy, bait; Shak. (F. — Teut.) = A. F. *estale*, a decoy-bird (Bozon). Perhaps adapted from A. S. *stal*, as in *stal-krán*, a decoy reindeer, allied to M. E. *stale*, theft, A. S. *stalu*, theft; allied to **Steal**.

Stale (3), **Steal**, the handle of anything. (E.) M. E. *stale*, *stela*. The latter answers to A. S. *stela*, *steola*, a stalk, stem. + Du. *steel*, stalk, stem, handle; G. *stiel*, stalk, handle. Cf. Gk. *στέλεον*, a handle. Allied to *still* and *stall*; the *stale* being that by which the tool is held firm and unmoved. And see **Stalk** (1).

Stalk (1), a stem. (E.) M. E. *stalke*, of which one sense is the side-piece (stem) of a ladder. A dimin. form, with suffix *-k*, from M. E. *stale*, variant of *stale*; see **Stale** (3) above. + Icel. *stílk*, Swed. *stjélk*, Dan. *stílk*, stalk; cf. Gk. *στέλεχος*, stem of a tree, allied to *στέλεον*, a handle.

Stalk (2), to stride. (E.) M. E. *stalken*. A. S. *stealcian*, to walk warily; allied to *stealc*, steep. + Dan. *stalke*, to stalk. The notion is that of walking cautiously. Cf. perhaps A. S. *stellan*, *styllan*, to leap. Der. *stalk-ing-horse*, a horse for stalking game; see Halliwell.

Stall, a standing-place for cattle, &c. (E.) M. E. *stal*. A. S. *steall*, station, stall. + Du. *stal*, Icel. *stallr*, Dan. *stald*, Swed. *stall*, G. *stall*. Teut. type **stallōs*, perhaps for **stador*; cf. A. S. *standan*, to stand, E. *stead*; Gk. *σταθ-μός*, a stall; L. *stab-ulum* (for **stadh-lom*). Allied to **Stead**. Brugm. i. 593 (4). Der. *stalled ox*, a fattened ox; cf. Swed. dial. *stalla*, to fatten, *stalloxe*, fattened ox (Möller).

Stallion, an entire horse. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. *stalon*. — O. F. *estalon* (F. *italon*), a stallion; so called because kept in a *stall* and not made to work. — O. H. G. *stal* (G. *stall*), a stall, stable; see **Stall**.

Stalwart, sturdy. (E.) For *stalworth*. M. E. *stalworth*, *stelewurde*, *stealewurde*, *stalewurde*; A. S. *staluwyrðe*, pl., serviceable (said of ships); A. S. Chron. an. 896. β. We find A. S. *gestælan* used as short for *gestaðelian*. Hence Sievers explains the form *stal*- or *stæl*- as being contracted from *staðol*, a foundation [or from a parallel form **stæpl*]. Thus *stal-wyrðe* is for **staðol-wyrðe*, lit. 'foundation-worthy,' i. e. firmly fixed, firm, constant; cf. A. S. *staðol-fast*, steadfast. The A. S. *staðel*; *staðol* is allied to **Stead**. Cf. *stead-fast*.

STANCHION

Stamen, male organ of a flower. (L.) Lit. 'a thread.' — L. *stāmen*, a thread, the warp standing up in an upright loom. — L. *stāre*, to stand. Der. *stamina*, orig. pl. of *stāmen*, lit. threads in a warp, a firm texture.

stamin, a kind of stuff. (F. — L.) M. E. *stamin*. — M. F. *estamine*, 'the stuff of tamine'; Cot. = L. *stāmineus*, consisting of threads. — L. *stāmin-*, stem of *stāmen*, a thread (above). Also spelt *stammel*, *tamine*, *tammy*.

Stammer, to stutter. (E.) M. E. *stam-eren*, vb.; A. S. *stomrian* (Shrine, p. 42); from A. S. *stamer*, *stamor*, adj., stammering; where the suffix *-er*, *-or* is adjectival. From a base **stam*, extended from *STA*, to stand, remain fixed; cf. prov. E. *stam*, to amaze, confound; related by gradation to G. *stumm*, dumb. + Du. *stameren*, *stamelen*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*; Icel. *stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, Swed. *stamma*, to stammer; Icel. *stamr*, O. H. G. *stam*, Goth. *stamms*, adj., stammering. See **Stem** (1).

Stamp, to tread heavily, to pound. (E.) M. E. *stampen*. A. S. *stampan* (for **stam-pian*). + Du. *stampen*, Icel. *stappa*, Swed. *stampa*, Dan. *stampe*, G. *stampfen*; also Gk. *στέμνω*, to stamp.

stampede, a panic. (Span. — Teut.) *Stampede* is a sudden panic, causing cattle to take to flight and run for many miles; any sudden flight due to panic. — Span. (and Port.) *estampido*, a crash, sudden sound of anything bursting or falling. Formed as if from a verb **estampir*, akin to *estampar*, to stamp. The reference appears to be to the noise made by the blows of a pestle upon a mortar. Of Teut. origin; see **Stamp** above.

Stanch, Staunch, to stop a flow of blood. (F. — L.) O. F. *estancher*, to stanch; Walloon *stanchi* (Remacle). — Late L. *stancāre*, to stanch, a variant of Late L. type **stagnicāre*, to cause to stagnate, from L. *stagnāre*, to cease to flow; see **Stagnate**. ¶ It is probable that the sense was influenced by G. *stange*, a pole, a bar (Körting, § 7733). Der. *stanch*, adj., firm, sound, not leaky; cf. F. *étanche*, water-tight.

Stanchion, a support, beam, bar. (F. — L.) O. North F. *estanchon*, Norm. dial. *étanchon*; M. F. *estañçon*, *estanson*, 'a prop, stay'; Cot. Not derived from the O. F. *estancher*, to prop (allied to F. *stanch*), but a diminutive of O. F. *estance*, a situation,

STAND

condition, also a stanchion (Scheler). — Late L. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. 'that which stands firm.' — L. *stant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *stāre*, to stand. See **State**. ¶ But the word may have been confused with O. F. *estancher*, to prop (as above), which is the same word as *estancher*, to staunch; for which see **Stanch**. The ultimate root is the same either way. (✓STA.)

Stand. (E.) A. S. *standan*, pt. t. *stōd*, pp. *standen*. + Icel. *standa*, Goth. *standan*; cf. Du. *staan* (pt. t. *stond*); Swed. *stå* (pt. t. *stod*); G. *stehen* (pt. t. *stand*). Teut. type **standan-*, pt. t. **stōh*; base **staih*, **stad*, the *n* being orig. characteristic of the pres. tense. Allied to L. *stāre*, Gk. *istēn*, I stood, Russ. *stoiati*, Skt. *sthā*, to stand. (✓STA.) See **State**. Der. *stand*, sb.; *standish*, short for *stand-dish*, a standing dish for pen and ink.

Standard. (F.—L.) A. F. *estandard*, a standard or ensign, O. F. *estandard*, a standard measure. The flag was a large one, on a fixed (standing) pole; and hence was modified by the influence of the verb to stand. The O. F. *estandard*, Ital. *stendardo*, are unmodified forms; from L. *extendere*, to extend; with suffix *-ard* (= O. H. G. *-hart*, suffix, orig. the same as *hart*, hard). See **Extend**.

Stang, a pole, stake. (Scand.) M. E. *stange*. — Icel. *stōng* (gen. *stangar*), a pole, stake; Dan. *stang*, Swed. *stång*, Du. *stang*, G. *stange*; A. S. *steng*. From the 2nd grade of the verb to *sting*. Cf. **Stake**.

Staniel, a kind of hawk. (E.) A. S. *stāngella*; lit. 'rock-yeller.' — A. S. *stān*, rock (see **Stone**); and *gellan*, to yell (see **Yell**).

Stank, a pool, tank. (F.—L.) An old word; once common. — Walloon *stank*, O. F. *estang*, a pond. (The same as Prov. *estanc*, Span. *estanque*, Port. *tanque*, a pond, pool.) — L. *stagnum*, a pool of stagnant or standing water. See **Stagnate**, **Stanch**, **Tank**.

Stannary, relating to tin-mines. (L.) Late L. *stannaria*, a tin-mine. — L. *stannum*, tin.

Stanza. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *stanza*, M. Ital. *stanza*, 'a lodging, chamber, dwelling, also *stanze* or *stanze* of verses;' Florio. So called from the stop or pause at the end of it. — Late L. *stantia*, an abode. — L. *stant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *stāre*, to stand. See **Stanchion**, **State**.

STARE

Staple (1), a loop of iron. (E.) A. S. *stapol*, a post, pillar; also, a step. Orig. sense a prop, something that holds firm. — A. S. *stap-*, base of *stappan*, strong verb, to step, tread firmly; cf. *stamp*. + Du. *stapel*, staple, stocks, a pile; Dan. *stabel*, Swed. *stapel*; G. *stapel*, a step, *stapel*, a staple (below).

Staple (2), a chief commodity of a place. (F.—Low G.) The sense has changed; it formerly meant a chief market, with reference to the place where things were most sold. — O. F. *estaple*, M. F. *estape*, 'a staple, a mart or general market, a publique storehouse;' Cot. (F. *étape*). — Low G. *stapel*, a heap; hence a heap laid in order, store, store-house; the same word as **Staple** (1). The Du. *stapel* means (1) a staple, (2) the stocks, (3) a pile or heap. All from the notion of fixity or firmness.

Star. (E.) M. E. *sterre*. A. S. *steorra*. + Du. *ster*; O. H. G. *sterro*. Cf. Icel. *stjarna*, Dan. *stjerne*, Swed. *stjerna*, Goth. *stairnō*, G. *stern*; also L. *stella* (for **stella*), Gk. *astēr*, Corn. *steren*, Bret. *sterenn*, W. *seren*, Skt. *tārā*. Orig. sense uncertain. Cf. Brugm. i. § 473 (2).

Star-board, the right side of a ship. (E.) M. E. *sterebourde*. A. S. *stēorbord*, i. e. steer-board, the side on which the steersman stood; in the first instance, he used a paddle, not a helm. Cf. Icel. *stjörn*, at the helm, or on the starboard side. — A. S. *stēor*, a rudder or paddle to steer with; *bord*, board, border, edge or side; see **Steer** (2) and **Board**. The O. H. G. *stiura* (G. *steuer*) means a prop, staff, paddle, rudder, allied to Icel. *staurr*, a post, stake, Gk. *staurōs*, an upright pole or stake. (✓STEU, allied to ✓STA.) + Du. *stuurboord*, Icel. *stjörnborði*, Dan. Swed. *styrboord*; all similarly compounded.

Starch. (E.) *Starch* is stuff that stiffens; from the adj. **Stark**, stiff, strong. Cf. G. *stärke*, (1) strength, (2) starch; from *stark*, adj., strong.

Stare (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.) A. S. *starian*; from a Teut. adj. **staros*, fixed, appearing in G. *starr*, fixed; cf. Skt. *sthira*, fixed, allied to *sthā*, to stand; and Gk. *stereōs*, firm. (✓STĀ.) + Du. *staren*; Icel. *stara*, *stira*, to stare; Swed. *stirra*, Dan. *stirre*, to stare; O. H. G. *starēn*. ¶ Hence 'staring hair' is 'stiff-standing hair.' Brugm. i. § 200.

stare (2), to glitter. (E.) M. E.

STARK

staren; whence *staring colours* = bright colours. The same word as *stare* (I); from the glittering of staring eyes.

Stark, stiff, rigid, entire. (E.) A. S. *stearc*, stiff, strong. + Du. *sterk*, Icel. *sterkr*, Dan. *stærk*, Swed. and G. *stark*. From Teut. verb **sterkan-*, to stiffen; of which the weak grade appears in Goth. *ga-staurknan*, to become dry, Icel. *storkinn*, pp. coagulated. Further allied to Lith. *strēgti*, to become rigid, Pers. *suturg*, big, strong. Root STERG, extension of **STER*; see *Stare* (1). Der. *stark*, adv., as in *stark mad*.

Stark-naked, quite naked. (E.) A substitution for M. E. *start-naked*, lit. 'tail-naked,' i. e. with the hinder parts exposed, but used in the sense of wholly naked. From A. S. *steort*, a tail; as in *red-start*, i. e. red-tail, a bird. + Du. *staart*, Icel. *stertr*, Dan. *stiert*, Swed. *stjert*, G. *stern*, a tail; cf. Gk. *στέρον*, a spike.

Starling. (E.) M. E. *sterling*, double dimin. of M. E. *stare*, a starling. = A. S. *star*, a starling. + Icel. *starrir*, *stari*, Dan. *stær*, Swed. *stare*, G. *staar*, L. *sturnus*. Cf. A. S. *stearn*, a tern.

Start, to move suddenly. (E.) M. E. *sterlen*; pt. t. *stirte* (Havelok, 873), *sturtle*, *storte* (Layamon, 23951). 'Allied to Du. *storten*, to precipitate, fall, rush, G. *stürzen*. Also, perhaps, to M. Du. *steerten*, to flee, run away. Some even connect it with A. S. *steort*, a tail. See *Stark-naked*.

Der. *start-le*; A. S. *steartlian*, to stumble.

Starve. (E.) M. E. *steruen* (*sterven*), to die (without reference to the means of death). A. S. *steorfan*, pt. t. *stearf*, pp. *storfen*, to die; whence *-stierfan*, to kill (weak verb). + Du. *sterven*, G. *sterben*. Teut. type **sterban-*, pt. t. **starb*. Der. *starve-ling*, double dimin., expressive of contempt; *starv-ation*, a hybrid word, introduced from the North about 1775.

State, a standing, position, condition. &c. (F.-L.) O. F. *estat*. = L. *statum*, acc. of *status*, condition. = L. *statum*, supine of *stāre*, to stand. + Gk. *στήριπ*, I stood; Skt. *sthā*, to stand; cognate with E. *stand*. (✓STĀ.)

Statics, the science treating of bodies at rest. (Gk.) From Gk. *στατικός*, at a standstill; *ἡ στατική*, statics. = Gk. *στατός*, placed, standing; verbal adj. from *στα-*, allied to *-στη-* in *στήριμι*, I place, stand. (✓STĀ.)

Station. (F.-L.) F. *station*. = L.

STEAD

stationem, acc. of *statio*, a standing still. = L. *statum*, supine of *stāre*. Der. *station-er*, orig. a bookseller who had a *station* or stall in a market-place; hence *station-er-y*, things sold by a *stationer*. Also *station-ary*, adj. See *State*.

statist, a statesman, politician. (F.-L.; with Gk. suffix.) Coined from *state* by adding *-ist* (L. *-ista*, Gk. *-ιστης*).

statue. (F.-L.) O. F. *statuē* (trissyllabic). = L. *statua*, a standing image. = L. *statu-*, for *status*, a position, standing. = L. *statum*, supine of *stāre*, to stand.

stature, height. (F.-L.) F. *stature*. = L. *statūra*, an upright posture, height. = L. *statum*, supine of *stāre*, to stand.

status, condition. (L.) L. *status*; see *State*.

statute. (F.-L.) F. *statut*. = L. *statutum*, a statute; neut. *ofstatūtus*, pp. of *statuere*, to place, set, causal of *stāre*, to stand.

Staunch; see *Stanch*.

Stave, piece of a cask, part of a piece of music. (E.) Merely another form of *staff*, due to M. E. dat. sing. *staue* (*stave*) and pl. *staues* (*staves*). Cf. Icel. *staff*, a staff, a stave; Dan. *stav*, staff, *stave*, stave. See *Staff*.

Stavesacre, the seeds of a larkspur; *Delphinium staphisagria*. (L. - Gk.) Lat. form of Gk. *σταφίς ἄγρια*; where *ἄγρια*, wild, is from *ἀγρός*, a field (E. *acre*).

Stay (1), to prop, delay, remain. (F.-M. Du.) M. F. *estayer*, 'to prop, stay'; Cot. = M. F. *estaye*, sb. fem. 'a prop, stay'; id. = M. Du. *stade*, also *staeye*, 'a prop, stay'; Hexham; O. Flem. *staey*, a prop; allied to E. *stead*. [The loss of *d* between two vowels is usual in Dutch, as in *broer*, brother, *teer* (for *teder*), tender.] See *Stay* (2).

Stay (2), a rope supporting a mast. (E.) A. S. *stæg*, a stay (whence F. *étais*, a ship's stay; Hatzfeld). + Du. *stag*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *stag*. Der. *stay-sail*. ¶ It is difficult to decide whether E. *stay* (2) is a survival of A. S. *stæg*, 'a rope for a mast,' or is from O. F. *estaye*, a prop, for which see *Stay* (1).

Stays, a bodice. (F.-M. Du.) Merely a pl. of *stay*, a support. (So also *bodice* = *bodies*.) See *Stay* (1).

Stead. (E.) M. E. *stede*. A. S. *stede*, a place. + Du. *stede*, *stee*, a place; cf. Du. *stad*, a town, Icel. *staðr*, *staða*, a place;

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Dan. Swed. *stad*, town, Dan. *sted*, place; G. *stait*, *statt*, town, place; Goth. *stathis* (gen. *stathis*), a place. Allied to L. *statio*, a station; Gk. *στάσις*, Skt. *sthiti*-, a standing. (✓STĀ.) Der. *home-stead*, *bed-stead*.

steadfast. (E.) A. S. *stedefast*, firm in its place. = A. S. *stede*, place; *fast*, firm; see **Fast**. + M. Du. *stedevast*, Icel. *staðfast*, Dan. *stadfast*.

steady, firm. (E.) Spelt *stedye* in Palsgrave. (The sole example of *stedi* in Stratmann has another form and sense.) A new formation from *stead*, sb., with suffix *-y*; suggested by *steadfast*.

Steak, a slice of meat for cooking. (Scand.) M. E. *steike*. = Icel. *steik*, a steak; so called from being stuck on a wooden peg, and roasted before the fire; cf. Icel. *steikja*, to roast on a spit or peg. Allied to Icel. *stika*, a stick; and to **Stick** (1). + Swed. *stek*, roast meat, *steka*, to roast; allied to *stick*, a prick, *sticka*, to stick, stab; Dan. *steg*, a roast, *at vende steg*, to turn the spit. Cf. G. *anstecken*, to put on a spit, *anstecken*, to pierce.

Steal. (E.) A. S. *stelan*, pt. t. *stal*, pp. *stolen*. + Du. *stelen*, Icel. *stela*, Dan. *stjæle*, Swed. *stjåla*, G. *stehlen*, Goth. *stilan*. Teut. type **stelan*-, pt. t. **stal*, pp. **stulan*os.

Steam, sb. (E.) M. E. *steem*. A. S. *stēam*, vapour, smell, smoke. + Du. *stoom*. Der. *steam*, vb.

Stearine, one of the proximate principles of animal fat. (F.—Gk.) F. *stéarine*; formed, with suffix *-ine*, from Gk. *στάειν*, tallow, hardened fat. Allied to Gk. *στήναι*, to stand; Brugm. ii. § 82. See **Statos**.

steatite, a soft magnesian rock with a soapy feel. (F.—Gk.) Formed with suffix *-ite*, from Gk. *στάειν*—as in *στάειν-ος*, gen. of *στάειν*, tallow, fat. See above.

Steed. (E.) M. E. *stede*. A. S. *stæda*, a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse; Teut. type **stād-jon*-. = A. S. *stād*, a stud (with the usual change from *ð* to *z*). Cf. G. *stute*, a stud-mare; Icel. *stöðhestur*, stud-horse, *stöðmerr*, stud-mare. See **Stud** (1).

Steel. (E.) M. E. *steel*. O. Merc. *stelli*; A. S. *stýle*, which is a late Wessex spelling. + Du. *staal*, Icel. *stál*, Dan. *stål*, Swed. *stål*, G. *stahl*, O. H. G. *stahal*. The O. H. G. *stahal* answers to O. Pruss. *stakla*-, as in *panu-stakla*, steel for kindling fire; cf. also Skt. *ślak*, to resist, Zend *staxra*-, strong. Named from its firm re-

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sistance. Brugm. ii. § 76. Der. *steel*, vb., A. S. *stýlan* (Icel. *stala*).

Steelyard (1). (Low G.) Said to be the yard in London where *steel* was sold by German merchants (Stow); but really for Low G. *staal-hof*, 'sample-yard,' from *staal*, a sample of goods; see Bremen Wört. Low G. *staal* is from O. F. *estale*, a sample. = O. F. *estaler*; see **Stale** (1).

Steelyard (2), a kind of balance, with unequal arms. (F.—L.?) Now generally misunderstood as meaning a yard or bar of steel; but spelt *stelleere* by Cotgrave, s. v. *Crochet*. Perhaps from O. F. *astelier*, a spit-cratch, in which spits lay horizontally (Roquefort); cf. Span. *astillero*, the same, and *astil*, the beam of a balance. From L. *hasta*, a lance.

Steenbok, a S. African antelope. (Du.) Du. *steenbok*, lit. 'rock-goat.' = Du. *steen*, stone, rock; *bok*, he-goat; see **Buok** (1).

Steep (1), precipitous. (E.) M. E. *steop*. A. S. *stēap*, steep, high. + Icel. *steypör*, steep, lofty. Allied to *stoop*, whence the notion of sloping down, or tilted up; cf. Swed. *stupande*, sloping; Norweg. *stupa*, to fall, *stup*, a steep cliff. See **Stoop**.

steep (2), to soak in a liquid. (Scand.) M. E. *stēpen*, Icel. *steypa*, to make to stoop, overturn, pour out liquids, cast metals (hence to pour water over grain or steep it); causal of *stūpa*, to stoop; see **Stoop**. So also Swed. *stōpa*, to cast metals, steep corn; Dan. *støbe*, the same.

steeples. (E.) O. Merc. *stēpel*, A. S. *stýpel*, a lofty tower; so called from its height. = A. S. *stēap*, steep, high (with regular change from *ea* to *ý*). + Icel. *stöpull*; Low G. *stipel*.

Steer (1), a young ox. (E.) A. S. *stīor*. + Du. and G. *stier*, a bull, Icel. *stjör*, Goth. *stiu*; Teut. type **steuros*, m. [Also **theuros*, for Idg. **teuros*; as in Icel. *þjör*, Swed. *tjur*, Dan. *tyr*, a steer. Cf. also L. *taurus*, Gk. *ταῦρος*, Russ. *тур*.] β. The sense is 'full-grown' or 'large,' as in Skt. *sthūla*- (for *sthūra*-), great, large, powerful, *sthūra*-, a man, *sthūri*, a pack-horse; cf. Zend *staōra*-, Pers. *sufūr*, a beast of burden. Der. *stīr-k*, a bullock, A. S. *stýr-ic* (with vowel-change from *eo* to *ý*); Low G. *stärk*.

Steer (2), to guide. (E.) M. E. *steren*. A. S. *stīoran*, *stýran*, to steer. + Du. *sturen*, Icel. *stýra*, Dan. *styre*, Swed. *styra*, G.

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stauern, to steer; Goth. *stiurjan*, to confirm. β . Weak verb; from the sb. appearing in M. E. *stere*, Du. *stuur*, Icel. *stýri*, G. *stewer*, a rudder, still retained in *star-board*; see *Star-board*. The O. H. G. *stiura* meant (1) a prop, staff, support, (2) a rudder; and is allied to Icel. *staurr*, a stake. Noreen, § 143; Brugm. i. § 198.

Stellar. (L.) L. *stellāris*, starry. = L. *stella*, star; for **ster-la*, a dimin. form allied to E. *Star*. Brugm. i. § 473.

Stem (1), trunk of a tree. (E.) M. E. *stem*. A. S. *stefn*, *stemn*, (1) stem of a tree; (2) stem, prow of a vessel, for which *stefna* (*stafna*) is also used. Apparently allied to *Steff*; but the primitive forms are uncertain. + Du. *stam*, trunk, *stevens*, prow; Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, stem of a vessel, *stafn*, trunk; Dan. *stamme*, trunk, *stavn*, prow; Swed. *stam*, trunk, *stäf*, prow, *framsam*, fore-stem, *bak-stam*, back-stem, *stern*; G. *stamm*, trunk, *vorder steven*, prow-post, *stem*, *hinter steven*, stern-post. Some compare O. Irish *tamon* (Ir. *tamhan*), the stem of a tree.

stem (2), prow of a vessel. (E.) See above.

Stem (3), to check, stop. (E.) E. Fries. *stemmen*, to check, stop, hinder. So Icel. *stemma*, Dan. *stemme*, to dam up; G. *stemmen*, to dam up water, check, resist. From Teut. **stam*, to stop; see *Stammer*.

Stench, sb. (E.) A. S. *stenc*, a strong smell, often in the sense of fragrance. = A. S. *stanc*, 2nd grade of *stincan*, to stink, also to smell sweetly. + G. *ge-stank*. See *Stink*.

Stencil, to paint in figures by help of a pierced plate. (F. - L.) From O. F. *estenceler*, to sparkle, also to cover with stars, to adorn with bright colours (Godefroy). = O. F. *estenceler*, a spark. = L. type **stincilla*, mistaken form of L. *scintilla*, a spark. See *Scintillation*.

Stenography, shorthand writing. (Gk.) From Gk. *στενός*, narrow, close; *γραφειν*, to write.

Stentorian, extremely loud. (Gk.) From Gk. *Στενν*, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, with a loud voice (Homer). = Gk. *στέν*, to groan; with suffix *-ωπ*. (✓ *STEN*.) See *Stun*.

Step, a pace, degree, foot-print. (E.) M. E. *steppe*. From A. S. *steppan*, *stapan* (for **stapjan*), a str. verb with a weak present; pt. t. *stöp*, pp. *stapen*. Cf. Du.

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stap, G. *stapfe*, a footstep; Russ. *stopa*, a step. Allied to *Stamp*.

Stepchild. (E.) A. S. *stēpcild*; where *cild* = E. *child*; see *Child*. We also find A. S. *stēpcbearn*, step-bairn, stepchild. *stēpcfader*, stepfather, *stēpcmodor*, step-mother, &c. β . The sense of *stēp* is 'orphaned,' and *stēpcild* is the oldest compound; we find A. S. *āstēpfe*, pl. made orphans, also O. H. G. *stiuſan*, to deprive of parents. + Du. *stiefkind*, stepchild; Icel. *stjúparn*, step-bairn; Swed. *styf barn*; G. *stiefkind*.

Steppe, a large plain. (Russ.) Russ. *stepe*, a waste, heath, steppe.

Stereoscope, an optical instrument for giving an appearance of solidity. (Gk.) From Gk. *στερεός*, solid, stiff; *σκειν*, to behold.

stereotype, a solid plate for printing. (Gk.) Gk. *στερεός*, hard, solid; and *τυπε*, q. v.

Sterile. (F. - L.) O. F. *sterile*. = L. *sterilem*, acc. of *sterilis*, barren. Cf. Gk. *στεῖρα* (for **στέρ-ya*), a barren cow; Goth. *stairō*, a barren woman. Brugm. i. § 838.

Sterling. (E.) M. E. *sterling*, a sterling coin; A. F. *esterling*. Said to be named from the *Esterlings* (i. e. easterlings, men of the east); this was a name for the Hanse merchants in London, temp. Henry III. = M. E. *est*, east. See *East*; and see *Easterling* in N. E. D.

Stern (1), severe, austere. (E.) M. E. *sterne*, *sturne*. A. S. *styrne*, stern. Allied to G. *störig*, morose, stubborn; Goth. *and-staurran*, to murmur against.

Stern (2), hind part of a vessel. (Scand.) Icel. *stjörn*, a steering, steerage, helm; hence a name for the hind part of a vessel. Cf. Icel. *stjör-i*, a steerer, allied to E. *steer* (2).

Sternutation, sneezing. (L.) L. *sternutatio*, a sneezing. = L. *sternutatus*, pp. of *sternutare*, to sneeze, frequentative of *sternuere*, to sneeze. Allied to Gk. *στένω*, to sneeze.

Stertorous, snoring. (L.) Coined from L. *stertere*, to snore.

Stethoscope, the tube used in auscultation, as applied to the chest. (Gk.) Lit. 'chest-examiner.' = Gk. *στήθος*, chest; *σκειν*, to consider.

Stevedore, one who stows a cargo. (Span. - L.) Span. *estivador*, a wool-packer; hence a stower of wool for exportation, and generally, one who stows

STEW

a cargo. = Span. *estivar*, to compress wool, to stow a cargo. = L. *stipare*, to press together. Allied to **Stiff**. Cf. Span. *estiva*, O. F. *estive*, stowage; Ital. *stiva*, ballast.

Stew, to boil slowly. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *stuwen*, orig. to bathe; formed from the old sb. *stew* in the sense of bath or hot-house (as it was called); the pl. *stews* generally meant brothels. An Anglicised form of O. F. *estuve*, a stew, stove, hot-house (F. *étuve*). = O. H. G. *stupa*, a hot room for a bath (mod. G. *stube*, a chamber). Allied to **Stove**, q. v. ¶ The history of O. F. *estuve* and of O. H. G. *stupa* is much disputed.

Steward. (E.) A. S. *stiward*, *stiward*, a steward. Lit. 'a sty-ward; from A. S. *stigu*, a farmyard, *ward*, a ward. The orig. sense was one who looked after the domestic animals, and gave them their food; hence, one who provides for his master's table, or who superintends household affairs. We also find *stivwita*, *stigwita*, a steward, where the former element is the same. See **Sty** (1) and **Ward**.

Stick (1), to stab, pierce, thrust in, adhere. (E.) The orig. sense was to sting, pierce, stab, fasten into a thing; hence, to be thrust into a thing, to adhere. Two verbs are confused in mod. E., viz. (1) *stick*, to pierce; (2) *stick*, to be fixed in. a. We find (1) M. E. *steken*, strong verb, to pierce, pt. t. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *stiken*; answering to an A. S. **stecan*, pt. t. **stac*, pp. **stecan* (not found); cognate with O. Fries. *steka*, O. Sax. *stekan* (pt. t. *stak*), E. Fries. *steken*, Low G. *steken* (pt. t. *stak*, pp. *steken*); G. *stechen* (pt. t. *stach*, pp. *gestochen*). Teut. type **stekan*- (pt. t. **stak*); transferred to the *e*-series from an older type **steikan*- (weak grade *stik*); cf. Goth. *staks*, a mark, *stiks*, a point. Further allied to Gk. *oriskein* (= *oriskein*), to prick, L. *instigare*, to prick, Skt. *tij*, to be sharp; and to E. **Sting**. (✓STEIG.) β. We also find (2) A. S. *stician*, pt. t. *sticode*, weak verb; allied to Icel. *stika*, to drive piles, Swed. *sticka*, Dan. *stikke*, to stab, sting, G. *stecken*, to stick, set, also to stick fast, remain.

stick (2), a small branch of a tree. (E.) M. E. *stikke*. A. S. *sticca*, a stick, peg, nail. So called from its piercing or sticking into anything; the orig. sense being 'peg; also a small bit of a tree. Allied to **Stick** (1) above. + Icel. *stika*,

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a stick, E. Fries. *stikke*, *stik*; Du. *stek*; G. *stecken*.

stickleback, a small fish. (E.) So called from the *stickles* or small prickles on its back. *Stick-le* is a dimin. of *stick* (2); cf. E. Fries. *stikel*, a thorn.

Stickler, one who parts combatants, or settles disputes between two who are fighting. (E.) Now only used of one who insists on etiquette or persists in an opinion. Corruption of a sb. formed from M. E. *stichtlen*, *stichtlien*, to dispose, order, arrange, govern, subdue; commonly used of a steward who arranged matters, acting as a master of ceremonies. See Will. of Palerne, 1199, 1209, 1281, 1341, 1379; Destruction of Troy, 117, 1997, 2193, 13282, &c. This M. E. *stichtlen* is a frequentative of A. S. *stichtan*, *stichtian*, to control. Cognate with M. Du. *stichten*, to build, impose a law; Dan. *stifte*, to institute, Swed. *stifta*, *stikka*, G. *stiften*, to found, institute. Cf. also Icel. *stíll* (for **stíkti*-), a foundation, base.

Stiff. (E.) M. E. *stif*. A. S. *stif*, *stiff*. + Low G. *stif* (Danneil); Du. *stijf*, Dan. *stiv*, Swed. *styf*. Allied to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stip-ti*, to be stiff, L. *stipes*, a stem, *stipare*, to pack tight, *stipulus*, firm.

stifle. (Scand.) XVI. cent. From Icel. *stifla*, to dam up, choke; Norweg. *stivla*, to stop, hem in, lit. to stiffen; *stivra*, to stiffen; frequentatives of Norw. *stiva*, Dan. *stive*, to stiffen. All from the adj. above. ¶ The prov. E. *stive*, to stuff, from O. F. *estiver*, to pack tight, is ult. from the same root; see **Stevodore**.

Stigmatise. (F. — Gk.) F. *stigmatiser*, to brand with a hot iron, defame. = Gk. *στυγμάρειν*, to mark, brand. = Gk. *στυγμάρ-*, base of *στυγμα*, a prick, mark, brand. = Gk. *στίχειν* (= **stikein*), to prick. Allied to **Stick** (1). (✓STEIG.)

Stile (1), a set of steps for climbing over. (E.) M. E. *stile*. A. S. *stigel*, a stile. = A. S. *stig-*, weak grade of *stigan*, to climb; with suffix *-al*. See **Stair**. + M. Du. and O. H. G. *stichel*.

Stile (2), the correct spelling of **Style** (1), q. v.

stiletto, a small dagger. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *stiletto*, a dagger; dimin. of M. Ital. *stilo*, a dagger. = L. *stilum*, acc. of *stilus*, an iron pin; see **Style** (1).

Still (1), motionless. (E.) M. E. *stille*. A. S. *stille*, still; cf. *stillan*, vb., to remain in a place or stall. For **stelfor*;

STILL

allied to A. S. *stellan*, to place, from A. S. *stal*, a place; cf. *steall*; see **Stall**. + Du. *stil*, still, *stillen*, to be still, *stellen*, to place, from *stal*, a stall; Dan. *stille*, Swed. *stilla*, G. *still*, still; Dan. *stille*, to still, also to place, Swed. *stilla*, to quiet; G. *stillen*, to still, *stellen*, to place; Dan. *stald*, Swed. G. *stall*, a stall. Der. *still*, adv., A. S. *stille*, continually, ever.

Still (2), to distil, trickle down. (L.; or F.—L.) In some cases, it represents L. *stillare*, to fall in drops; more often, it is short for *Distill*, q. v.

still (3), sb., an apparatus for distilling. (L.) Short for M. E. *stillatorie*, a still, from *stillat-us*, pp. of *stillare* (above).

Stilt. (Scand.) M. E. *stille*.—Swed. *stylda*, Dan. *stytte*, a stilt; Dan. *stytte*, to walk on stilts. + Du. *stelt*; G. *stelsa*, a stilt; O. H. G. *stelza*, prop, crutch. Perhaps allied to **Stalk** (1); cf. E. Fries. *stille*, a stem, stalk.

Stimulate. (L.) From pp. of L. *stimulare*, to prick forward.—L. *stimulus*, a goad.

Sting. (E.) A. S. *stingan*, pt. t. *stang*, pp. *stungen*. + Icel. *stinga*, Swed. *stinga*, Dan. *stinge*. Teut. type **stengan*-. Der. *stang*.

stingy, mean. (E.) The same as Norfolk *stingy*, pronounced (stin-j), nipping, unkindly, ill-humoured. Merely the adj. from *sting*, sb., which is pronounced (stinj) in Wiltshire. So also Swed. *sticken*, pettish, fretful, from *sticka*, to sting.

Stink. (E.) A. S. *stincan*, pt. t. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*. + Du. *stinken*, Dan. *stinke*, Swed. *stinka*, G. *stinken*. Cf. Gk. *raryós*, rancid.

Stint, to limit, restrain, cut short. (E.) Orig. 'to shorten.' M. E. *stinlen* (also *stentan*). A. S. *styntan*, in *for-styntan*, properly 'to make dull'; formed from A. S. *stunt*, stupid, by vowel-change from *u* to *y*. The peculiar sense is Scand. + Icel. *stylda* (for **stynta*), to shorten, from *stuttr*, short, stunted; Swed. dial. *stynta*, to take short steps, from *stunt*, short; Dan. dial. *stynte*, to crop. See **Stunted**.

Stipend, salary. (L.) L. *stipendium*, a tax, tribute; for **stip-pendium*, a payment in money.—L. *stip*, stem of *stips*, small coin; *pendere*, to weigh out, pay; see **Pendant**. β. *Stips* is supposed to mean 'pile of money'; cf. *stipare*, to heap together.

Stipple, to engrave by means of small

STOCK

dots. (Du.) Du. *stippen*, to speckle, dot over.—Du. *stippel*, a speckle; dimin. of *stip*, a point. Allied to Low G. *stippen*, to drip as raindrops (Danneil), *stippen*, to speckle; G. *steppen*, to stitch, *stift*, a tack, peg, pin.

Stipulation, a contract. (F.—L.) F. *stipulation*.—L. acc. *stipulationem*, a covenant.—L. *stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulāri*, to settle an agreement.—O. Lat. *stipulus*, firm, fast; allied to *stipes*, a post. ¶ Not from *stipula*, a straw, though this is an allied word.

Stir. (E.) M. E. *stiren*, *sturen*. A. S. *styrian*, to move, stir. Allied to Icel. *styr*, a stir; Du. *stören*, Swed. *störa*, G. *stören*, to disturb, O. H. G. *stören*, to scatter, destroy, disturb. Teut. types **sturjan*-, **staurjan*-. (Franck). Prob. allied to **Storm**.

Stirk; see **Steer** (1).

Stirrup. (E.) For *sty-rope*, i. e. a rope to mount by; the orig. stirrup was a looped rope for mounting into the saddle. M. E. *stirop*. A. S. *stī-rāp*, *stig-rāp*.—A. S. *stig*-, weak grade of *stigan*, to mount; *rāp*, a rope; see **Stair** and **Rope**. + Icel. *stigrēip*, Du. *steg-reep*, G. *steg-reif*.

Stitch, a pain in the side, a passing through stuff of a needle and thread. (E.) M. E. *stiche*. A. S. *stice*, a pricking sensation.—A. S. *stician*, to prick, pierce. See **Stick** (1).

Stith, an anvil. (Scand.) M. E. *stith*.—Icel. *stedi*, an anvil; allied to *staðr*, a fixed place; named from its firmness; see **Stead**. + Swed. *stād*, an anvil; M. Du. *stiet*. Der. *stith-y*, properly a smithy, but also an anvil, like M. E. *stethi*.

Stiver, a Dutch penny. (Du.) Du. *stuiver*, a small coin. Perhaps orig. 'bit' or small piece. Franck connects it with Low G. *stunf*, stumpy, Icel. *stúfr*, a stump, Icel. *stýfa*, to cut off.

Stoat, an animal. (Scand.) A late word; *stote*, Phillips, 1706; Levins, 1570. M. E. *stot*, a stoat, also a bull, stallion. See **Stot**.

Stoccado, **Stoccata**, a thrust in fencing. (Ital.—Teut.) *Stoccado* is an accommodated form, as if it were Spanish.—Ital. *stoccata*, 'a foyne, thrust,' Florio.—Ital. *stocco*, 'a short sword, a tuck,' Florio; with pp. suffix *-ata*.—G. *stock*, a stick, staff, trunk, stump; cognate with E. **stock**.

stock, a post, &c. (E.) The old sense

STOCKADE

was a stump; hence a post, trunk, stem, a fixed store, fund, capital, cattle, stalk, butt-end of a gun, &c. A. S. *stoc*; stock, stump. + G. *stock*, O. H. G. *stock*; Du. *stok*, Icel. *stokkr*, Dan. *stok*, Swed. *stock*. Allied to A. S. *stykke*, G. *stück*, a bit, fragment

Stockade, a breastwork formed of stakes. (Span.—Teut.) Coined as if from E. *stock* (above); but adapted from Span. *estacada*, a palisade, fence.—Span. *estaca*, a stake, pale.—M. Du. *stake*, Du. *staak*, a stake; see **Stake**.

Stocking. (E.) *Stocking* is a dimin. form of *stock*, used as short for *nether-stock*. 'Un bas des chausses, a *stocking*, or *nether-stock*;' Cot. The clothing of the lower part of the body consisted of a single garment, called *hose*, in F. *chausses*. It was afterwards cut in two at the knees, and divided into *upper-stocks*, and *nether-stocks* or *stockings*. In this case, *stock* means a piece or stump, a piece cut off; see **Stock**.

Stoic. (L.—Gk.) L. *Stoicus*. = Gk. *Στωικός*, a Stoic; lit. 'belonging to a colonnade,' because Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens.—Gk. *στόα*, *στοιά* (for **στοφ-ιά*), a colonnade, row of pillars; cf. *στόλος*, a pillar. (✓STEÜ.)

Stoker, one who tends a fire. (Du.) Orig. used to mean one who looked after a fire in a brew-house (Phillips).—Du. *stoker*, 'a kindler, or setter on fire,' Hexham.—Du. *stoken*, to kindle a fire, stir a fire. Allied to Du. *stok*, a stock, stick (hence, a poker for a fire); cognate with **Stock**. Cf. Westphal. *stoken*, to poke a fire.

Stole, long robe, scarf. (L.—Gk.) L. *stola*.—Gk. *στολή*, equipment, robe, stole.—Gk. *στέλλειν*, to equip.

Stolid, stupid. (L.) L. *stolidus*, firm, stock-like, stupid.

Stomach. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *stomak*.—O. F. *estomac*.—L. acc. *stomachum*.—Gk. *στόμαχος*, mouth, gullet, stomach; dimin. of *στόμα*, mouth. Brugm. i. § 421.

Stone. (E.) M. E. *stoon*. A. S. *stān*. + Du. *steen*, Icel. *steinn*, Dan. Swed. *sten*, G. *stein*, Goth. *stains*. Cf. Gk. *στία*, a stone; O. Bulgarian *stīna*, Russ. *stīena*, a wall. Der. *stān-tel*.

Stock, a shock of corn. (E.) It answers to A. S. **stōc*, from **stōk-*, strong grade of **stak-*, as in E. **Stack**. + Low G. *stuke*, a stock; Swed. dial. *stuke*.

Stool. (E.) M. E. *stool*. A. S. *stōl*, seat. + Du. *stoel*, Icel. *stóll*, Dan. Swed.

STOT

stol, Goth. *stols*, seat, chair; G. *stuhl*, chair, pillar. Lit. 'that which stands firm.' (✓STÄ.) Brugm. i. § 191.

Stoop (1), to lean forward. (E.) Prov. E. *stoup*; M. E. *stoupen*. A. S. *stāpan*. + M. Du. *stuypen*, O. Icel. *stūpa*, to stoop; Swed. *stupa*, to tilt, fall. Allied to **Steep** (1).

Stoop (2), a beaker; see **Stoup**.

Stop. (L.) Of L. origin. M. E. *stoppen*, A. S. *-stoppan*, to stop up; so also Du. *stoppen*, to stop, stuff, cram, Swed. *stoppa*, Dan. *stoppe*, G. *stopfen*; Ital. *stoppare*, to stop up with tow, Late L. *stuppāre*, to stop up with tow, cram, stop. All from L. *stupa*, *stuppā*, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow. Cf. Gk. *στυγή*, *στυγγή*, the same. Der. *stopp-le*, i. e. stopper; also *estop*, A. F. *estoper*, from Late L. *stuppāre*.

Storax, a resinous gum. (L.—Gk.) L. *storax*, *styrax*. = Gk. *στυράξ*.

Store, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *stor*, *stoor*, provisions.—O. F. *estor*, store, provisions (Godefroy); Late L. *staurum*, the same as *instaurum*, store.—L. *instaurāre*, to construct, build, restore; Late L. *instaurāre*, to provide necessaries.—L. *in*, in; **staurāre*, to set up, place, also found in *restaurāre*, to restore. From an adj. **staurus* = Skt. *sthāvāra-*, fixed; cf. Gk. *στυπός*, an upright pole. (✓STÄ.) Der. *store*, vb., O. F. *estorer*, from Late L. *staurāre* = *instaurāre*.

Stork, bird. (E.) A. S. *storc*. + Du. *stork*, Icel. *storkr*, Dan. and Swed. *stork*; G. *storch*. Cf. Gk. *τόρπος*, a large bird (vulture, swan). Prob. allied to **Stark**.

Storm. (E.) A. S. *storm*, storm. + Icel. *stormr*, Du. Swed. Dan. *storm*, G. *sturm*. Teut. type **stur-moz*. From the same root as E. **Stir**.

Story (1). (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *storie*. = A. F. *storie* (Bartsch), O. F. *estoire*, a history, tale.—L. *historia*. = Gk. *ἱστορία*, information; see **History**.

Story (2), set of rooms on a level or flat. (F.—L.) Orig. merely 'a building' or 'thing built'. = O. F. *estorde*, a thing built; fem. of pp. of *estorer*, to build.—Late L. *staurāre*, for L. *instaurāre*, to construct, build, &c. See **Store**. Der. *clere-story*, i. e. *clear-story*, story lighted with windows, as distinct from *blind-story*.

Stot, stallion, bullock. (E.) M. E. *stot*. Cf. Icel. *stöttr*, a bull, Swed. *stut*, Dan. *stud*, a bull; allied to Swed. *stōla*, to push, G. *stossen*.

STOUP

Stoup, **Stoop**, flagon. (M. Du.) M. E. *stope*. — M. Du. *stoup*, a large cup (Kilian); Du. *stoup*, a gallon; cf. Icel. *staup*, a knobby lump, also a stoup; Low G. *sloop*, a stoup (whence Swed. *stop*, three pints; Dan. dial. *stob*, a stoup). + A. S. *stēap*, a cup; G. *stauf*, a cup. Allied to A. S. *stēap*, steep; perhaps as being high and upright; see **Steep** (1), and **Stoop**.

Stout. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *stout*. — O. F. *estout*, stout, bold. — M. Du. *stolt*, stout, stout, bold; Low G. *stolt*, A. S. *stolt*, the same. + G. *stolz*, proud. Perhaps all from L. *stultus*, foolish, foolhardy. Der. *stout*, sb., a strong beer.

Stove. (E.) A. S. *stofa*. + M. Du. *stove*, 'a stewe, hot-house, or a baine,' Hexham; Low G. *stove*; cf. Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bath-room with a stove; G. *stube*, O. H. G. *stufa*, a room (whence Ital. *stufa*, F. *étuve*). See **Stew**.

Stover, food for cattle. (F. — L. ?) In Shak.; M. E. *stouer* (*stover*), necessities. — O. F. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessities; orig. the infin. mood of a verb which was used impersonally with the sense 'it is necessary.' Perhaps from L. *est opus* (Tobler).

Stow, to pack away. (E.) M. E. *stowen*, lit. to put in a place. — A. S. *stōwigan* (Sweet); from *stōw*, a place. + Icel. *eld-stō*, fire-place. Also Lith. *stowa*, place where a thing stands, from *stōti*, to stand. (✓STA.)

Straddle. (E.) Formerly *striddle* (Levins); frequentative of **Stride**.

Straggle. (E.) Formerly *stragle*. For *strackle*; cf. prov. E. *strackle-brained*, thoughtless. Apparently the frequentative of M. E. *strāken*, to roam, wander; P. Plowman's Crede, 82; with *ā* shortened before *k-l*. Allied to **Strike**. Perhaps Swed. dial. *strakla*, to stagger, totter, is related.

Straight. (E.) M. E. *streight*, orig. pp. of M. E. *strecchen*, to stretch; A. S. *streht*, pp. of *strecan*, to stretch; see **Stretch**. Der. *straight*, adv., M. E. *streight*; *straight-way*; *straight-en*.

Strain (1), vb. (F. — L.) From *estraign-*, a stem of M. F. *estraindre*, 'to wring hard'; Cot. — L. *stringere*, to draw tight. See **Stringent**.

Strain (2), descent, lineage, birth. (E.) *Strain* in Shak.; *strene* in Spenser. M. E. *streen*, Chaucer, C. T., Cl. Tale, 157. A. S. *streon*, gain, product, lineage, progeny; whence *stryman*, to beget.

STRAW

Strait, adj. (F. — L.) M. E. *streit*. — A. F. *estreit* (F. *étroit*), narrow, strict. — L. *strictum*, acc. of *strictus*; see **Strict**.

Strand (1), shore. (E.) A. S. *strand*. + Icel. *strönd* (gen. *ströndar*), margin, edge; Dan. Swed. G. *strand*.

Strand (2), thread of a rope. (Du.) The final *d* is added. — Du. *streen*, a skein, hank of thread. + G. *strähne*, a skein, hank, O. H. G. *streno*. Cf. Du. *striem*, a stripe.

Strange, foreign, odd. (F. — L.) O. F. *estränge*. — L. *extrāneum*, acc. of *extrāneus*, foreign, on the outside. — L. *extrā*, without. See **Extra** and **Estrange**.

Strangle, to choke. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *estrangler*. — L. *strangulāre*. — Gk. *στραγγαλέω*, *στραγγαλίζειν*, to strangle. — Gk. *στραγγάλη*, a halter. — Gk. *στραγγός*, twisted. Allied to **String** and **Strict**.

strangury. (L. — Gk.) L. *strangūria*. — Gk. *στραγγουρία*, retention of urine, when it falls by drops. — Gk. *στραγγ-*, base of *στράγγε*, a drop, that which oozes out (allied to *στραγγός*, twisted); *οὐρ-ov*, urine.

Strap. (L.) Prov. E. *strop*; A. S. *stropp*. — L. *struppus* (also *stroppus*), a strap, thong, fillet. (Hence F. *étrope*.)

Strappado. (Ital. — Teut.) A modified form of *strappata* (just as *stoccado* was used for *stoccata*). — Ital. *strappata*, a pulling, a wringing, the strappado. — Ital. *strappare*, to pull, wring. — H. G. (Swiss) *straffen*, to pull tight, allied to G. *straff*, tight, borrowed from Low G. or Du. — Du. *straffen*, to punish, from *straf*, severe; cf. E. Fries. *strabben*, to be stiff.

Stratagem. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *stratageme*. — L. *stratēgēma*. — Gk. *στρατήγημα*, the device of a general. — Gk. *στρατηγός*, general, leader. — Gk. *στρατ-ός*, army, camp; *ἀγ-ειν*, to lead. The Gk. *σπατός* is allied to *σπάρνυμ*, I spread. See **Stratum**.

strategy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *stratégie*. — L. *stratēgia*. — Gk. *στρατηγία*, generalship. — Gk. *στρατηγός* (above).

Strath, a flat valley. (C.) Gael. *srath*, a valley with a river, low-lying country beside a river; Irish *srath*, *sratha*, the bottom of a valley, fields beside a river; W. *ysrad*, a flat vale. Allied to **Stratum** (below).

Stratum. (L.) L. *strātum*, a layer, that which is spread flat; neut. of *strātus*, pp. of *sternere*, to spread. + Gk. *σπάρνυμ*, I spread out. (✓STER.)

Straw, sb. (E.) A. S. *strew* (*strow*).

STRAW-BERRY

†Du. *stroof*, Icel. *strā*, Dan. *straa*, Swed. *strå*, G. *stroh*. Teut. type **strawon*, n. Allied to L. *strāmen*, straw, *sternere*, to strew; see **Strew**, **Stratum**.

straw-berry. (E.) A. S. *strew-berige*, straw-berry; perhaps from its propagation by runners; cf. *strew*.

Stray, to wander. (F. - L.) O. F. *estraier*, to wander; orig. to rove about the streets or ways. Cf. Prov. *estradiér*, a wanderer in the streets, one who strays, from Prov. *estrada* (= O. F. *estree*), a street; M. Ital. *stradiotto*, a wanderer, from *strada*, street. - L. *strāla*, a street; see **Street**. Der. *stray*, *estray*, sb.

Streak, a line or long mark. (E.) M. E. *streke*, more commonly *strike*. A. S. *strica*, from **stric-*, weak grade of *strican*, to stroke, rub. Cf. E. Fries. *streke*, *strūke*, a stroke, streak; Du. *streek*; Swed. *streck*, a dash, streak, line; Dan. *streg*, the same. Also Goth. *striks*, a stroke with the pen; G. *strich*, from Teut. **strih*, weak grade of **strikan*; see **Strike**. Cf. also L. *striga*, a swath, furrow.

Stream. (E.) A. S. *strēam*. †Du. *stroom*, Icel. *straumur*. Swed. Dan. *ström*, G. *strom*. Teut. type **straumos*, m. Allied to Russ. *struia*, Irish *sruiam*, a stream. All from √*SREU*, to flow, which in Teut. and Russ. became *STREU*; cf. Skt. *srav*, Gk. *ῥέειν* (for **ῥεῖf-ew*), to flow. Cf. **Rheum**.

Street. (L.) A. S. *stræt*; O. Merc. *strēt*; a very early loan-word; cf. Du. *straat*, G. *strasse*. - L. *strāta*, i. e. *strāta uia*, a paved way; *strāta* being fem. of pp. of *sternere*, to strew, pave.

Strength. (E.) A. S. *strengþu*; (for **strang-i-thu*). - A. S. *strang*, strong. See **Strong**.

Strenuous. (L.) L. *strēnu-us*, vigorous, active; with suffix *-ous*. †Gk. *στυφνής*, strong, allied to *στερεός*, firm.

Stress, strain. (F. - L.) Sometimes short for *distress*; see **Distress**. Otherwise, from O. F. *estrecier*, *estressier*, to straiten, pinch, contract. This answers to a Folk-L. type **strectiäre*, regularly formed from L. *strictus*, tightened; see **Strict**.

Stretch. (E.) M. E. *strecchen*. - A. S. *strecan*, pt. t. *strehhte*, pp. *strecht*. Formed as a causal verb from A. S. *strac*, hard, rigid, violent, strong. Thus *stretch* = to make stiff or hard, as in straining a cord. †Du. *strakken*, to stretch, from *strak*, stretched, tight, rigid; Dan. *strække*, Swed.

STRIKE

sträcka; G. *strecken*, from *strack*, adj., tight. Perhaps allied to **Strong**.

Strew, **Straw**, vb. (E.) M. E. *strewen*. A. S. *strewian*, to strew, scatter. Closely allied to A. S. *strewu*, straw. †Du. *strooijen*, to strew, allied to *stroof*, straw; G. *streuen*, to strew, allied to *stroh*, straw; Goth. *straujan* (pt. t. *strawida*), to strew. From a derivative of the root *STER*, as in L. *ster-nere* (pt. t. *strāui*), to strew; cf. Gk. *στέρνωμι*, I spread; Skt. *str*, to spread. See **Stratum**. Brugm. i. § 570. Der. *be-strew*.

Stricken; see **Strike**.

Strict. (L.) L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, to tighten, draw together, &c. See **Stringent**. Doublet, *strait*.

Stride, vb. (E.) M. E. *striden*, pt. t. *strad*, *strood*. A. S. *stridan*, to stride, pt. t. *strād* (rare; but cf. *bestrād*, Ælf. Hom. ii. 136). So also Low G. *striden* (pt. t. *streed*), to strive, to stride; Du. *strijden*, G. *streiten*, Dan. *stride*, strong verbs, to strive, contend; Icel. *stríða*, Swed. *strida*, weak verbs, to strive. β. Teut. type **streidan-*, pt. t. **straid*, pp. **stridanoz*; whence also Icel. *stríð*, woe, strife; *stríðr*, hard, stubborn. Cf. Skt. *sridh*, to assail; also, an enemy. The orig. sense was 'to contend,' hence to take long steps (as if in contention with another). Der. *be-stride*, *strid*, *straddle*, *strife*, *strive*.

strife. (F. - Scand.) O. F. *estrif*, strife. Apparently modified from Icel. *stríð*, strife, contention. Cf. O. Sax. and O. Fries. *strid*, strife; Du. *strijd*; G. *streit*. From the verb **Stride** (above). ¶ The connexion with G. *streben*, Du. *streven*, is obscure. Der. *strive*, vb., q. v.

Strike, to hit. (E.) M. E. *striken*, orig. to proceed, advance, to flow; hence used of smooth swift motion, to strike with a rod or sword. The verb is strong; pt. t. *strak*, pp. *striken*; the phrase 'striken in years' meant 'advanced in years.' A. S. *strican*, to go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly; pt. t. *stric*, pp. *stricen*. †Du. *strijken*, to smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; G. *streichen*, the same. [Cf. Icel. *strjúka*, to stroke, rub, wipe, strike; Swed. *stryka*, Dan. *stryge*, the same.] Allied to L. *stringere*, to graze, touch lightly with a swift motion; *striga*, a row of mown hay. Der. *strike*, sb., the name of a measure, orig. an instrument with a straight edge for levelling (striking off) a measure of grain. Also *streak*, *stroke*.

STRING

String. (E.) A. S. *streng*, cord; from its being tightly twisted. = A. S. *strang*, strong, violent. Cf. Gk. *σπαγγάλη*, a halter; from *σπαγγός*, tightly twisted. + Du. *streng*, string, allied to *streng*, severe; so also Icel. *streng*, Dan. *stræng*, Swed. *sträng*, G. *strang*, cord, string. See **Strong**.

Stringent. (L.) L. *stringent*, stem of pres. pt. of *stringere*, to draw tight, compress, urge, also to graze, stroke; pp. *strictus*. Perhaps allied to **Strike**.

Strip. (E.) M. E. *stripen*. A. S. *striþan*, *striþan*, to plunder, strip; in comp. *be-striþan*. + Du. *stroopen*, to plunder; E. Fries. *stropen*, *stripen*; G. *streifen*, from M. H. G. *stroufen*. Teut. type **straupjan*; from the 2nd grade of the strong verb **streupan*-, for which cf. Norw. *strüpa*, to grip, to throttle, pt. t. *straup*. Der. *strip*, sb., a piece stripped off; see below.

Stripe. (Du.) Orig. a streak; M. E. *stripe*; not an old word; prob. a weaver's term. = M. Du. *strijpe*, a stripe in cloth, variant of *strepe* (Kilian); Du. *streep*; Low G. *stripe*, a stripe. + Norw. *striþa*, Dan. *stribe*, a stripe, streak; G. *streifen*, M. H. G. *streif*. From a Teut. base **streip*, allied to **streik*; see **Strike**. Cf. O. Irish *sriab*, a stripe. ¶ Low G. *stripe*, a stripe, also means a strip of cloth; although *strip* belongs strictly to the verb above.

Stripling. (E.) A double dimin. from *strip*, variant of *stripe*; hence a lad as thin as a *strip*, a growing lad not yet filled out.

Strive. (F.-Scand.) M. E. *striuen* (*striven*), properly a weak verb. = O. F. *estriver*, to strive; Walloon *striver*. = O. F. *estrif*, strife; see **Strike**.

Stroke (1), a blow. (E.) M. E. *strook*. From *strac*, 2nd grade of A. S. *strican*, to strike. Cf. G. *streich*, a stroke.

stroke (2), to rub gently. (E.) M. E. *stroken*. A. S. *strician*, to stroke; a causal verb; from *strac*, and grade of *strican*, to strike. Cf. G. *streicheln*, to stroke, from *streichen*, to stroke; see **Strike**.

Stroll. to wander. (F.-Teut.) Formerly *stroule*, *stroyle*. Formed by prefixing *s-* (O. F. *es-*, L. *ex*) to *troll*, used (in P. Pl.) with the sense 'to range'; see **Troll**. Cf. Guernsey *strollai* [= *estroulé*], adj., idle, vagabond (Métivier; who notes that, at Valognes, dep. Manche, the equivalent term is *treulier*, i.e. 'troller'); cf. Norm. dial. *treuler*, to rove (Moisy), dial. of Verdun *tröler*, *trauler*.

STRYCHNINE

Strong. (E.) A. S. *strang*, *strong*. + Du. *streng*, Icel. *strangr*, Dan. *streng*, Swed. *sträng*; G. *streng*, strict. Cf. Gk. *σπαγγός*, tightly twisted.

Strop. a piece of leather, for sharpening razors. (L.) A. S. *stropp*, a strap, from L.; see **Strap**. Cf. Westphal. *strop*.

Strophe, part of a poem or dance. (Gk.) Gk. *στροφή*, a turning; the turning of the chorus, dancing to one side of the orchestra, or the strain sung during this evolution; the *strophe*, to which the *anti-strophe* answers. = Gk. *στροφήν*, to turn.

Strow; see **Strew**.

Structure. (F.-L.) F. *structure*. = L. *structūra*, a structure. = L. *structus*, pp. of *struere*, to build, orig. to heap together.

Struggle, vb. (F.-M. Du. ?) M. E. *strogelen*, *strugelen*; apparently from A. F. *es-* (L. *ex*) prefixed to M. Du. *truggelen* (Du. *troggelen*), Low G. *truggeln*, to beg persistently, which prob. also had the same sense as E. Fries. *trüggeln*, to struggle against, as when a horse jibs or refuses to move forward, also to beg persistently. All from Teut. base **thrug-*, as in Icel. *þruga*, Dan. *true*, to press, ultimately related to A. S. *þryccan*, G. *drücken*, to press. (Doubtful.)

Strum, to thrum on a piano. (E.) An imitative word. Made by prefixing an intensive *s-* (= O. F. *es-* = L. *ex*), very, to the imitative word *trum* (also *thrum*), as seen in Low G. *trummen*, Du. *trommen*, to drum; see **Drum** and **Thrum**.

Strumpet. (F.-Teut. ?) M. E. *strompet*. The form answers to O. F. **estrompette* (not found), as if from M. Du. *strompe*, a stocking. Or (if the *m* be an insertion) it is from O. F. *strupe*, Late L. *strupum*, dishonour, violation; from L. *stuprum*. (Unexplained.)

Strut (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.) M. E. *strouten*, to spread or swell out. = Swed. dial. *strutta*, to walk with a jolting step; Dan. *strutte*, *strude*, to strut; cf. Norw. *strut*, a spout that sticks out, a nozzle. The orig. sense seems to be 'to stick out stiffly'; cf. Icel. *strútr*, a hood sticking out like a horn; Low G. *strutt*, rigid. + G. *strotzen*, to strut, be puffed up; cf. *strauss*, a tuft, bunch.

strut (2), a support for a raster. (Scand.) Orig. a stiff piece of wood; from *strut*, to stick out or up. Cf. Icel. *strútr*, Low G. *strutt* (above).

Strychnine. (Gk.) From Gk. *σπύχ-*

STUB

ros, nightshade, poison; with F. suffix *-ine*.

Stub, stump of a tree. (E.) A. S. *stybb*, a stub; E. Fries. *stubbe*. + Du. *stobbe*, Icel. *stubb*, Dan. *stub*, Swed. *stubbe*. Allied to Icel. *stúfr*, a stump (Noreen); and see **Stab**. Also to Gk. *στυβος*, a stump, Skt. *stūpa*, a heap. Allied to **Stump**.

Stubble. (F.—Late L.) M. E. *stobil*, *stoble*.—A. F. *estuble*, O. F. *estouble*.—Late L. *stipula*, *stupla*, stubble; a variant of L. *stipula*, stubble, due to the influence of Low G. *stoppel*, stubble (Lübben), Du. and E. Fries. *stoppel*, cognate with M. H. G. *stupfel*, O. H. G. *stupfla*, stubble.

✓ **Stubborn**. (E.) M. E. *stoburn*, *stiborn*; also *stibornesse*, *stibornesse*, stubbornness, for which Palsgrave has *stubble-nesse*. The final *n* is prob. due to misunderstanding *stibornesse* as *stiborn-nesse*; in any case, it has been added; cf. *bitter-n*, *slatter-n*. **Stubor*, **stibor* represent an A. S. form **styb-or*;—or being a common adj. suffix, as in *bit-or*, bitter. From A. S. *stybb*, a stub. Thus *stubborn*=stock-like, not easily moved, like an old stub or stump. See **Stub**.

Stucco. (Ital.—O. H. G.) Ital. *stucco*, hardened, encrusted; *stucco*.—O. H. G. *stucchi*, a crust; G. *stück*, a piece, patch; cognate with A. S. *stycce*, a piece, bit. Allied to **Stook**.

Stud (1), a collection of breeding-horses and mares. (E.) M. E. *stood*. A. S. *stōd*, a stud; orig. an establishment or herd in a stall. + Icel. *stōð*, Dan. *stod*, M. H. G. *stuot* (whence G. *gestüt*). Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove, Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. (✓**STÄ**.) Der. *stud-horse*, *steed*.

Stud (2), a rivet, large-headed nail, &c. (E.) Also a stout post, prop; hence a projection, boss, support.—A. S. *studu*, *stupu*, a post. + Icel. *stod*, Swed. *stöd*, a post; Dan. *stød*, stub, stump; G. *stütze*, a prop. Cf. Gk. *στυλος*, a pillar. (✓**STEU**, allied to ✓**STÄ**.)

Student. (L.) From L. *student-*, stem of pres. pt. of *studere*, to be busy about, to study.

Study, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *studie*.—A. F. *estudie* (F. *étude*).—L. *studium*, zeal, study. Der. *studio*, Ital. *studio*, a school, from L. *studium*.

Stuff, materials. (F.—L.) O. F. *estoffe*, 'stuffe'; Cot.; Walloon *stoff* (Remacle).—L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, hards, tow; the pronunciation of this L.

STUPEFY

word being Germanised before it passed into French (Diez). Cf. G. *stoff*, stuff, materials. β. The sense of the L. word is better preserved in the verb to *stuff*, i. e. to cram, to stop up, M. F. *estouffer*, to stifle (Cot.), G. *stopfen*, to fill, stuff, quilt, from Late L. *stuppāre*, to stop up; whence also E. *Stop*, q. v.

stuffy, close, stifling. (F.—L.) From O. F. *estouffer*, to choke (F. *étouffer*); the same as O. F. *estoffer*, to stuff or cram up. Cf. Walloon *stofé*, stifled (Remacle).—O. F. *estoffe*, stuff (above). ¶ So Scheler, disputing the suggestion of Diez, who needlessly goes to the Gk. *τῆφος*, smoke, mist, in order to explain *estoffe*.

Stultify. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-fy* (F. *-fier*, L. *-ficāre*), from L. *stulti-*, for *stultus*, foolish.

Stumble, vb. (E.) The *b* is ex-crescent. M. E. *stomblen*, *stomelen*, *stum-len*; also *stomeren*. E. Fries. *stummeln*, to go stumbling along; cf. Dan. dial. *stumle*, to stumble; Icel. *stumra* Norw. *stum-ra*, to stumble; Swed. dial. *stambila*, *stomla*, *stammra*, to stumble, falter. From the base **stum*. Practically a doublet of *stammer*, with reference to hesitation of the step instead of the speech; see **Stammer**. Cf. O. Sax. and O. H. G. *stum*, mute.

Stump. (E.) M. E. *stumpe*; E. Fries. *stump*. + Icel. *stumpur*, Swed. Dan. *stump*, stump, end, bit; Du. *stomp*; G. *stumpf*. Allied to G. *stumpf*, blunt, stumpy; Du. *stomp*, blunt, dull. Also to Lith. *stamb-ra*, stalk of grass, &c. Brugm. i. § 424.

Stun, to make a loud din, to amaze, esp. with a blow. (E.) M. E. *stonien*. A. S. *stumian*, to make a din; *ge-stun*, a din. Cf. Icel. *stynja*, to groan, *stynr*, a groan; Du. *stenen*, G. *stöhnen*, to groan, Russ. *sten-ate*, Lith. *sten-ti*, Gk. *στέν-ειν*, to groan; Skt. *stan*, to sound, to thunder. (✓**STEN**.) Brugm. i. § 818 (2). And see **Thunder**.

Stunted, hindered in growth. (E.) From A. S. *stunt*, adj., dull, obtuse, stupid, orig. 'short'; hence, metaphorically, short of wit; also not well grown; but the peculiar sense is Scand. + Icel. *stultir* (for **stuntir*), short, stunted (Noreen); M. Swed. *stunt*, cut short. Cf. **Stint**.

Stupefy. (F.—L.) F. *stupéfier*; due to L. *stupefacere*, to stupefy; cf. F. *stupé-fait*, pp., directly from L. *stupefactus*, made stupid.—L. *stupē-re*, to be stupid; *facere*, to make.

stupendous. (L.) For L. *stupendus*, amazing, to be wondered at, gerundive of *stupere*, to be amazed; with suffix *-ous*.

stupid. (F. — L.) F. *stupide*. — L. *stupidus*, senseless. — L. *stupere*, to be amazed.

Sturdy. (F.) It formerly meant rash or reckless; hence, brave, bold. M. E. *sturdi*, *sturdy*, rash. — O. F. *estourdi*, amazed, also rash, heedless; pp. of *estourdir*, 'to amaze'; Cot. (Mod. F. *flourdir*, Ital. *stordire*, to stun, amaze.) Of unknown origin; see Körting.

Sturgeon. a fish. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. *esturgeon*, *esturgeon*; Late L. acc. *sturionem*, from nom. *sturio*. — O. H. G. *sturjo*, *sturo*, a sturgeon. Sometimes explained as 'a stirrer,' because it stirs up mud by floundering at the bottom of the water; cf. O. H. G. *stören*, to spread, stir (G. *stören*); see **Stir**. + A. S. *styrja*, *styriga*, a sturgeon, as if from *styrjan*, to stir; Swed. Dan. *stør*, sturgeon, as if from Swed. *störa*, to stir; Icel. *styrja*; Du. *steur* (see Franck). Origin doubtful.

Stutter. (E.) Frequentative of *stut*, once common in the same sense. 'I stutle, I can nat speake my wordes redly'; Palsgrave. M. E. *stolen*. Cf. E. Fries. *stuttern*, to stutter; Du. *stotteren* (whence G. *stottern*). From M. E. *stot-* (Teut. **stut*) weak grade of Teut. root **steut*, for which cf. Du. *stuten*, to stop; and grade **staut*, as in Icel. *stauta*, to beat, strike, also to stutter, Swed. *stöta*, Dan. *støde*, to strike against, G. *stossen*, Goth. *stautan*, to strike. Orig. 'to strike against,' to trip. (✓STEUD; from the weak grade come Skt. *tud*, L. *tundere*, to strike.)

Sty (1), enclosure for swine. (E.) M. E. *stie*. A. S. *stigu*, a sty, a pen for cattle. + Icel. *stia*, *stí*, sty, kennel, Swed. *stia*, pigsty, pen for geese, Swed. dial. *stí*, *steg*, pen for swine, goats, or sheep, G. *steige*, pen, chicken-coop, O. H. G. *sita*.

Sty (2), small tumour on the eyelid. (E.) The A. S. name was *stigend*, lit. 'rising'; as if from the pres. pt. of *stigan*, to ascend, climb, rise; but this is doubtful. M. E. *styanne*, as if it meant 'sty on eye.' + Low G. *stieg*, *stige*, sty on the eye, as if from *stigen*, to rise; E. Fries. *stiger*; Norw. *stig*, *stige*, also *stighöyna* (from *köyna*, a pustule).

Style (1), a pointed tool for writing, a mode of writing. (F. — L.) It should be

stile, as it is not Gk. M. E. *stile*. — M. F. *stile*, *style*, 'a stile, manner of inditing'; Cot. — L. *stilus*, an iron pin for writing; a way of writing. Der. *stilello*.

Style (2), the middle part of the pistil of a flower; gnomon of a dial. (Gk.) Gk. *σῦλος*, a pillar, long upright body like a pillar. Cf. Skt. *sthūṇā*, a pillar, post. (✓STEU, by-form of ✓STA.)

Styptic. astringent. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *styptique*. — L. *stypticus*. — Gk. *στυπτικός*, astringent. — Gk. *στέφειν*, to contract, draw together, to be astringent; orig. to make firm; allied to *στένω*, a stump, stem, block.

Suasion. advice. (F. — L.) M. F. *suasion*. — L. acc. *suāsionem*; from *suātio*, persuasion. — L. *suāsus*, pp. of *suādere*, to persuade, lit. 'to make sweet.' Allied to *suāvis* (= **suaduis*), sweet. See **Sweet**. Brugm. i. § 187.

Suave. pleasant. (F. — L.) F. *suave*; Cot. — L. *suāvis*, sweet (above).

Sub-, prefix. (L., or F. — L.) L. (and F.) *sub-*, prefix. Orig. form **sup-*; whence the comparative form *sup-er*, above, allied to Skt. *upari*, above. The prefix *s-* prob. answers to Gk. *ἐξ*; cf. *s-uper* with *ἐξ-ὑπερ*, 'from above.' *Sub* seems to have meant 'up to'; hence it also came to mean just under or below; it is allied to E. **Up**, q. v., and to Gk. *ὑπό*; see **Hypo-**. ¶ *Sub* becomes *suc-* before *c*, *suf-* before *f*, *sug-* before *g*, *sum-* before *m*, *sub-* before *p*, *sur-* before *r*; and see **Sus-** (below).

Subaltern. inferior to another. (F. — L.) F. *subalterne*; Cot. — L. *subalternus*, subordinate. — L. *sub*, under; *alter*, another.

Subaqueous. under water. (L.) L. *sub*, under; *aqua*, water. See **Aqueous**.

Subdivide. (L.) L. *sub*, under; and *dividere*, to divide. See **Divide**. Der. *subdivision* (from the pp.).

Subdue. (F. — L.) M. E. *soduen* (afterwards 'learnedly' altered to *subdue*). First used in the pp. *sodued*, *sodewed*. — A. F. **subdūt*, as in *subdūt* (for *subdūt*), pp. pl., subdued. — Late L. **subdūtus*, for L. *subdūtus*, subdued. — L. *subdere*, to subdue. — L. *sub*, under; *-dere*, to put, weak grade of ✓DHĒ, to put. ¶ Not from L. *subducere*, with an alien sense.

Subjacent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. *sub-iacere*, to lie under. — L. *sub*, under; *iacere*, to lie. See **Jet** (1).

subject. (F. — L.) M. E. *suget*, *subjēt*. — O. F. *suiet*, *suiet* (later *subiect*), mod. F. *sujet*, a subject. — L. *subiectus*, pp. of *sub-*

SUBJOIN

icere, to put under, subject. — *L. sub*, under; *iacere*, to cast, to put.

Subjoin. (F.—L.) *M. F. subjoign-*, a stem of *subjoindre*. — *L. subiungere*, to join beneath, annex, subjoin. — *L. sub*, beneath; *iungere*, to join. See **Join**.

subjugate, to bring under the yoke. (L.) From pp. of *L. subiungere*, vb. — *L. sub iugō*, under the yoke; where *iugō* is abl. of *iugum*, a yoke. See **Yoke**.

subjunctive. (L.) *L. subiunctivus*, lit. joining on dependently, from the use of the subjunctive mood in dependent clauses. — *L. subiunctus*, pp. of *subiungere*, to subjoin; see **Subjoin** (above).

Sublime. (F.—L.) *F. sublime*. — *L. sublimis*, lofty, raised on high. Perhaps from *L. sub*, and *limen*, lintel; 'up to the lintel;' Brugm. ii. § 12.

Sublunar, under the moon, earthly. (L.) Coined from *L. sub*, under; and *E. lunar*, belonging to the moon, from *L. luna*, moon; see **Lunar**.

Submerge, to plunge under water. (F.—L.) *F. submerger*. — *L. submergere*. — *L. sub*, under; *mergere*, to dip; see **Merge**.

Submit. (L.) *L. submittere*, to let down, submit, bow to (pp. *submitissus*). — *L. sub*, under; *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. Der. *submission*, *ive*.

Subordinate, of lower rank. (L.) From the pp. of Late *L. subordinare*, to place in a lower rank. — *L. sub*, below; *ordinare*, to rank, from *ordin-*, stem of *ordo*, order. See **Order**.

Suborn, to procure secretly, bribe. (F.—L.) *F. suborner*. — *L. subornare*. — *L. sub*, secretly; *ornare*, to furnish, properly, to adorn. See **Ornament**.

Subpoena, a writ, commanding attendance under a penalty. (L.) *L. sub*, under; *pena*, abl. of *pena*, a penalty. See **Pain**.

Subscribe. (L.) *L. subscribere*, to write (one's name) under; pp. *subscriptus* (whence *subscription*). — *L. sub*, under; *scribere*, to write. See **Scribe**.

Subsequent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *subsequi*, to follow close after. — *L. sub*, under, near; *sequi*, to follow. See **Sequence**.

Subserve. (L.) *L. subservire*, to serve under another. — *L. sub*, under; *servire*, to serve. See **Serve**.

Subside. (L.) *L. subsidere*, to settle down. — *L. sub*, under, down; *sidere*, to

SUBURB

settle, allied to *sedere*, to sit. See **Sedentary**. Brugm. i. § 882.

subsidy. (F.—L.) *A. F. subsidie* (Godefroy); *F. subside*. — *L. subsidium*, a body of troops in reserve, assistance; lit. that which sits in reserve. — *L. sub*, under, in reserve; *sedere*, to sit. Der. *subsidi-ary*, from *L. adj. subsidiarius*.

Subsist, to live, continue. (F.—L.) *F. subsister*, 'to subsist;' Cot. — *L. subsistere*, to stay, abide. — *L. sub*, near to; *sistere*, to stand, also to place, from *stare*, to stand. See **State**.

Substance. (F.—L.) *F. substance*. — *L. substantia*, substance, essence. — *L. substant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *substare*, to exist, lit. 'to stand near or beneath.' — *L. sub*, near; *stare*, to stand. Der. *substanti-al*; also *substant-ive*, *F. substantif*, *L. substantivus*, self-existent, used of the verb *esse*, and afterwards applied, as a grammatical term, to nouns substantive.

substitute, sb. (F.—L.) *F. substitut*, a substitute. — *L. substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, to put in stead of. — *L. sub*, near, instead of; *statuere*, to put, place, causal of *stare*, to stand.

Subtend. (L.) *L. subtendere*, to stretch or extend beneath. — *L. sub*, beneath; *tendere*, to stretch. See **Tend** (1).

Subterfuge. (F.—L.) *F. subterfuge*, 'a shift;' Cot. — Late *L. subterfugium*. — *L. subterfugere*, to escape by stealth. — *L. subter*, stealthily (from *sub*, under, with compar. suffix); *fugere*, to flee. See **Fugitive**.

Subterranean, Subterraneous. (L.) From *L. subterrane-us*, underground. — *L. sub*, under; *terra*, ground. See **Terrace**.

Subtle. (F.—L.) Formerly *sotil*, *sotel*; the *b* was a pedantic insertion, and is never sounded. — *O. F. sotil*, *soutil*, later *subtil*. — *L. subtilis*, acc. of *subtilis*, fine, thin, accurate, subtle. The orig. sense of *subtilis* was 'finely woven'; from *L. sub*, under, closely, and *tela*, a web, for which see **Toil** (2). Der. *subtlety*, *M. E. sotelltee*, from *O. F. sotillest*, subtlety, from *L. acc. subtilitatem*. Brugm. i. § 134.

Subtract. (L.) From *L. subtrahus*, pp. of *subtrahere*, to draw away underneath, to subtract. — *L. sub*, beneath; *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace** (1).

Suburb. (F.—L.) *A. F. suburbe* (A. D. 1285). — *L. suburbium*, suburb. — *L. sub*, near; *urbi-* decl. stem of

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urbs, a town. Der. *suburb-an*. See *Urbane*.

Subvert. (F.—L.) F. *subvertir*; Cot. —L. *subvertere*, to turn upside down, overthrow. —L. *sub*, beneath; *vertere*, to turn. See *Verse*. Der. *subvers-ion*, from the pp. *subvers-us*.

Succeed. (F.—L.) F. *succéder*; Cot. —L. *succedere* (pp. *successus*), to follow after. —L. *sue-* (*sub*), next; *cedere*, to go, come. Der. *success*, O. F. *succes*, L. *successus*, result, from pp. *successus*.

Succinct, concise. (L.) L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, to gird up, tuck up short. —L. *suc-* (*sub*), up; *cingere*, to gird. See *Cincture*.

Succory; see *Chicory*.

Succour. (F.—L.) M. E. *socouren*. — O. F. *sucurre* (Burguy). Mod. F. *secourir*. —L. *succurrere*, to run near or to, run to help, aid. —L. *suc-* (for *sub*), near; *currere*, to run. See *Current*.

Succulent, juicy. (F.—L.) F. *succulent*. —L. *succulentus*, *succulentus*, full of juice. —L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice; with suffix *-lentus*. See *Suck*.

Succumb. (L.) L. *succumbere*, to lie under, to sink down. —L. *suc-* (for *sub*), under; *cumbere*, to recline, allied to *cubare*, to lie down. See *Covey*.

Such, of a like kind. (E.) M. E. *swule*, *swile*, *swich*, *such*. A. S. *swyke*. + O. Sax. *sulik*, Du. *zulk*, Icel. *slíkr*, Dan. *slig*, Swed. *slik*, G. *solch*, Goth. *swaleiks*. β. The Goth. *swaleiks* is from *swa*, so, and *leiks*, like; hence *such* = *so-like*; see *So* and *Like*.

Suck. (E.) M. E. *souken*. A. S. *sūcan*, pt. t. *sēac*, pp. *socen*. [There is an A. S. by-form *sūgan*; cognate with Icel. *sjúga*, *súga*, Dan. *suge*, Swed. *suga*, G. *saugen*, Du. *zuigen*.] β. The A. S. *sūcan* is cognate with L. *sūgere*, W. *sugno*, to suck, O. Irish *sūg-im*, I suck; cf. O. Ir. and W. *sug*, Gael. *sugh*, L. *sūcus*, juice; see *Suculent*. Brugm. i. § 112.

suction. (F.—L.) M. F. *suction*. Formed (as if from L. **suctio*) from L. *suct-us*, pp. of *sūgere*, to suck.

Sudatory, a sweating-bath. (L.) L. *sudatorium*, a sweating-bath; neut. of *sudatorius*, serving for sweating. —L. *sudator*, stem of *sudator*, a sweater. —L. *sudā-re*, to sweat; with suffix *-tor* (of the agent). Cognate with E. *Sweat*.

Sudden. (F.—L.) M. E. *sodain*. — O. F. *sodain*, *sudain* (F. *soudain*). [Cf. Ital. *subitaneo*, *subitano*, sudden.] — Late L.

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**subitānus*, for L. *subitāneus*, sudden, extended from *subitus*, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of *subire*, to come or go stealthily. —L. *sub*, under, stealthily; *ire*, to go.

Sudorific. (F.—L.) F. *sudorifique*, causing sweat; as if from L. **sūdōrificus*. —L. *sūdōri-*, for *sūd-or*, sweat, allied to *sūdāre*, to sweat; *-ficus*, making, from *facere*, to make. See *Sudatory*.

Suds. (E.) The proper sense is 'things sodden'; pl. of *sud*, which is derived from A. S. *sud-*, weak grade of *sādan*, to seethe. Cf. prov. E. *sudded*, flooded; M. Du. *sode*, a seething, boiling; Low G. *sod*, cooked broth, *söde*, a boiling. Cf. *Sod*.

Sue. (F.—L.) M. E. *suen*, *sewen*. — A. F. *suer*; O. F. *sevre*, *suir* (F. *suiure*), to follow. — Late L. *sequere*, to follow, used for L. *sequi*, to follow. See *Sequenee*. Der. *en-sue*, *pur-sue*, *suit*, *suite*.

Suet. (F.—L.) M. E. *suet*. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-et*, from O. F. *seu*, *suis* (Norman *sieu*, Walloon *sew*, Littre; F. *suif*), suet, fat. —L. *sēbum*, tallow, suet, grease.

Suffer. (F.—L.) M. E. *soffren*, *suffren*. — O. F. *soffrir* (F. *souffrir*). — Folk-L. *sufferire*, for L. *sufferre*, to undergo. —L. *suf-* (*sub*), under; *ferre*, to bear. See *Fertile*.

Suffice. (F.—L.) From F. *suffis*, base of *suffis-ant*, pres. pt. of *suffire*, to suffice. —L. *sufficere*, to supply. —L. *suf-*, for *sub*, under; *facere*, to make, put. See *Fact*.

Suffix. (L.) From L. *suffix-us*, pp. of *suffigere*, to fix beneath, fix on. —L. *suf-* (for *sub*), beneath; *figere*, to fix. See *Fix*.

Suffocate. (L.) From pp. of L. *suffocare*, to choke; lit. to squeeze the throat. —L. *suf-* (for *sub*), under; *fauc-*, stem of *fauc-ēs*, ab. pl., gullet, throat.

Suffrage, a vote. (F.—L.) F. *suffrage*. —L. *suffragium*, a vote, suffrage.

Suffusion. (F.—L.) F. *suffusion*. —L. *suffusio-nem*, acc. of *suffusio*, a pouring over. —L. *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, to pour over. —L. *suf-* (for *sub*), under, also over; *fundere*, to pour. See *Fuse* (1).

Sugar. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Pers.—Skt.) F. *sucree*. — Span. *azucar*. — Arab. *assokkar*; for *al*, the, *sokkar*, *sakkar*, *sugar*. — Pers. *shakar*. — Skt. *ṣaṅkarā*, gravel, also candied sugar. Prob. allied to Skt. *kar-kara-*, hard.

Suggestion. (F.—L.) F. *suggestion*.

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—L. acc. *suggestiōnem*. —L. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere*, to bring under, supply, suggest. —L. *sug-* (for *sub*), under; *gerere*, to bring. See *Gerund*.

Suicide, self-murder; one who dies by his own hand. (F.—L.) A word coined in England (before A.D. 1750), but on a F. model; yet the F. *suicide* was borrowed from us. Like *homicide*, the word has a double meaning, (1) answering to L. **suicidium*, from L. *suī*, of himself, and *-cidium*, a slaying, from *cadere*, to slay; (2)—L. **suicida*, from L. *suī*, of himself, and *-cida*, a slayer. See *Cæsura*.

Suit. (F.—L.) F. *suile*, a pursuit, suit at law, also a suite or 'following'. —Late L. **sequita*, variant of *secta* (L. *secūta*), a following, a sect, a suite, a suit at law, suit of clothes, set, &c.; see *Seot*.

suite. (F.—L.) F. *suile*; see above.

Sulcated, furrowed. (L.) L. *sulcatus*, pp. of *sulcare*, to furrow.—L. *sulcus*, a furrow. + Gk. *ὄλκος*, a furrow; from *ὄλκω*, to draw along; cf. A.S. *sulh*, a plough.

Sulky, obstinate, silently sullen. (E.) Not an old form, but deduced from the sb. *sulkiness*, by dropping *-ness*. However, *sulkiness* is itself a corrupt form for *sulkeness*, formed by adding *-ness* to the adj. *sulken*. This appears as A.S. *solcen*, slothful, remiss; chiefly in the comp. *ā-solcen*, also *be-solcen*, with a like sense. The sb. *āsolcennes*, sloth, disgust, sulkiness, is quite a common word. β. Further, *ā-solcen* was the pp. of a strong verb **ā-seolcan*, to be slothful or languid. Cf. Skt. *sṛj*, to let flow, let loose.

✓ **Sullen**, morose. (F.—L.) Orig. solitary, hating company. M. E. *solain*, *sulain*, solitary; also, a mess of food for one person. —O. F. *solain*, lonely; given as 'a pittance for one monk' in Roquefort, and in Ducange, s. v. *solatium* (5). —Late L. **sōlānus*; equivalent in sense to O. F. *soltain*, solitary, Late L. *sōlitāneus*, rare. —L. *sōlus*, alone; see *Sole* (3).

Sully, to tarnish, spot. (E.) M. E. *sulzen*. A. S. *sylian*, to sully, defile, lit. to bemire. Formed (with the usual change from Teut. *z* (> A. S. *ð*) to *y*) from A. S. *sol*, mud, mire. + Swed. *sōla*, to bemire, Dan. *sōle*, Goth. *bisauljan*, G. *sühlen*; from the sb. appearing as Dan. *søl*, G. *suhle*, O. H. G. *sol*, mire. ¶ Not allied to the verb *to soil*, with which it was doubtless often confused.

SUMMONS

Sulphur. (L.) L. *sulphur*. Cf. also Skt. *śulvāri*, sulphur.

Sultan. (F.—Arab.) F. *sultan*. —Arab. *sultān*, victorious, also a ruler, prince; orig. 'dominion.' Cf. Chaldee *sholtān*, dominion. Der. *sultan-a*, from Ital. *sultana*, fem. of *sultano*, sultan, from Arab. *sultān*.

Sultry, Sweltry, very hot and oppressive. (E.) *Sweltry* is the older form, and is short for *swelter-y*, from the verb to *swelter* (M. E. *swelleren*, *swalteren*). Again, *swelter* is a frequentative form from M. E. *swelten*, to swoon, faint, die. —A. S. *sweltan*, to die. + O. Sax. *swellan*; Icel. *svella* (pt. t. *svalt*), Dan. *sulte*, Swed. *svälla*; Goth. *swiltan*, to die. Cf. Icel. *sultr*, Dan. *sult*, hunger, famine; from the weak grade **swult* > **sult*. Also O. H. G. *schwelsan*, to burn, to be consumed by fire or love. The Teut. root **swelt-* seems to be an extension of **swel-*, to burn, as in A. S. *swelan*, to burn, perish with heat, Lith. *swilti*, to shine, burn, Skt. *svar*, splendour, M. Du. *zoel*, 'sultry,' Hexham.

Sum, amount, total. (F.—L.) M. E. *summe*. —F. *somme*. —L. *summa*, sum, chief part, amount; orig. fem. of *summus* (**sup-mus*), highest, superl. form from *sub* (< **sup*), above. Brugm. i. § 762. Der. *summ-ar-y*, sb., from F. *sommaire*, 'a summary,' Cot., from L. *summārium*, a summary.

Sumach, a tree. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *sumac*, M. F. *sumach*. —Span. *zumaque*. —Arab. *summāg*, a species of shrub, sumach.

Summer (1), hot season. (E.) M. E. *somer*, *suner*. A. S. *sumer*, *sumor*. + Du. *somer*, Icel. *sumar*, Dan. *sommer*, Swed. *sommar*, G. *sommer*, O. H. G. *sumar*. Further allied to O. Irish *sam*, *samrad*, O. Welsh *ham*, W. *haf*, Zend *hama*, summer; Skt. *samā*, a year. Brugm. i. § 436.

Summer (2), a beam; see *Sumpter*.

Summerset; see *Somersault*.

Summit, top. (F.—L.) F. *sommet*, top. Dimin. of O. F. *som*, top of a hill. —L. *summum*, highest point, neut. of *summus*, highest; see *Suni*.

Summon. (F.—L.) A. F. *sommoner* (Godefroy); O. F. *somoner* (Roquefort), early altered to *semoner* and *semondre* (F. *semondre*), to summon. —L. *summonēre*; to remind privily. —L. *sum-* (for *sub*), under, privily; *monēre*, to remind.

summons, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *som-*

ouns. = A. F. *somons*, earlier *somonse*, fem.; M. F. *semonce*, 'a warning, summons,' Cot.; orig. the fem. of the pp. of the verb *somoner*, *semondre* (above). ¶ Thus the final *s* of *summons* is not due to L. *summonēds*, as some have suggested.

Sumpter, a pack-horse. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) *Sumpter* is a derivative from M. E. *somer*, a pack-horse, which must be first considered. β. M. E. *somer* is from O. F. *somier*, *sommier*, a pack-horse, the same as Late L. *sagmārius*, corruptly *sal-mārius*, a pack-horse. = Gk. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle. = Gk. *σάρτειν* (base *σακ-*), to pack, fasten on a load, orig. to fasten. γ. Hence E. *sumpter*, which orig. meant (not a pack-horse, but) a pack-horse-driver, baggage-carrier. = O. F. *sommetier*, a pack-horse-driver; answering to a Late L. **sagmatarius*, for which Duncage has *summatārius*, *saumatērius*. = Gk. *σαγματ-στην* of *σάγμα* (above). δ. The old word *summer*, a beam, was so called from its bearing a great weight, and is the same as M. E. *somer* (above); cf. F. *sommier*, 'a summer,' Cot. Hence E. *bressomer*, familiar form of *breast-summer*, a beam placed breastwise, to support a superincumbent wall. ¶ I explain *sumpter* in K. Lear, ii. 4. 219, as meaning 'pack-horse-driver'; a man, not a horse.

Sumptuary, relating to expenses. (L.) *L. sumptuārius*, adj. from *sumptus*, expense. See below.

sumptuous, costly. (F. — L.) F. *sumptueux* (Cot.) = L. *sumptuosus*, costly. = L. *sumptus*, expense. = L. *sumptus*, pp. of *sūmere*, to take, use, spend; a derivative from *emere*, to take. Brugm. i. § 240.

Sun. (E.) M. E. *sonne*. A. S. *sunne*, fem. sb. + Du. *zon*, G. *sonne*, Goth. *sunno*, all feminine; Teut. type **sunnōn*, fem. ¶ Cf. Icel. *sól*, Swed. Dan. *sol*, L. *sól*, Goth. *sauil*, Lith. *saulė*, W. *haul*, Gk. *ἥλιος* (*hlios*), Skt. *sūra-*, *sūrya-*, the sun. Der. *Sun-day*, A. S. *sunnan-dæg*.

Sunder, to divide. (E.) A. S. *syndrian*, *-sundrian*, to put asunder. = A. S. *sundor*, adv., asunder, apart. + Icel. *sundra*, Dan. *søndre*, Swed. *söndra*, G. *sondern*, to sunder; from Icel. *sundr*, Dan. Swed. *sönder*, adv., apart, G. *sonder*, adj., separate. Cf. Gk. *ἄσπερ* (for **smēter*), without; allied to Gk. *ἀσπερ*, L. *sine*, without. Brugm. i. § 500.

Sup, to imbibe, lap up. (E.) M. E. *soupen*. A. S. *sūpan* (pt. t. *sēap*, pp. *šopen*),

to sup, drink in. + Du. *zuipen*, Icel. *sūpa*, Swed. *supa*, G. *saufen*, O. H. G. *sūfan*.

Super-, prefix. (L.) L. *super*, above; cf. L. *superus*, upper. For *s-superus*; where *s-* corresponds to Gk. *ἐξ-*; see Sub-. Cf. Gk. *ὑπέρ*, above; *ὑπό*, from under; Skt. *upari*, above, allied to *upara-*, upper, comparative of *upa*, near, close to.

Superannate. (L.) Formerly (and better) *superannate*. = Late L. *superannātus*, orig. that has lived beyond a year. = L. *super*, beyond; *annus*, a year. See *Annals*.

Superb. (F. — L.) F. *superbe*. = L. *superbus*, proud; one who thinks himself above others. For **super-fu-os*, one who is above (cf. L. *fu-i*, I was); Brugm. ii. § 4. = L. *super*, above. See *Super-*.

Supercargo. (L.; and Span. — C.) From L. *super*, above; and Span. *cargo*, a freight. Suggested by Span. *sobrecargo*, a supercargo; where *sobre* < L. *super*. See *Cargo*.

Supercilious, disdainful. (L.) From L. *supercili-um*, (1) an eyebrow, (2) haughtiness, as expressed by raising the eyebrows. = L. *super*, above; *cil-ium*, eyelid, allied to Gk. *ῥά κύμα*, the parts under the eyes (Prellwitz).

Supererogation. (L.) From acc. of Late L. *supererogatio*, that which is done beyond what is due. = L. *supererogare*, to pay out in excess. = L. *super*, beyond; *ē*, out; *rogare*, to ask. (L. *erogare* = to lay out, expend.) See *Rogation*.

Superficies. (L.) L. *superficiēs*, surface, outer face. = L. *super*, above; *faciēs*, face.

Superfine. (F. — L.) From L. *super*, above; and *fine* (1).

Superfluous, excessive. (L.) L. *superfluus*, overflowing; with suffix *-uus*. = L. *super*, over; *fluere*, to flow; see *Fluent*. Der. *superfluus-ty*, F. *superfluité*, from L. acc. *superfluitatem*.

Superinduce. (L.) L. *super*, beyond; and *in-ducere*, to induce. See *Induce*.

Superintendent, an overseer. (F. — L.) M. F. *superintendant*; Cot. = L. *superintendens*, stem of pres. pt. of *superintendere*, to superintend. = L. *super*, above; *intendere*, to apply the mind to; see *Intend*.

Superior. (F. — L.) Formerly *superiour*. = M. F. *superieur*. = L. *superiorem*, acc. of *superior*, higher; comparative from

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superus, high, which is itself an old comparative form. See *Super-*.

Superlative. (F.—L.) F. *superlatif*, Cot. = L. *superlātius*, as a grammatical term. — L. *superlātus*, excessive, lit. 'borne beyond.' — L. *super*, beyond; *lātus*, pp. of *tollere*, to bear. (✓TEL.) See *Tolerate*.

Supernal. (F.—L.) M. F. *supernel*, 'supernall'; Cot. Answering to a Late L. **supernālis*, from L. *super-n-us*, upper; from *super*, above; see *Super-*.

Supernatural. (L.) From L. *super*, beyond; and *natural*, adj., from *nature*.

Supernumerary. (F.—L.) M. F. *supernuméraire* (Cot.). — L. *supernumerārius*, excessive in number. — L. *super*, beyond; *numerus*, number.

Superscription. (F.—L.) M. F. *superscription*; Cot. = L. acc. *superscriptionem*. — L. *superscriptus*, pp. of *superscribere*, to write above or over. — L. *super*, above; *scribere*, to write; see *Scribe*.

Supersede. (F.—L.) O. F. *superseder*, to leave off, desist (hence to suspend or defer a matter). — L. *supersedere*, to sit upon, to preside over, refrain, desist from. — L. *super*, upon; *sedere*, to sit. See *Sedentary*. Der. *supersession* (from pp. *supersess-us*); cf. *surcease*.

Superstition. (F.—L.) F. *superstition*. — L. acc. *superstitionem*, a standing near a thing, amazement, dread, religious awe, scruple. — L. *superstit*, stem of *superstes*, one who stands near, a witness. — L. *super*, above, near; *statum*, supine of *stare*, to stand.

Superstructure. (L.) From L. *super*, above; and *Structure*.

Supervene. (L.) L. *superuenire*, to come upon or over, to follow, occur. — L. *super*, beyond; *uenire*, to come. See *Venture*.

Supervise; see *Vision*.

Supine, on one's back, lazy. (L.) L. *supinus*, lying on one's back. — L. **sup*, orig. form of *sub*, up; with suffix *-inus*.

Supper. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *soper*. = O. F. *soper* (F. *souper*), a supper. It is the infin. mood used as a sb. — O. F. *soper*, to sup (F. *souper*). — Low G. *supen*, Icel. *súpa*, Swed. *supa*, to sup. See *Sup*.

Supplant. (F.—L.) F. *supplanter*. — L. *supplantare*, to put something under the sole of the foot, trip up, overthrow. — L. *sup* (> *sub*), under; *planta*, sole; see *Plant*.

Supple. (F.—L.) M. F. *souple*. = F.

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souple, supple, pliant. — L. *supplicem*, acc. of *supplex*, with the old sense of 'bending under'. — L. *sup* (> *sub*), under; *plic*-, as seen in *plicare*, to fold. See *Fly*.

Supplement. (F.—L.) F. *supplément*; Cot. = L. *supplémentum*, a filling up. — L. *supplere*, to fill up. — L. *sup* (*sub*), up; *plere*, to fill. See *Plenary*.

Suppliant. (F.—L.) F. *suppliant*, pres. pt. of *supplicare*, to pray humbly. — L. *supplicare*; see below.

supplicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *supplicare*, to beseech. — L. *supplic*-, stem of *supplex*, bending under or down, beseeching; see *Supple*.

Supply. (F.—L.) Formerly *supploy* (Levins). — O. F. *supploier*, F. *supplier*, to supply; Cot. = L. *supplere*, to fill up; see *Supplement*.

Support. (F.—L.) M. E. *supporten*. — F. *supporter*. — L. *supportare*, to carry to a place; in Late L., to endure. — L. *sup* (*sub*), near; *portare*, to carry. See *Port* (1).

Suppose. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *supposer*, to imagine. — L. *sup* (*sub*), under, near; F. *poser*, to place, put. See *Pose*.

Supposition. (F.—L.) F. *supposition*. — L. acc. *suppositionem*. — L. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, to suppose. — L. *sup* (*sub*), near; *ponere*, to place. See *Position*.

Suppress. (L.) From L. *suppressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, to suppress. — L. *sup* (*sub*), under; *primere*, to press. See *Press*.

Suppurate. (L.) From pp. of L. *suppurare*, to gather pus underneath. — L. *sup* (*sub*), under; *pūr*-, for *pūs*, matter. See *Pus*.

Supra-, prefix, above. (L.) L. *suprā*, above, adv. and prep.; allied to *superus*, upper; see *Super-*. Der. *supra-mundane*; see *Mundane*.

Supreme. (F.—L.) F. *suprême*. — L. *suprēmus*, highest. *Suprē-mus* is from **suprē*, an adverb, with suffix *-mus*; Brug. ii. § 75. This **suprē* is allied to L. *super*, above.

Sur- (1), prefix. (L.) For *sub* before *r*; only in *sur-reptitious*, *sur-rogate*.

Sur- (2), prefix. (F.—L.) F. *sur*, above. — L. *super*, above. See *Super-*.

Surcease, to cease, cause to cease. (F.—L.) Not allied to *cease* (except in popular etymology). A corruption of O. F. *sursis*, masc., *sursise*, fem., 'surceased, intermitted'; Cot. This word was also used as a sb., to signify 'delay'; hence

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surcease, vb., to delay. *Sursis* is the pp. of O. F. *surseoir*, 'to surcease, delay,' Cot. — L. *supersedere*, to desist from, hence to delay proceedings; see *Supersede*.

Surcharge, sb. (F. — L. and C.) F. *surcharge*, an over-charge. — F. *sur* (< L. *super*), above; and *Charge*.

Surd, having no rational root (in mathematics). (L.) L. *surdus*, deaf; hence, deaf to reason, irrational. *Surdus* also means dim; and connexion with *sordid* is possible. Brugm. i. § 362.

Sure. (F. — L.) O. F. *seür* (F. *sür*), earliest form *segur*, — L. *securus*; see *Secure*. Doublet, *secure*.

Surf, the foam of the waves on the shore. (E.) The *r* is intrusive; spelt *suffe*, with the sense of 'rush,' in Hakluyt's Voyages, ed. 1598, vol. ii. pt. i. 227: 'The *suffe* of the sea [sweep or rush of the inflowing wave] setteth her [a raft's] lading dry on land.' I suppose *suffe* to be the same as 'sough of the sea,' also spelt *souf*, *souch* in Jamieson. M. E. *swough*, from *swoughen*, *swowen*, to make a rushing noise. Cf. 'the *swogh* of the see,' Morte Arth. 759. — A. S. *swōgan*, to make a rushing noise; see *Sough*.

Surface. (F. — L.) F. *surface*, upper face. — F. *sur*, above; *face*, face. — L. *super*, above; *faciēs*, face. See *Face*.

Surfeit, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *surfait*, *sorfait*, excess; orig. pp. of *sorfaire*, to augment, exaggerate. — L. *super*, above; *facere*, to make. See *Fact*.

Surge, the swell of waves. (F. — L.) 'Surge of the see, *uague*;' Palgrave. Coined from O. F. stem *sourge*-, as in *sourge-ant*, pres. pt. of *sourdre*, to rise. — L. *surgere* (= *sur-rigere*, i. e. **sub-regere*), to rise. — L. *sub*, up; *regere*, to direct. See *Regent*.

Surgeon, contracted form of *chirurgion*; see *Chirurgion*. So also Gascon *surgen*, a surgeon; O. F. *surgien* (Godefroy). Der. *surgical*, short for *chirurgical*; *surgery*, corruption of M. E. *surgenry*, i. e. *surgeon-ry*, or of O. F. *chirurgerie*.

Surloin; see *Sirloin*.

Surly, proud, churlish. (E.) Spelt *serly* (Levins); *syryl*, Spenser, Shep. Kal. July, 203. Prob. from A. S. **sūr-līc*, lit. 'sour-like.' We find *soure*, meaning 'morse' (Baret); see *Sour*. Cf. G. *saner*, sour, surly; Swed. Dan. *syrlig*, sourish. Also M. E. *surdagh*, 'sour dough'; Wrt. Vocab. 663. 22.

SURROGATE

Surmise, an imagination, guess. (F. — L.) O. F. *surmise*, an accusation, charge; orig. fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, to put upon, lay to one's charge. — F. *sur*, above; *mettre*, to put. — L. *super*, above; *mittere*, to send, put. See *Misale*.

Surmount. (F. — L.) F. *surmonter*. — F. *sur* (L. *super*), above; *monter*, to mount; see *Mount* (2).

Surname. (F. — L.; and E.) From F. *sur* (L. *super*), above, over; and E. *Name*.

Surpass. (F. — L.) F. *surpasser*, to excel. — F. *sur* (L. *super*), beyond; *passer*, to pass; see *Pass*.

Surplice. (F. — L.) M. E. *surplis*. — F. *surplis*; Cot. — Late L. *superpellicum*, a surplice. — L. *super*, over; *pellicus*, made of skins, from *pellis*, a skin; see *Pelisse*.

Surplus. (F. — L.) F. *surplus*, 'an over-plus'; Cot. — Late L. *superplus*, a residuum. — L. *super*, above; *plus*, more. See *Plural*.

Surprise, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. *sorprise*, *surprise*, a taking unawares. Fem. of *sorpris*, pp. of *sorprendre*, *surprendre*, to surprise. — L. *super*, upon; *prehendere*, to seize, from *præ*, before, and *-hendere*, to seize. See *Prehensile*.

Surrebutter. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) A legal term, meaning an answer or reply to a *rebut*. From F. *sur* (L. *super*), upon, in reply to; and M. F. *rebouter*, to rebut, the infin. mood being used as a sb. See *Rebut*. And see *Surrejoinder*.

Surrejoinder. (F. — L.) A *rejoinder* in reply. 'The plaintiff may answer him by a *rejoinder*; upon which the defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff may answer him by a *surrebutter*;' Blackstone, Comment. b. iii. c. 20. From F. *sur*, upon, in reply to; and F. *rejoindre*, to rejoin, used as a sb. See *Rejoin*.

Surrender. (F. — L.) O. F. *surrendre*, to give up. — F. *sur* (L. *super*), above; *rendre*, to render, from L. *reddere*, to restore. See *Render*.

Surreptitious. (L.) L. *surreptiti-us*, better *surreptitius*, done stealthily; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *surreptum*, supine of *surripere*, to pilfer, purloin. — L. *sur-* (*sub*), under, secretly; *ripere*, to seize. See *Rapid*.

Surrogate, a substitute. (L.) L. *surrogātus*, pp. of *surrogare*, to elect in place

SURROUND

of another. — *L. sur-* (for *sub*), in place of; *rogāre*, to ask, elect. See *Rogation*.

Surround. (F. — L.) Confused with *round*. Orig. *surround*, i.e. 'to overflow'; as in Caxton's Statutes of Hen. VII, leaf c 7. — *O. F. suronder*. — *L. superundāre*, to overflow (Lewis). — *L. super*, over, above; *undāre*, to flow, from *unda*, a wave. Cf. *ab-ound*, *red-ound*.

Surtout. (F. — L.) From *F. sur tout*, lit. 'over all'. — *L. super*, over; *tōtum*, acc. of *tōtus*, all. See *Total*.

Surveillance, inspection. (F. — L.) *F. surveillance*, superintendence. — *F. surveiller*, to superintend. — *L. super*, over; *uigilāre*, to watch, from *uigil*, adj., awake. See *Vigil*.

Survey. (F. — L.) *A. F. surveier*, *surveër* (*O. F. sourveoir*), to survey. — Late *L. superuidere*, to supervise. — *L. super*, over; *uidere*, to see. See *Vision*. Doublet, *supervise*.

Survive. (F. — L.) *F. survivre*, to outlive. — *L. superuiuere*, to live beyond, outlive. — *L. super*, beyond; *uiuere*, to live. See *Victuals*.

Sus-, prefix. (L.) *L. sus-*, prefix; for **sups*, extended form of **sup*, *sub*, under.

Susceptible. (F. — L.) *F. susceptible*. — *L. susceptibilis*, ready to receive. — *L. sus-*, for **sup-s*, under; and *capit-um*, supine of *capere*, to take. See *Capacious*.

Suspect. (F. — L.) *M. E. suspect*, orig. a pp. with the sense suspected or suspicious. — *F. suspect*, suspected. — *L. suspectus*, pp. of *suspiciere*, to suspect, lit. 'to look under,' mistrust. — *L. su-* (for *sus-*, *sups-*), under; *specere*, to look. See *Species*.

Suspend. (F. — L.) *F. suspendre*. — *L. suspendere* (pp. *suspensus*), to hang up. — *L. sus-* (for *sups-*), extension of *sub*, under; *pendere*, to hang. See *Pendant*. Der. *suspense*, *suspension*.

Suspicion. (F. — L.) *M. E. suspicion*. — *A. F. suspiciun*; *O. F. suspencion*, suspicion; later *souspeçon*, Cot. (mod. *F. soupçon*). — *L. suspiciōnem*, acc. of *suspicio*, suspicion. — *L. suspiciere*, to suspect; see *Suspect*.

Sustain. (F. — L.) *M. E. susteinen*. — *A. F. sustein*, a stem of *O. F. sustenir*, *sostenir* (*F. soutenir*). — *L. sustinere*, to uphold. — *L. sus-* (for *sups-*), up; *tenere*, to hold. See *Tenable*. Der. *sustenance*, *O. F. sustentance*, *L. sustententia*, sb.; *sustentation*, from *L. sustentatio*, maintenance, from *sustinere*, frequentative of *sustinere*.

SWADDLE

Sutler, one who sells provisions in a camp. (Du.) *Du. soetelaar* (Sewel); usually *soetelaar*; *M. Du. soetelaer*, 'a scullion, a sutler, or a victualler,' Hexham. Orig. a scullion, drudge, menial who does dirty work; formed with suffix *-aar* (= *E. -er*) from *soetel-en*, 'to sullie,' Hexham. Cognate with Low *G. suddeln*, *Dan. sudlc*, *G. sudeln*, to sully, daub. All these are frequentative forms, with suffix *-el-* or *-l-*; from Teut. **sud-*, as in *Swed. sudda*, to daub, stain, soil. Allied to *Icel. suddi*, steam from cooking, drizzling rain, *suddaligr*, wet and dank, *soð*, broth in which meat has been sodden; all from the weak grade of Teut. **seuthan-*, *Icel. sjōða*, to seethe. Further allied to *E. suds*, and to the verb *seethe*, q. v.

Suttee. (Skt.) *Skt. satī*, a true or virtuous wife, a term applied to a widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; hence (incorrectly) the burning of a widow. *Skt. satī* is the fem. of *sant*, being, existing, true, right, virtuous; pres. pt. of *as*, to be. (✓*ES*.) See *Sooth*.

Suture, a seam. (F. — L.) *F. suture*. — *L. sūtura*. — *L. sūtus*, pp. of *suere*, to sew; see *Eow*.

Suzerain, a feudal lord. (F. — L.) *F. suzerain*, 'sovereign, yet subaltern,' Cot. A coined word, made from *F. sus* < *L. sūsum* or *sursum*, above; so that *F. suzerain* answers to a Late *L. *sūserānus* or **surserānus*. β. The *L. sursum* = **suorsum*, lit. turned upwards; from *su-*, for *sub*, up, and *uorsum* = *uersum*, neut. of pp. of *uertere*, to turn. See *Verse*. ¶ Prob. initiated from *O. F. souverain* (from **superānus*), which accounts for the *-er*.

Swabber. (Du.) Older than *swab*, vb. — *Du. swabber*, 'a swabber, the drudge of a ship;' Sewel. Cf. *Du. zwabberen*, to drudge; *Swed. swabb*, a fire-brush, *swabla*, to swab; *Dan. swabre*, to swab; *G. schwabber*, a swabber. Cf. also *Norw. swabba*, *Pomeran. swabbeln*, to splash about; *E. Fries. swabbeln*, *G. schwabbeln*, *Low G. swappen* (Danneil), to shake about (said of liquids). Of imitative origin. Compare *M. E. quappen*, to palpitate; and *F. swap*, *swash*.

Swaddle, to swathe an infant. (E.) Formerly *swadle*, *swadell*; for *swathel*. *M. E. swathlen*. It means to wrap in a swaddling-band, which was called a *swathel* or *swethel*. — *A. S. swedel* (once *swæðil*),

SWAGGER

a swaddling-band: lit. 'that which swathes'; cf. O. H. G. *swedil*, a bandage: see **Swathe**.

Swagger. (Scand.) Frequentative of *swag*, to sway from side to side. 'I *swagge*, as a fatte persons belly *swaggeth* as he goth;' Palsgrave. = Norw. *svagga*, to sway; cf. Icel. *svægja*, to cause to sway. *Swag* is allied to *sway*; see **Sway**.

Swain. (Scand.) Icel. *sveinn*, a boy, lad, servant; Swed. *sven*, Dan. *svend*, a swain, servant. †Low G. *sween*; O. H. G. *swain*, a swine-herd; A. S. *swān*, a swine-herd. Teut. type **swainos*; allied (by gradation) to **sweinom*, A. S. *swīn*, a swine, pig. Thus 'swine-herd' was the orig. sense.

Swallow (1), a bird. (E.) A. S. *swælcwe*. †Du. *swaluw*, Icel. *svala*, Dan. *svale*, Swed. *svala*, G. *schwalbe*. Teut. type **swalwōn*, f. Cf. E. Fries. *swâlke*, Low G. *swaalke*, a swallow.

Swallow (2), to absorb. (E.) M. E. *swelgen*, *swetwen*, *swolghen*, *swolwen*; A. S. *swelgan*, to swallow, strong verb, pt. t. *swelth*, pp. *swolgen*. †Du. *swelgen*, Icel. *swelgja*, Dan. *swelge*, Swed. *swälja*, G. *schwelgen*. (The weak and strong forms are confused.) Der. *groundsel*, q. v.

Swamp. (Scand.) Not an old word in E. = Dan. Swed. *svamp*, a sponge, fungus; (hence applied to swampy ground, which is the usual E. use); Icel. *svöppr*, a sponge. Cf. G. *sumpf*, a swamp (whence Du. *somp*); allied to M. H. G. *swam*, *swamp*, G. *schwamm*, a sponge, fungus; Goth. *swammis*, sponge; Low G. *swamm*, *swamp*, fungus; Du. *swam*, A. S. *swamm*, fungus. We find also prov. E. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; Swed. dial. *svank*.

Swan. (E.) A. S. *swan*. †Du. *zwaan*. Icel. *svanr*, Dan. *svane*, Swed. *svan*, G. *schwan*. The form resembles that of Skt. *svan*, to resound, sound, sing (L. *sonāre*).

swan-hopping, taking up swans to mark them. (E.) The usual explanation, that it stands for *swan-upping*, is right. See old tract on *upping* in Hone, Every-day Book, ii. 958. From the prep. *up*.

Swap, to strike. (E.) M. E. *swappen*, to strike; also, to go swiftly. E. Fries. *swappen*, to strike with a noise, from *swap*, a slap, noise of a blow; cf. Low G. *swaps*, interj. crack!, said of a slap. Imitative; cf. *slap*, *whap*; prov. E. *swack*, a blow.

Sward. (E.) It orig. meant skin, rind, or covering. A. S. *sweard*, the skin of

SWAY

bacon, rind. *Green-sward* is the grassy covering of the land, green turf (of Scand. origin). †Du. *zwoord*, rind of bacon; Icel. *svörðr*, skin, sward, *grassvörðr*, green-sward; Dan. *fleskesvår*, flesh - sward, *grønsverð*, green-sward; G. *schwarte*, rind, bark, skin.

Swarm. (E.) A. S. *swearm*; lit. 'that which hums'; from *SWER*, to hum, buzz, as in Skt. *svr*, to sound, *svara*-, voice, L. *susurrus*, a hum; G. *schwirren*, to buzz. †Du. *zwerms*, Icel. *svarmr*, Dan. *sværm*, Swed. *svärm*, G. *schwarm*. Cf. Lith. *surma*, a pipe. Brugm. i. § 375 (8).

Swarth, Swarthy. (E.) The proper form was *swart*, afterwards *swarth*, whence *swarth-y*. M. E. *swart*. A. S. *sweart*. †Du. *zwart*, Icel. *svarttr*, Dan. *sort*, Swed. *svart*, G. *schwartz*, Goth. *svartzs*. Cf. A. S. *sweorcan*, to grow dark.

Swarth, a quantity of grass cut down at one stroke of the scythe. (E.) In Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 162. An error for *swath*, as in Troil. v. 5. 25. See **Swath**.

Swash, to strike forcibly. (E.) Of imitative origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *svasska*, to make a swashing noise, as when one walks with water in the shoes. It stands for **svak-sa*; cf. Norweg. *svakka*, to make a noise like water under the feet; prov. E. *swack*, a blow, fall, *swacking*, crushing, huge. Der. *swash-buckler*, one who strikes or flourishes his shield.

Swath, a row of mown grass. (E.) A. S. *swað*, a track; *swaðu*, a track, foot-track, trace. E. Fries. *swad*, a swath. †Du. *zwaard*, *zwade*, a swath (Sewel); G. *schwad*. The sense of 'mown grass' is original; cf. Low G. *swad*, a swath, *swade*, a scythe. The earliest meaning may have been 'shred' or 'slice'; cf. Norweg. *svada*, vb., act. and neut., to shred or slice off, to flake off. Franck suggests that *swath* answers to an Idg. pp. form **swa-to-*, from the root of the verb to *sway*; with reference to the sweep of a scythe.

Swathe, to enwrap, bandage. (E.) M. E. *swathen*; also *swethen*. From a base *swath*-; whence A. S. *swæðel* (*swæðil*), a swaddling-band; *be-sweðian*, to enwrap. Cf. O. H. G. *swedil*, *swithel*, a bandage; M. H. G. *sweide*, a plaster.

Sway, to swing, incline, rule over. (E.) M. E. *sweien*. E. Fries. *swäien*, *swäjen*, to sway about, to swing. Cf. Swed. *svaja*, to jerk, Dan. *svaie*, Du. *zwaaijen*, to sway, swing. Allied to **Swagger**.

SWEAR

Swear. (E.) M. E. *sweren*. A. S. *swerian*, pt. t. *swōr*, pp. *sworen*, to swear. † Du. *zweren*, Icel. *swerja*, Dan. *sværge*, Swed. *svärja*, G. *schwören*. Allied to Goth. *swaran*, Icel. *svara*, to answer. Orig. 'to speak loudly'; cf. Skt. *svara*-, sound, voice. See **Swarm**. (✓SWER.) Der. *an-swer*.

Sweat, sb. and vb. (E.) M. E. *swoot*, sweat, sb.; whence *sweten*, to sweat. A. S. *swāt*, sb.; whence *swātan*, vb. The A. S. *swātan* became M. E. *swāten*, and should be mod. E. *swet*, the vowel having been shortened; similarly A. S. *lātan* > M. E. *lāten* > mod. E. *let*. The spelling *sweat* is now unsuitable. The A. S. sb. *swāt* would now be *swote*, but has been superseded by the verb. † Du. *zweet*, sb.; Icel. *sveiti*, Dan. *sved*, Swed. *svett*, G. *schweiss*. Teut. stem **swaito*-. Allied to L. *sudor*, sweat; G. *lila*, I sweat, *lilpas*, sweat; W. *chwys*, sweat; Skt. *svēda*-, sweat, from *svīd*, to sweat. (✓SWEID.) See **Sudatory**. Brugm. i. § 331 c.

Sweep, vb. (E.) M. E. *swēpen*. A weak verb, formed from the base *swāp*-, as in *swāpfō*, 3 p. s. pres. t. of A. S. *swāpan*, to sweep. Cf. also O. Fries. *swēpa*, to sweep; E. Fries. *swēpen* (pt. t. *swēpde*), to swing, sway, vibrate. Cf. Icel. *sōpa*, to sweep, M. Swed. *swēpa*, Swed. *sopa*. From Teut. base **swaip*-, seen also in O. H. G. *swēifan* (pt. t. *swief*), whence G. *schweifen*, to rove, stray, sweep along; Icel. *sveipa*, to sweep along, a weak verb, from an old verb *svīpa* (pt. t. *svēip*, pp. **svēipinn*). Teut. root **swēip*-. See **Swoop**, **Swipe**. Brugm. i. § 701.

Sweet. (E.) M. E. *swete*, with by-forms *swote*, *sote*. A. S. *swēte*, sweet (for **swōti*-); *swōte*, adv. sweetly. † O. Sax. *swōti*, Du. *zoet*, Icel. *sætr*, Dan. *sød*, Swed. *söt*, G. *süss*, O. H. G. *suosi*; Goth. *sūts*. β. From the Idg. ✓SWAD, to please; whence Skt. *svad*, *svādā*, to taste, eat, please, *svādu*-, sweet, Gk. *hōds*, L. *suavis*. See **Suave**.

sweetheart. (E.) M. E. *swete herte*, lit. sweet heart, i.e. dear love; see Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1181, 1210, and last line.

Swell. (E.) M. E. *swellen*, pt. t. *swal*. A. S. *swellan*, pt. t. *sweall*, pp. *swollen*. † Du. *zwellen*, Icel. *swella*, Swed. *swälla*, G. *schwellen*. Teut. type **swellan*-, pt. t. **swall*, pp. **swullanos*. Cf. Goth. *wfswalleins*, a swelling up. Brugm. i. § 903.

Swelter; see **Sultry**.

Swerve, to turn aside. (E.) M. E. *swernen* *swerven*). A. S. *swerfan*, pt. t.

SWINE

swearf, pp. *sworfen*, to rub, file, polish (hence to move swiftly to and fro, to turn aside in moving). † Du. *zwerwen*, to swerve, wander, riot, rove; O. Sax. *swerban*, to wipe; O. Fries. *swerwa*, to rove; Icel. *swerfa* (pt. t. *swarf*), to file; O. H. G. *swerban*, to run round, whirl round; Goth. *biſwairban*, to wipe. Teut. type **swerban*-, pt. t. **swarb*, pp. **swurbanos*. Cf. E. Fries. *swarven*, to wander, Swed. *swarfva*, to turn.

Swift. (E.) A. S. *swift*. From *swif*-, weak grade of A. S. *swifan*, to move quickly; with suffix -i (Idg. -tos). Cf. Icel. *svifa*, to rove, turn, sweep; O. H. G. *sweibōn*, to move or turn quickly. Teut. base **sweib*.

Swill, to wash dishes, drink greedily. (E.) M. E. *swiltien*. A. S. *swiltan*, to wash. Der. *swill*, sb., hog's-wash; whence *swill*, vb., to drink like a pig, Rich. III. v. 2. q.

Swim (1), to move about in water. (E.) A. S. *swimman*, pt. t. *swamm*. † Du. *zwemmen*, Icel. *svimma*, Dan. *svømme*, Swed. *simma*; G. *schwimmen*. Teut. type **swemman*-, pt. t. **swamm*, pp. **swummanos*.

Swim (2), to be dizzy. (E.) From M. E. *swime*, a dizziness. A. S. *swīma*, a swoon, swimming in the head. † Du. *swijm*, a swoon; E. Fries. *swīm*; cf. Icel. *svimi*, dizziness, Dan. *svimle*, to be giddy, *besvime*, to swoon; Swed. *svimma*, to be dizzy, *swimming*, swoon; Pomeran. *swimen*, to swoon; Low G. *swimeln*, to reel (Danneil). β. A. S. *swīma* = *swī-ma*; the real base is **swī* (**swet*); whence also O. H. G. *swīnan*, to decrease, disappear, allied to Swed. *svindel*, G. *schwindel*, dizziness; Swed. *försvinna*, to disappear, Icel. *svina*, to subside (as a swelling). The orig. notion is that of failure, giving way, subsidence, &c.; see **swindler**.

swindler, a cheat. (G.) XVIII cent. — G. *schwindler*, an extravagant projector, a swindler. — G. *schwindeln*, to be dizzy, act thoughtlessly. — G. *schwinden*, to decay, sink, vanish, fail. † A. S. *swindan*, pt. t. *swand*, to languish; allied to O. H. G. *swinan*, to fail. See above.

Swine, a sow, pig, pigs. (E.) M. E. *swin*, both sing. and pl. A. S. *swīn*, a pig; pl. *swīn*, swine. † Du. *zwijn*, a swine, hog; Icel. *svín*, pl. *svín*; Dan. *sviin*, pl. *sviin*; Swed. *svin*, G. *schwein*, O. H. G. *swīn*; Goth. *swīn*, neut. sb.

sing.; Teut. type **swinom*, neut. So also Russ. *svineya*, a swine, *svinka*, a pig, *svinoi*, swinish. All diminutive or adjectival forms, like L. *suinus* (Varro), related to swine, from *sus*, a sow. See **Sow**. Brugm. i. § 95.

Swing. (E.) M. E. *swingen*, pt. t. *swang*, pp. *swungen*. A. S. *swingan*, pt. t. *swang*, pp. *swungen*, to scourge, also to fly, flutter, flap with the wings. + Swed. *svinga*, Dan. *svinge*, to swing, whirl; G. *schwingen*; cf. also Goth. *af-swaggujan*, to cause to doubt or despair. Teut. type **swengwan*, pt. t. **swangw*, pp. **swungwanos*.

swinge, to beat, whip. (E.) M. E. *swingen*. A. S. *swingan*, to dash, strike (cf. *sweng*, a blow); the causal form of **Swing**. As if 'to flourish a whip.'

swingle, a staff for dressing flax. (M. Du.) M. E. *swinglen*, to beat flax; *swingle*, a swingle. From M. Du. *swingelen*, or *swingen*, 'to beate flax,' Hexham; see **Swing**. Cf. A. S. *swingle*, a scourging; E. Fries. *swengel*, G. *schwengel*, a pump-handle.

swingle-tree, the bar that swings at the heels of harnessed horses. (E.) M. E. *swingle-tre*. = M. E. *swingle*, a beater, but lit. 'a swinger, or that which swings; *tre*, a piece of wood; see **Tree**. Cf. Du. *zwengel*, a swing; Low G. *zwengel* (Danneil), G. *schwengel*, a swingle-tree.

Swink, to toil. (E.) Obsolete; once very common. A. S. *swincan*, pt. t. *swanc*, pp. *swuncen*, to labour, work hard. From the violent action; allied to **Swing**. Cf. Du. *zwenk*, a swing, a turn; G. *schwenken*, to swing, whirl about.

Swipe, to strike with a sweeping stroke. (E.) Allied to M. E. *swippen*; A. S. *swipian*, *swippan*, to scourge, beat, from **swip*, weak grade of Teut. **sweipan*; cf. Icel. *svipa*, to sweep, swoop. Cf. A. S. *swipe*, a whip; Icel. *svipa*, to whip, *svipa*, a whip. In form, mod. E. *swipe* answers to O. Icel. *svipa*, to sweep, swoop. See **Sweep**.

Swirl, to whirl in an eddy. (Scand.) Norweg. *svirla*, to whirl round; frequent. of *sverra* (= Dan. *svirre*), to whirl, orig. to hum. Note also Norw. *svervel*, a whirlpool, *svervla*, to swirl. Cf. Swed. *svirra*, to murmur; G. *schwirren*, to whirl; Skt. *svy*, to sound. See **Swarm**.

Switch, a pliant rod. (M. Du.) For *swich*, palatalised form of *swich*. = M.

Du. *swick*, 'a swich, or a whip;' Hexham; cf. Low G. *zwukse* (Hanov. *swutsche*), a long thin rod. We also find Norw. *svige*, *svæig*, a switch, Icel. *svigi*, *svæigr*, a switch; Swed. *svæg*, a green twig; all allied to Icel. *svæigja*, to bend; cf. **Sway**.

Swivel, a link turning on a pin or neck. (E.) Spelt *swiuell* in Minshew (1627); formed, with suffix *-el*, from *swif*, weak grade of A. S. *swifan*, to move quickly (revolve). Allied to **Swift**. Lit. sense 'that which readily revolves.' Cf. Icel. *svæifla*, to spin round; from *svifa*, to turn. Brugm. i. § 818 (2).

Swoon, to faint. (E.) M. E. *swounen*, *swoghenen*, *swovenen*, to swoon. Formed (with formative *n*, usually with a passive sense, as in Goth. verbs in *-nan*) from M. E. *swouen*, *swoghen*, to swoon, to sigh deeply, also to sigh, sigh. This is a strong verb, from A. S. *swōgan*, to move or sweep along noisily, to sigh, to sigh as the wind, a strong verb, of which the pp. *geswōgen* occurs with the actual sense of 'in a swoon.' 'Se læg geswōgen' = he lay in a swoon, Ælfric's Hom. ii. 336. So also A. S. *geswōwung*, a swooning, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 176, l. 13. Cf. Low G. *swōgen*, to sigh, *swugten*, to swoon; Lith. *swageti*, to resound. Allied to **Sough**, q. v.

Swoop, vb. (E.) M. E. *swōpen*, usually in the sense to sweep. [The *ō*, orig. open (< A. S. *ā*) became close owing to the preceding *w*.] A. S. *swāpan*, to sweep along, rush, swoop; also, to sweep (pt. t. *swōp*, pp. *swāpen*). + Icel. *svæipa*, to sweep, swoop; *sōpa*, to sweep; G. *schweifen*, to rove. Base **swaip*, allied to **swaip*, and grade of Teut. **sweipan*-, as in O. Icel. *svipa*, to move quickly. See **Sweep**.

Sword. (E.) M. E. *swerd*. A. S. *sweord*. + Du. *swaard*, Icel. *sverð*, Dan. *sward*, Swed. *svärd*, G. *schwert*. Teut. type **swerdom*, neut.

Sybarite, an effeminate person. (L. — Gk.) L. *Sybarita*. = Gk. *Συβαριτης*, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, a town named from the river *Sybaris*, on which it was situated; in Lucania, Lower Italy.

Sycamine, a tree. (L. — Gk. — Heb.?) L. *sycamīnus*. = Gk. *συκάμινος*; Luke xvii. 6. Prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. *shiqmīn*, pl. of *shiqmāh*, a sycamore; that it has been confused with *sycamore* is obvious.

Sycamore, a tree. (L. — Gk. — Heb.?)

Better *sycomore*. = L. *sycomorus*. = Gk. *συκόμορος*, as if it meant 'fig-mulberry'; [Gk. *συκο-ν*, fig; *μόρον*, a mulberry]; but prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. *shiqmah*, a sycamore; see above.

Sycophant. (L.—Gk.) L. *sycophanta*, an informer, parasite. = Gk. *συκοφάντης*, lit. 'fig-shewer,' also an informer, a false adviser. [Etymology certain, but the reason for the peculiar use is unknown. The usual explanation, 'informer against those who exported sacred figs from Attica,' is unauthorised.] = Gk. *συκο-ν*, a fig; *-φάντης*, lit. 'shewer,' from *φαίνειν*, to shew. See Hierophant.

Syllable. (F.—L.—Gk.) The third *l* is intrusive. M. E. *sillable*. = O. F. *sillabe*, also *sillable*. = L. *syllaba*. = Gk. *συλλαβή*, a syllable, lit. 'holding together,' so much of a word as makes a single sound or element. = Gk. *συν-*, for *σύν*, together; *λαβ-*, base of *λαμβάνειν*, to take, seize.

Syllogism. a reasoning from premises. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *sylogisme*. = L. *sylogismus*. = Gk. *συλλογισμός*, a reasoning. = Gk. *συλλογίζομαι*, I reckon together, reason. = Gk. *συν-* (= *σύν*), together; *λογίζομαι*, I reckon, from *λόγος*, discourse, reasoning.

Sylph, an imaginary being inhabiting the air. (F.—Gk.) F. *sylphe*. = Gk. *σίλφη*, a kind of worm or grub (Aristotle). On this word it would seem that Paracelsus formed the name *syllphe*; he also used the names *gnome*, *salamander*, and *nymph* (all of Greek origin), to signify, respectively, a genius of earth, fire, and water. Hence the form *syllph-id*, a false form, but only explicable on the hypothesis of a Greek origin; as if from a nom. **σίλφης* (base *σίλφειν*). ¶ Littre's explanation, that *syllph* is of Gaulish origin, seems to me futile; Paracelsus could hardly have known Gaulish.

Sylvan, misspelling of *Silvan*.

Symbol, a sign. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *symbole*. = L. *symbolum*. = Gk. *σύμβολον*, a token, pledge, a sign by which one infers a thing. = Gk. *συμβάλλειν*, to throw together, compare, infer. = Gk. *συν-* (*σύν*), together; *βάλλειν*, to throw, put.

Symmetry. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *symmetrie*; Cot. = L. *symmetria*. = Gk. *συμμετρία*, due proportion. = Gk. *σύμμετρος*, of like measure with. = Gk. *συν-* (= *σύν*), with; *μέτρον*, a measure. See *Metro*.

Sympathy. (Gk.) From Gk. *συν-*

πάθεια, fellow-feeling. = Gk. *συν-*, for *σύν*, with; *παθεῖν*, to suffer. See *Pathos*.

Symphony. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *symphonie*, Cot. = L. *symphonia*. = Gk. *συμφωνία*, music (Luke xv. 25). = Gk. *σύμφωνος*, harmonious. = Gk. *συν-*, for *σύν*, together; *φωνή*, sound. See *Phonetic*.

Symposium. a merry feast. (L.—Gk.) L. *symposium*. = Gk. *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, banquet. = Gk. *συν-* (for *σύν*), together; *πο-*, base of *πί-πω-κα*, I have drunk, *πόσις*, a drink. See *Potable*.

Symptom. an indication of disease. (F.—L.—Gk.) Properly a medical term. M. F. *symptome*; Cot. = L. *symptōma*. = Gk. *σύμπτωμα*, a casualty, anything that befalls one. = Gk. *συνπίπτειν*, to fall in with. = Gk. *συν-* (*σύν*), together; *πίπτειν*, to fall. (✓PET.)

Syn-, prefix. (L.—Gk.; or F.—L.—Gk.) A Latinised spelling of Gk. *σύν*, together. It becomes *syl-* before *l*; *sym-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*; and *sy-* before *s* or *z*.

Synæresis, the coalescence of two vowels into a diphthong. (L.—Gk.) L. *synæresis*. = Gk. *συναίρεσις*, a taking together. = Gk. *σύν*, together; *αἰρεσις*, a taking, from *αἰρεῖν*, to take. See *Heresy*.

Synagogue. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *synagogue*. = L. *synagoga*. = Gk. *συναγωγή*, a bringing together; congregation. = Gk. *σύν*, together; *ἀγωγή*, a bringing, from *αγειν*, to bring, drive. (✓AG.)

Synalopha, a coalescence of two syllables into one. (L.—Gk.) L. *synalopha*. = Gk. *συναλοιφή*, lit. a smearing together. = Gk. *σύν*, together; *ἀλείφειν*, to anoint, allied to *λίπος*, grease. Cf. Skt. *lip*, to besmear, anoint.

Synchronism, concurrence in time. (Gk.) Gk. *συνγχρονισμός*. = Gk. *σύνγχρονος*, contemporaneous. = Gk. *συν-*, for *σύν*, together; *χρόνος*, time. See *Chronicle*.

Syncope, to shorten a word by dropping a syllable. (L.—Gk.) From pp. of L. *syncopeōre*, of which the usual sense is 'to swoon.' = L. *syncope*, *syncope*, a swoon; also, syncope. = Gk. *συνκοπή*, a cutting short, syncope, loss of strength. = Gk. *συν-* (written for *σύν*, together, before *κ*); *κοπ-*, base of *κύπτειν*, to. cut. See *Apocope*.

Syndic. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *syndic*, 'a syndick, censor, controller of manners'; Cot. = L. *syndicus*. = Gk. *σύνδικος*, adj., helping in a court of justice; as a sb., a

syndic. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *δίκη*, justice. Allied to **Diotion**. (✓DEIK.)

Synecdoche, a figure of speech whereby a part is put for the whole. (L. — Gk.) L. *synecdochē*. — Gk. *συνεκδοχή*, lit. a receiving together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *ἐκδέχομαι*, I receive, from *ἐκ*, out, and *δέχομαι* (Ion. *δέκομαι*), I receive. (✓DEK.)

Synod. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *synode*. — L. *synodum*, acc. of *synodus*. — Gk. *σύνωδος*, a coming together, a meeting. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *ὁδός*, a way, a coming. See **Method**. (✓SED.)

Synonym. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *synonyme*. — L. (pl.) *synonymia*, lit. synonyms; from the adj. *synonymus*, synonymous, having the same sense as another word. — Gk. *συνώνυμος*, of like meaning. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *ὄνομα*, a name. Der. *synonymous*, from L. *synonymus*; *synonymy*, from L. *synonymia*, Gk. *συνωνυμία*, likeness of name. See **Onomatopoeia**.

Synopsis, a general view. (L. — Gk.) L. *synopsis*. — Gk. *σύνοψις*, a seeing all together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *ὄψις*, sight. Der. *synoptic-al*, from Gk. adj. *συνοπτικός*. See **Optio**.

Syntax. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *syntaxe*. — L. *syntaxis*. — Gk. *σύνταξις*, arrangement; hence, arrangement of words. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *τάξις*, order, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange. See **Tactics**.

Synthesis. (L. — Gk.) L. *synthesis*. — Gk. *σύνθεσις*, a putting together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *θέσις*, a putting, from *τίθηναι*, to set, place. See **Thesis**. Der. *synthetic-al*, from Gk. *συνθετικός*, skilled in putting together.

Syphon, Syren; see **Siphon, Siren**.

Syringe. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *syningue*, 'a siringe, squirt;' Cot. — L. *syringem*, acc. of *syrinx*, a reed, pipe, tube. — Gk. *σὺριγξ*, a reed, pipe, shepherd's pipe, whistle. Der. *syring-a*, a flowering shrub, so named because the stems were used for making Turkish pipes.

Syrup, Sirup. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. F. *syrop*; F. *sirop*. — M. Span. *xarope*, a drink; Span. *jarope*. — Arab. *sharāb*, *shurāb*, wine, beverage, syrup. — Arab. root *shariba*, he drank. See **Sherbet**.

System, method. (L. — Gk.) XVII cent. — L. *systema*. — Gk. *σύστημα*, a complex whole put together, a system. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *στήναι*, to stand, pres. t. *ἵστημι*, I stand. See **Statics**.

Systole, contraction of the heart,

shortening of a syllable. (Gk.) Gk. *συστολή*, a drawing together. — Gk. *συστέλλειν*, to draw together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *στέλλειν*, to place, put. See **Diastole, Stole**.

Syzygy, conjunction. (Gk.) Gk. *συσυγία*, conjunction. — Gk. *σύνυγος*, conjoined. — Gk. *σύν*, together; *ὑγ-*, weak grade of *εὐγυνμι*, I join; see **Yoke, Conjugal**. (✓YEUG.)

T.

Tabard, a herald's coat. (F.) M. E. *tabard*. — O. F. *tabart*, *tabard*, also *tribart* (Ducange), a kind of coat. Etym. unknown. Cf. M. Ital. and L. *trabea*, a robe of state.

Tabby, a kind of waved silk. (F. — Span. — Arab.) A *tabby* cat is one marked like the silk. — F. *tabis* (15th cent.); also *atabis* (Godefroy). — Span. *tabi*, a silken stuff; Low L. *attabi*. — Arab. *ʿutābī*, a rich watered silk. It was the name of a quarter in Bagdad where the silk was made; named after prince *Attab*, great-grandson of Omeyya. (See Dozy and Devic.) Der. *tabi-n-et*, a variety of tabby; from Ital. *tabin-o*, 'tabine, tabby;' Torriano.

Tabernacle. (F. — L.) F. *tabernacle*. — L. *tabernāculum*, a tent; double dimin. of *taberna*, a booth. See **Tavern**.

Tabid. (L.) L. *tabidus*, wasting away. — L. *tabēre*, to waste away, languish.

Table. (F. — L.) F. *table*. — L. *tabula*, a plank, flat board, table. Der. *tabul-ate*, *tabul-ar*, from L. *tabula*; *tabl-eau*, from F. *tableau*, dimin. of F. *table*. Also *entablature*, *tafferel*.

Taboo, Tabu, to forbid the use of. (Polynesian.) The verb is formed from the sb. *taboo*, which is the E. pronunciation of New Zealand *tapu*, a prohibition or interdict; pronounced *tambu* in the Solomon Islands. Kotzebue mentions the 'Tabu, or interdict,' in his New Voyage Round the World, London, 1830, ii. 178. ¶ Not in any way connected with the custom of *te pi*, as erroneously said in some former editions.

Tabour, Tabor, a small drum. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. F. *tabour* (mod. F. *tambour*). — Span. *tambor*, M. Span. *atambor* (where *a* = *al*, the Arab. def. article). — Arab. *tambūr*, 'a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck, and six brass strings, also a drum.' Prob. of imitative origin;

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cf. Arab. *tabl*, a drum, *tabbāl*, a drummer. Der. *tabour-et* or *tabret*, a dimin. form; also *tambour*.

Tabular, Tabulate; see **Table**.

Tache (1), a fastening. (F.—Low G.) 'A *tache*, a buckle, a clasp'; Baret (1580), s.v. *Claspe*. — O. F. *tache*, a nail, fastening (Godefroy). — E. Fries. *take*, a point, prick, thorn; allied to *tak*, *takke*, a pointed thing, a twig; Low G. *takk*, a point, pointed thing. See **Tack**. Cf. *at-tach*, *de-tach*.

Tache (2), a blemish. (F.) M. E. *tache*, also *tecche*, a bad habit, blemish, vice, caprice, behaviour. — F. *tache*, 'a spot, stain, reproach'; Cot. Also formerly spelt *tachele*, *teche*, *teque*, *teke*, a natural quality, esp. a vice, ill habit; mod. F. *tache*, a stain; Picard *take*. Cf. Ital. *tacca*, *taccia*, defect, stain; Port. and Span. *tacha*, defect, flaw, crack. Root unknown; it is difficult to connect it with **Tache** (1); yet this may be right. Ital. *tacca* also means 'notch' or 'dent'; cf. E. Fries. *takke*, a notch, *takje*, a small notch, small twig, *take* (Du. *tak*), a twig.

Tacit, silent. (L.) L. *tacitus*, silent. — L. *tacere*, to be silent. + Goth. *thahan*, Icel. *pegja*, Swed. *tiga*, O. H. G. *dagēn*, to be silent. Der. *tacit-urn*, F. *taciturne*, L. *taciturnus*, silent; *tacit-urnity*, F. *taciturnité*, L. acc. *taciturnitatem*, silence; also *re-ticent*.

Tack, a small nail, a fastening; also to fasten. (E.) M. E. *takke*, *tak*, a fastening; *takken*, to fasten together. Of E. or Low G. origin; cf. E. Fries. Dan. *takke*, a tine, pointed thing; Low G. *takk* (the same); G. *zacke*, a tooth, tine, prong, twig. Allied to E. Fries. *tak*, 'a twig, bough'; the same as Du. *tak*, a twig. [The Irish *taca*, pin, peg, nail, fastening, Gael. *tacaid*, tack, peg, are from E.] Cf. Norman dial. *taque*, a nail. β. Hence a *tack* or rope fastening a sail; also the verb *tack*, to sew slightly, attach. γ. Perhaps a *tack*, in sailing, refers to branching out in a given direction; from Du. *takken*, to branch.

Tackle, equipment, gear, tools. (Scand.) M. E. *takel*. — Swed. and M. Swed. *tackel*, tackle of a ship; Dan. *takkel*, tackle, whence *takle*, to rig. Cf. Du. *takel*, a pulley, *takelen*, to rig. The suffix *-el* denotes the agent; *tack-le* is that which *takes* or holds firmly; cf. M. Du. *tackel*, 'a rope to draw a boate.' — Icel. *taka*, to grasp, seize, &c., also to take; cf. E. Fries.

TAINT

taken, to grip. ¶ The W. *tact*, a tool, is borrowed from M. E. *takel*.

Tact. (L.) L. *tactus*, touch; hence, delicacy. — L. *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, to touch. See **Tangent**.

Tactics, the art of manœuvring forces. (Gk.) Gk. *taktiká*, neut. pl., tactics. — Gk. *taktikós*, adj., fit for arranging. — Gk. *taktós*, arranged, ordered; verbal adj. of *τάσσειν* (for **tāk-yew*), to arrange, order. Der. *tactic-ian*.

Tadpole. (E.) Lit. a *toad* which is nearly all *poll* or head; from its shape; see **Poll**. Formerly called a *bullhead*, which was also the name of a small fish with a large head.

Taffarel, Taffrail, upper part of the stern of a ship. (Du.—L.) Du. *tafsereel*, a panel, a picture, a tablet or board. For **tafel-eel*, dimin. of Du. *tafel*, a table; cf. G. *täfelei*, boarded work, from G. *tafel*, a table. — L. *tabula*, a table, plank, board. Doublet, *tableau*. ¶ The spelling *taffrail* points to confusion with *rail*.

Taffeta, Taffety, a thin silk stuff. (F.—Ital.—Pers.) F. *taffetas*, 'taffata'; Cot. — Ital. *taffetà*, 'taffeta'; Florio. — Pers. *tāf-tah*, twisted, woven, taffeta. — Pers. *tāftan*, to twist, spin, curl (Horn, § 372).

Tag, a point of metal at the end of a lace, &c. (Scand.) 'An aglet or *tag* of a poynt'; Baret (1580). — Swed. *tagg*, a prickle, point, tooth; Norw. *tagge*, a tooth, cog. + Pomeran. *tagg*, a point, tack; Low G. *takk*, point, tooth. See **Tack**. Der. *tag-rag*, for *tag* and *rag* = every appendage and shred.

Tail (1), hairy appendage, appendage. (E.) M. E. *tayl*. A. S. *tagel*, *tagl*, a tail. + Icel. *tagl*, Swed. *tagel*, hair of mane or tail; Goth. *tagl*, hair; O. H. G. *zagel*, a tail. * Cf. Irish *duál*, a plait, lock of hair, Skt. *daṣṭ*, a skirt. Brugm. i. § 783.

Tail (2), the term applied to an estate which is limited to certain heirs. (F.—L.) Better spelt *taille*; see Todd's Johnson. — F. *taille*, a cutting, shred; the same word as **Tally** (below). And see **Entail**.

tailor. (F.—L.) Properly 'a cutter,' or cutter out. M. E. *taylor*. — O. F. *tail-leor*, later *tailleur*, 'a cutter'; Cot. — F. *tailleur*, to cut; cf. F. *taille*, a slitting, an incision. — Late L. *tālīare*, to cut; cf. L. *tālea*, a thin rod, stick, slip; an agricultural term for a slip or layer.

Taint, sb. (F.—L.) F. *teint*, 'a stain';

TAKE

Cot. = F. *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, to tinge. = L. *tingere*, to dye. See **Tinge**.

Take. (Scand.) M. E. *taken*, pt. t. *tök*, pp. *taken*. = Icel. *taka*, pt. t. *tök*, pp. *tökinn*, to lay hold of, seize, grasp, take; Swed. *taga*, O. Swed. *taka*, Dan. *tage*. + Goth. *tēkan*, to touch.

Talc, a mineral. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *talc*. — Span. *talco*. — Arab. *talq*, talc, mica.

Tale, a number, a narrative. (E.) M. E. *tale*. A. S. *tæl*, a number, *talū*, a narrative. + Du. *taal*, speech; Icel. *tal*, speech, *tala*, number; Dan. *tale*, speech, Swed. *tal*, number, speech, G. *sahl*, number. Der. *tal-k*, *tell*.

Talent. (F. — L. — Gk.) The sense of 'ability' is from the parable; Matt. xxv. F. *talent*, 'a talent in money; also will, desire;' Cot. — L. *talentum*. — Gk. *τάλαντον*, a balance, weight, sum of money, talent. Named from being lifted and weighed; cf. Skt. *tul*, L. *tollere*, to lift, Gk. *τάλας*, sustaining. (✓TEL.) Allied to **Tolerate**. Der. *talent-ed*, in use before A. D. 1640.

Talisman, a spell. (Span. — Arab. — Gk.) Span. *talisman*, a magical character. — Arab. *tilsamān*, pl. of *tilsam*, *tilism*, a talisman, magical image. — Late Gk. *τέλεσμα*, mystery, initiation; Gk. *τέλεσμα*, a payment; *τελεσμός*, an accomplishment. — Gk. *τέλειον*, to accomplish, end. — Gk. *τέλος*, end; also initiation into a mystery.

Talk. (E.) E. Fries. *talken*, to talk; cf. *talke*, a short tale. The Low G. *taalke* means (1) a jackdaw, (2) a talkative woman. Extended (like *wal-k*, q. v.) from A. S. *tal-*, as in *talū*, a tale, *talian*, to account, with suffix *-k*, which seems to give a frequentative force. Cf. Icel. Swed. *tala*, Dan. *tale*, to talk. See **Tale** and **Tell**.

Tall, high in stature, lofty. (C. ?) [We find M. E. *tal*, which meant seemly, also obedient, obsequious, valiant; allied to A. S. *tæl*, appearing in *hof-tæl*, friendly. So also Goth. *un-tals*, indocile, uninstructed, from which we infer *tals*, docile. Note also A. S. *ge-tal*, quick, prompt; O. H. G. *gi-sal*, quick.] But mod. E. *tall* seems to be quite distinct, and of Celtic origin. Cf. W. *tal*, high, Corn. *tal*, high; Corn. *tal carn*, the high rock; W. *taldra*, tallness, loftiness.

Tallow. (E.) M. E. *talgh*. E. Fries. *talg*, *tallig*. + M. Du. *talgh*, *talch*, tallow; Du. *talk*, Low G. *talg*; Dan. Swed. *talg*; Icel. *tölgr*. So also G. *talg*, tallow (bor-

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rowed from Low G.); cf. O. Merc. *taelg*, a dye.

Tally, a stick notched so as to match another stick; an exact match. (F. — L.) M. E. *taille*, a tally; for keeping accounts. = F. *taille*, a notch, cut, incision, cutting; also a tally, or score kept on a piece of stick by notches. = F. *tailler*, to cut. — Late L. *tālīare*, to cut; cf. L. *tālea*, a slip of wood. ¶ The final *-y* in *tall-y* is due to the frequent use of F. *taillé*, pp., to signify 'notched'; cf. *lev-y*, *jur-y*, *pun-y*, where *-y* = F. *-é*.

Talmud, the body of Hebrew laws, with comments. (Chaldee.) Chaldee *talmūd*, instruction, doctrine; cf. Heb. *talmid*, a scholar, from *lāmad*, to learn, *limmad*, to teach.

Talon. (F. — L.) Particularly used of a hawk's hind claw and toe. = F. *talón*, a heel. — Late L. *tālōnem*, acc. of *tālo*, heel. = L. *tālus*, heel.

Tamandua, an ant-eater. (Brazil.) From Guarani *tamanduaú*, an ant-eater (where *ã* is nasal); see Granada, Vocab. Rioplatense.

Tamarind. (F. — Span. — Arab. and Pers.) M. F. *tamarind*. — Span. *tamarindo*. = Arab. *tamr*, a ripe date; *Hind*, India. Lit. 'Indian date.' β. The Arab. *tamr* is allied to Heb. *tāmār*, a palm-tree. *Hind* is borrowed from Pers. (which turns *s* into *h*), and is derived from Skt. *sindhu-*, the river Indus. See **Indigo**.

Tamarisk, a tree. (L.) L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix*, *tamaritē*; of foreign origin. Cf. Gk. *μυρίκη*, a tamarisk.

Tambour, a small drum-like frame, for embroidering. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *tambour*, a tambour, also a drum; see **Tabour**.

tambourine. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *tambourin*, a tambour, dimin. of F. *tambour*, a tambour or drum; see **Tabour**.

Tame, adj. (E.) M. E. *tame*. A. S. *tani*, tame; whence *temian*, to tame. + Du. *tam*, Icel. *tamr*, Swed. Dan. *tam*, G. *sahm*. Allied to L. *domāre*, Skt. *dan*, Gk. *δαμνέω*, W. *dof*, to tame. (✓DAM.) See **Daunt**.

Tammy, Tamine; the same as **Stamin**.

Tamper, to meddle, interfere with. (F. — L.) The same word as *temper*, used actively, but in a bad sense; 'to influence in a bad way.' Godefroy gives *trampier* as another form of *temprer*; and *tempreure*,

tampreure, moderation, manner of operating, temper of a weapon. See *Temper*.

Tampion, a kind of plug. (F.—Teut.) F. *tampon*, bung, stopple; nasalised form of F. *tapon*, the same, augment. of O. F. *tampe*, *tape*, a bung. Cf. F. *taper*, *tapper*, to stop with a bung (a Picard word).—Du. *tap*, a bung, tap; Low G. *tappe*, the same. See *Tap* (2).

Tan. (F.—G.) From F. *tan*, 'the bark of a young oak, wherewith leather is tanned;' Cot. (Bret. *tann*, an oak, also *tan*).—G. *tanne*, fir-tree. † Du. *den*, a fir-tree; M. Du. *dan*, as in 'abies, eyn dan,' Mone, Quellen, p. 302. Der. *tan*, vb., &c.; *tan-ling*, Cymb. iv. 4. 29.

Tandem. (L.) *L. tandem*, at length; applied to two horses harnessed at length. A University joke.

Tang (1), a strong taste. (Du.) Cf. M. Du. *tanger*, sharp, biting to the taste; lit. pinching.—Du. *tang*, a pair of pincers; see *Tongs*. Cf. O. H. G. *zangur*, sharp to the taste; A. S. *ge-tingan*, to press hard upon (pt. t. *getang*).

Tang (2), to make a shrill sound. (E.) To *tang* is to ring out; an imitative word; allied to *tinker*, *tingle*, *twang*.

Tang (3), tongue of a buckle, the part of a knife which goes into the haft. (Scand.) Icel. *tangi*, tang of a knife, which is *nipped* by the handle; Norw. *tange*, tang of a knife, tongue of land; allied to *töng*, tongs; see *Tang* (1), *Tongs*.

Tang (4), seaweed; see *Tangle*.

Tangent. (L.) From L. *tangent-*, touching, stem of pres. pt. of *tangere* (base *tag*), to touch; pp. *tactus*. † Gk. base *ταγ-*, as in *τεταγών*, taking.

tangible. (F.—L.) F. *tangible*.—L. *tangibilis*, touchable. — L. *tangere*, to touch.

Tangle, to knot confusedly. (Scand.) Spelt *tangell* in Falsgrave. To *tangle* is 'to keep twisting together like seaweed'; a frequentative verb from North E. *tang*, sea-weed. — Dan. *tang*, Swed. *tång*, Icel. *þang*, kelp or bladder-wrack, a sea-weed (whence the idea of confused heap); cf. Icel. *þongull*, sea-weed, Norw. *tongul*, a tangle-stalk. So also prov. E. *tangle*, sea-weed; Norman F. *tangon*, a kind of sea-weed (*Fucus flagelliformis*, Métiévier). Der. *en-tangle*, with F. prefix *en-* (< L. *in*).

Tanist, a presumptive heir to a prince. (Irish.) Irish *tanaisle*, apparent heir. — Irish *tanaisle*, second in rank (Rhys).

Tank, a pool. (Port.—L.) Port. *tanque*, cognate with Span. *estanque*, O. F. *estang*, a stank, pool.—L. *stagnum*, a pool. See *Stank*. ¶ Anglo-Indian; see *Yule*.

Tankard. (F.) O. F. *tanquard*, a tankard (Rabelais); M. Du. *tanckaert*, 'a wadden [wooden] tankard,' Hexham (from F.). Prob. from Swed. *stänka*, a wooden tankard; with F. augment. suffix *-ard*. Swed. *stänka* is a dimin. of *stänna*, *stända*, a vat (Rietz); note the *aa* in Norw. *tuankar*, a tankard. Cf. Tudor E. *standard*, a tankard, standing-bowl (Greene).

Tansy, a plant. (F.—Low L.—Gk.) M. E. *tansaye*, *tansey*. — O. F. *tanaisie*, *tanaisie*; earlier form *athanasia*, *atanaisie*. (Cf. M. Ital. *atanasia*, Port. *atanasia*, *tansy*). — Late L. **athanasia*, merely the Latinised form of Gk. *θάνασις*, immortality. Cf. M. Ital. *alanato* (lit. immortal), the rose-campion; Florio. Prob. from its supposed virtue, and its use in medicine. — Gk. *θάνατος*, immortal. — Gk. *ἀ-*, not; *θαί-ειν*, 2 aor. of *θνήσκειν*, to die.

Tantalise. (Gk.) Formed with F. suffix *-iser* (< L. *-isāre* < Gk. *-ιζειν*), from Gk. *Τάνταλ-ος*, Tantalus, in allusion to his story. The fable was that he was placed up to his chin in water, which fled from his lips whenever he desired to drink. Allied to *τανταλίζειν*, *τανταλεύειν*, to oscillate, sway like a balance; intensive form from *ταλ-*, as in *τάλαντον*, a balance. See *Talent*.

Tantamount. (F.—L.) First used as a verb, with the sense 'to amount to as much.'—F. *tant*, so much, as much, from L. *tantum*, neut. of *tantus*, so great; and E. *amount* (of F. origin); see *Amount*.

Tap (1), to knock gently. (F.—Teut.) F. *taper*, M. F. *tapper*, 'to tap, hit;' Cot. — Low G. *tappen*, to grope, fumble, *tappe*, a paw; E. Fries. *tappen*, to grope, *tap*, a light blow; Icel. *tapsta*, to tap. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Russ. *topate*, to stamp with the foot, Arab. *tabl*, a drum; E. *dub-a-dub*. ¶ Perhaps a native word; M. E. *tappen* occurs rather early.

Tap (2), a short pipe to draw liquor from a cask, a plug. (E.) M. E. *tappe*. A. S. *teppa*, (Toller); we also find A. S. *tap-pere*, one who taps casks. † Du. *tap*, Icel. *tappi*, Dan. *tap*, a tap; Swed. *tapp*, a tap, handful, wisp, G. *sapfen*, a tap. β. The orig. idea was prob. a tuft or wisp of something to stop a hole with; cf. Swed. *tapp* (above), *halm-tapp*, a wisp of straw. Der.

TAPE

tap-root, tap-ster, A. S. *tappestre*, a fem. form of *tappere* (above); *tampion*, q. v.

Tape. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *tape*, also *tappe*. A. S. *tappe*, a tape, a fillet; closely allied to A. S. *tappet*, *tapped*, a tippet, a carpet. The A. S. pl. *tappan* probably meant strips of stuff or cloth. Borrowed from L. *tappē*, cloth; see **Tapestry**.

Taper (1), a small wax candle. (E.) M. E. *taper*. A. S. *tapor*, *taper*. Cf. Irish *tapar*, a taper, W. *tampr*, a taper, torch.

taper (2), long and slender. (E.) *Taper* means *taper-like*, shaped like the tapers used in churches, which were sometimes thinner at the top. Holland has: 'taper-wise, sharp-pointed in the top;' tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16. See above. ¶ The A. S. *taper-ax*, a kind of ax, is unaltered; cf. Russ. *topor*, Pers. *tabar*, an ax.

Tapestry. (F.—L.—Gk.) A corruption of the old form *tapisserie*. = F. *tapisserie*, tapestry. = F. *tapisser*, to furnish with tapestry. = F. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings; Late L. *tapēcūs*. = L. *tappē*, cloth, hangings. = Gk. *ταπηρ*, stem of *τάπηρ*, a carpet, woollen rug. Cf. Pers. *tabastah*, a fringed carpet; *tābidan*, to spin, *tāstah*, taffeta; see **Taffeta**.

Tapioca. (Brazilian.) Brazilian *tapioka*, the poisonous juice which issues from the root of the cassava when pressed (Littre); hence *tapioca*, which is also prepared from the root of the cassava. The Tupi or Brazilian *tipi-ōca* means 'dregs squeezed out'; from *tipi*, residue, dregs, and the verbal root *og, ōk*, to take by force, pull, pluck off, hence to squeeze (Cavalcanti).

Tapir, a quadruped. (Brazilian.) Tupi or Brazilian *tapyra*, *tapira*, a tapir.

Tar. (E.) M. E. *terre*. A. S. *teoru*, *teru*, tar; cf. also *tyrra*. + Du. *teer*, Icel. *tjara*, Dan. *tiere*, Swed. *tjära*. β. Cf. Icel. *tyri*, *tyrvi*, resinous wood; allied to Lithuan. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly the parts of the fir-tree that readily burn; also to Russ. *drevo*, a tree, *derevo*, wood, timber, W. *derw*, an oak-tree, and E. *tree*. Orig. sense 'wood,' esp. resinous wood for fuel; hence resin from such wood. Allied to **Tree**.

Tar (2), a sailor; see **Tarauling**.

Tarantella. (Ital.) A dance so called (also a tarantula); so named from Ital. *Taranto*, Tarento, a town in S. Italy.

Taraxacum, the dandelion. (Arab.) From Arab. *tarasacum*, explained as a kind of succory, Pers. *tarkhashqūn*, wild

TARPAULING

endive; Latinised as *taraxacon*, in Avicenna. (Devic; supp. to Littre.)

Tardy. (F.—L.) F. *tarāif*, tardy. (Cf. Ital. *tardivo*, tardy.) From L. *tard-us*, slow; with suffix *-ius*.

Tare (1), a plant. (E.) M. E. *tare*, darnel (Matt. xiii. 25). Not in A. S.; but the sense is peculiar to English, as the mod. E. *tare* is short for *tare-vetch*, i. e. darnel-vetch. + M. Du. *terwe*, Du. *tarwe*, Low G. *tarve*, wheat; Lith. *dūrwa*, corn-field; Skt. *dūrvā*, a kind of grass.

Tare (2), an allowance. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *tare*, loss, waste in merchandise. = Span. *tara*, tare, allowance in weight. Lit. 'what is thrown away.' = Arab. *tarha*, what is thrown away, detriment (Devic); *tirh*, *turrah*, thrown away. = Arab. root *taraha*, he threw prostrate, threw down.

Target, a small shield, &c. (F.—Scand.; with F. suffix.) Formerly also *tergat*; the *-et* is the F. dimin. suffix. = O. F. *targuete* (Godefroy), a small shield; dimin. of O. F. *targue* (as in Cot.), F. *targe*. = Icel. *targa*, a target, small shield; A. S. *targe*; O. H. G. *zarga*, a frame, side of a vessel, wall, G. *zarge*, frame, case, edge, border. ¶ Distinct from Arab. *darakat*, *darakat*, a shield, whence Port. and Span. *adarga*, a small square target.

Targum, a Chaldee paraphrase of the Old Testament. (Chaldee.) Chaldee *targūm*, an interpretation. = Chal. *targēm*, to interpret. Cf. Arab. *tarjūman*, an interpreter; see **Dragoman**.

Tariff. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. *tarif*. M. F. *tariffe*, a casting of accounts. = Span. *tarifa*, a list of prices, book of rates. = Arab. *ta'rif*, giving information, notification (because a tariff gives notice). = Arab. *'arf*, knowing, knowledge. = Arab. root *'arafa*, he knew.

Tarn, a pool. (Scand.) M. E. *terne*. = Icel. *tjörn* (gen. *tjarnar*), a tarn, pool; Swed. dial. *tjörn*, *tjörn*, Norw. *tjörn*, a pool without an outlet.

Tarnish. (F.—O. H. G.) F. *terniss*, stem of pres. pt. of *se ternir*, to become dim, lose lustre (Cot.). = M. H. G. *ternen*, O. H. G. *tarnen*, to obscure, darken; from O. H. G. *tarni*, secret (whence F. *terne*, dim). + A. S. *dernan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, from *derne*, *dyrne*, adj., secret; cf. O. Sax. *derni*, hidden, secret.

Tarauling, a cover of tarred canvas. (F. and L.) It means *tarred pauling* or *tarred palling*; a *palling* is a covering,

TARRAGON

from the verb *fall*, to cover. This verb is from *fall*, sb., a cover; see *Pall*. Der. *tarpsaulin*, an old name for a sailor (Smollett), now abbreviated to *tar*.

Tarragon, a plant. (Span.—Arab.—Gk.) Span. *taragona* (Diez); usually *taragonia* (cf. M. F. *targon*, *tragon*).—Arab. *tarkhūn*, dragon-wort. = Gk. *δράκων*, a dragon. See *Devic*, s. v. *estragon*; and see *Dragon*.

Tarre, to incite, set on. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 370. M. E. *terren*, *terien*, *tarien*, to irritate, provoke. = A. S. *tergan* (rare), *tirgan*, to vex, provoke; N. Fries. *tarre*, *terre*, to set on a dog. See *tarry*.

Tarry. (E.) The present form is due to M. E. *tarien*, *terien*, to irritate, provoke, worry, vex; hence to hinder, delay. [This is the true source of the word, though its meaning may have been affected and fixed by the O. F. *targer*, to delay, from Late L. **tardicare*, to delay, from L. *tardus*, slow; see *Tardy*.] = A. S. *tergan*, usually *tirgan*, to vex, provoke. + Du. *tergen*, Low G. *targen*, *tarren*, to provoke; prov. G. *zerger*, to provoke.

Tart (1), acrid, sharp, severe. (E.) A. S. *teart*, tart, severe. Perhaps lit. tearing, i. e. bitter. = A. S. **far* (*ter*), and grade of *teran*, to tear. See *Tear* (1).

Tart (2), a small pie. (F.—L.) M. E. *tarta*. = O. F. *tarle*, 'a tart'; Cot. It seems to be a perverted form of O. F. *torte*, F. *tourte*, a tart, Ital. *tartera*, *torta*, a pie or tart, Span. *torta*, a round cake. = L. *torta*, fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist. Perhaps confused with L. *tracta*, a long piece of dough.

Tartan, a woollen stuff. (F.—Span.) F. *tiretaine*, 'linsie-wolsie, or a kind thereof, worn ordinarily by the French peasants'; Cot. = Span. *tiritaña*, a thin woollen stuff; so named from its flimsiness; cf. Port. *tiritana*, a light silk. = Span. and Port. *tiritar*, to shiver, shake with cold. Perhaps of imitative origin.

Tartar (1), an acid salt in casks, a concretion on the teeth. (F.—Late L.—Arab.) A term due to the alchemists; called *sal tartre*, or *tartré*, in Chaucer. = F. *tartré*, 'tartar'; Cot.; Late L. *tartarum* (by confusion with *Tartarus*). = Arab. *durd*, dregs, sediment, tartar of wine; *durtiy*, dregs. Cf. Arab. *darad*, a shedding of teeth; which *Devic* connects with tartar on the teeth.

Tartar (2), a native of Tartary. (Tatar.)

TATTER

A perverse spelling of *Tatar*, owing to a popular etymology which regarded Tatars as let loose out of *Tartarus* or hell (see below). From *Tätar*, a Tatar or inhabitant of Tatars (as it should be spelt).

Tartar (3), Tartarus, hell. (L.—Gk.) 'The gates of Tartar'; Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 225. = L. *Tartarus*. = Gk. *Tátrapos*, Tartarus, the infernal regions; conceived to be a place of extreme cold; cf. Gk. *raprapléiv*, to shiver with cold.

Task, sb. (F.—L.) Lit. a tax. M. E. *taske*. = O. North F. *tasque*, Norm. dial. *tasque*, a tax, O. F. *tasche*, a task (mod. F. *tâche*). = Late L. *tasca*, a tax, another form of Late L. *taxa*, a tax. = L. *taxare*, to tax. See *Tax*.

Tassel (1), a bunch of silk, &c., as an ornament. (F.—L.) M. E. *tassel*. = O. F. *tassel*, an ornament, fringe; also a piece of square stuff (cf. Ital. *tassello*, a square, a collar of a cloak). = L. *taxillum*, acc. of *taxillus*, a small die; dimin. of *tālus*, a knuckle-bone, a die made of knuckle-bone. *Tālus* = **tax-lus*, as shewn by the dimin. *taxillus*, and means a bone cut or squared; cf. Skt. *taksh*, to hew, prepare, make. ¶ The application to a tassel is curious; a woodcut at p. 272 of Guillim's Display of Heraldry (1660) shews a tassel ornamented with strings and dots; these strings divide it into squares, each of which (having a dot in the middle) resembles an ace on a die. It was confused with L. *tessella* (see *Tessellated*); cf. 'Tessera, tasol'; O. E. Texts.

Tassel (2); the same as *Teroel*.

Taste. (F.—L.) Orig. to handle, feel, the usual sense of M. E. *tasten*. = O. F. *taster*, to handle, feel, taste. Cf. Late L. *taxta*, O. F. *taste*, a probe for wounds; so that O. F. *taster* answers to a Late L. **taxilāre*, iterative form of *taxāre*, to feel, handle (Gellius). Again *taxāre* (< **tag-sāre*) is an intensive form of L. *tangere*, to touch. See *Tangent*.

Tat, to make trimming. (Scand.) North E. *tat*, to entangle. = M. Swed. *tatte*, Dan. dial. *tat*, Norw. *taatt*, a thread, strand of a rope, whence Norw. *tatta*, to interweave. Cf. Icel. *páttir*, Swed. *tät*, a strand, filament; Dan. *tät*; G. *docht*, a wick.

Tatter, a shred. (Scand.) Also spelt *totter*. = Icel. *töturr*; pl. *tötrar*, *töttrar*, rags, tatters; Norw. *tötror*, *töttrar*, also *taltrar*, pl., rags, tatters. + Low G. *taltern*, rags, *taltrig*, ragged; E. Fries. *talle*, a rag,

TATTLE

tallrig, ragged. Thus *tatter* stands for *taller*, with loss of *l*; cf. Low G. *tall'r*, *tadler*, a rag (Danneil); perhaps also A. S. *tattéc*, a rag. I suppose the orig. sense was 'that which flaps or flutters about,' and that it is closely allied to *totter*, q.v.

Tattle, vb. (E.) M. E. *satelen*, *totelen*, *tateren*, to tattle, prattle. We also find M. E. *titeren*, to tattle, whence mod. E. *tittle*, in the phrase *tittle-tattle*. *Tattle* and *tittle* are frequentative forms, from a base TAT or TIT, expressive of the iteration of the syllables *ta*, *ta*, *ta*, or *ti*, *ti*, *ti*, to indicate constant prattling. So also Du. *tateren*, to stammer, E. *taratantara*, the sound of a trumpet, Low G. *tateln*, to tattle, *tittelateln*, to tittle-tattle, *taat-goos*, a gabbling goose, a chatterer; Ital. *tattamella*, chat, prattle. Der. *tittle*, weakened form of *tattle*, as above; whence *tittletattle*.

Tattoo (1), the beat of a drum recalling soldiers to their quarters. (Du. or Low G.) Formerly *taptoo* (Phillips); used as early as A. D. 1663. = Du. *taptoe*, tattoo. = Du. *tap*, a tap; *toe*, to, i.e. shut, closed. Due to the phrase appearing in Low G. *tappen to slaan*, lit. 'to strike a tap to,' a proverbial phrase (like E. *shut up*) signifying to close, conclude; esp. used of closing the taps of the public-houses, at the sound of the drum. So also G. *zapfenstreich*, the tattoo, is lit. 'tap-stroke'; and Low G. *tappenslag*, the tattoo, is its equivalent. β. The Du. *tap* is cognate with E. *tap*; and Du. *toe* with E. *to*, prep. See **Tap** and **To**.

Tattoo (2), to mark the skin with figures, by pricking in colouring matter. (Tahitian.) See Cook's First Voyage, b. i. c. 17, b. iii. c. 9. = Tahitian *latau*, tattoo-marks; derived from *ta*, a mark (Littre). The Maori *ta* means to tattoo, to mark.

Taunt, vb. (F.—L.) Hardly from O. F. *tanter* (see Littre), occasional form of *tenter*, 'to tempt, prove, essay, suggest, provoke, or move unto evil'; Cot. = L. *tentare*, to try, prove, attack, assail, &c.; see **Tempt**. β. Rather from the M. F. phrase *tant pour tant*, 'one for another,' Cot.; cf. *tit for tat*. = O. F. *taunt*, *tant*, so much. = L. *tantum*, neut., so much.

Taurus. (L.) *L. taurus*, a bull. + Gk. *ταῦρος*. Allied to **Steer** (1).

Taut, tight, firm. (E.) M. E. *togt*, *toght*. Lit. 'pulled tight'; pp. of M. E. *togen*, to tow, pull. See **Tow**.

TEA

Tautology. (F.—Gk.) L. *tautologia*. = Gk. *ταυτολογία*, a repetition of what has been said already. = Gk. *ταυτολόγος*, repeating what has been said. = Gk. *ταυτό*, short for *τὸ αὐτό* or *τὸ αὐτόν*, the same thing; -*λογος*, speaking, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

Tavern. (F.—L.) F. *taverne*. = L. *taberna*, a hut, orig. a hut of boards; a tavern. Perhaps allied to L. *tabula*, a plank, board; see **Table**.

Taw, a game at marbles. (Gk.) Orig. the mark from which the marbles were shot, and marked (originally) with a T, to denote an exact spot. From Gk. *ταῦ*, among schoolboys; a letter-name of Semitic origin. Cf. **Teo**.

Taw, **Tew**, to prepare skins, curry; also to toil. (E.) M. E. *tawen*, *tewan*. A. S. *tawian*, to prepare, dress, get ready; also, to scourge. Cf. A. S. *getawa*, implements. + Du. *tauwen*, to curry leather; O. H. G. *zouwen*, to make, prepare; Goth. *taujan*, to do, cause. See **Tool**.

Tawdry, showy, gaudy. (E.) Formerly used in the phrase *tawdry lace*, which meant lace bought at St. Awdry's fair, held in the Isle of Ely (and elsewhere) on St. Awdry's day, Oct. 17. *Tawdry* is a familiar contraction of St. Awdry. β. Again, *Awdry* is a popular form of *Etheldrída*, the Latinised form of the A. S. female name *Æþelþrýð*. It means 'noble strength'; from A. S. *æþel* or *æþel*, noble, and *þrýð* or *þrýðu*, strength. Cf. Icel. *þrúðr*, the name of a goddess; and the suffix in *Gertrude*, a name of O. H. G. origin.

Tawny. (F.—G.) For *tanny*; spelt *tenny* in heraldry. 'Tanny colowre, or tawny;' Prompt. Parv. = F. *tanné*, tawny; lit. tanned; pp. of *tanner*, to tan. = F. *tan*, sb., tan. = G. *tanne*, a fir-tree. See **Tan**.

Tax, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *taxe*. = F. *taxe*. = F. *taxer*, to tax. = L. *taxāre*, to handle, value, appraise, tax. For **tag-sāre*; from *tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch. Doublet, *task*.

Taxidermy, the art of stuffing the skins of animals. (Gk.) From Gk. *τάξις*, order (see **Tactics**); *δέμμα*, a skin, from *δέπω*, to flay, cognate with **Tear** (1).

Tea. (Chinese.) Spelt *tee* in Peppys' Diary, Sept. 28, 1660; *cha* in Blount (1674). From the Amoy pronunciation (*tʃ*) of the Chinese name for the plant, which is (in other parts of the empire) called *ch'a* or *ts'a*; Williams, Chin. Diet.

TEACH

p. 5; Douglas, Chin. Dict. of the Amoy vernacular, p. 481. Hence Ital. *cià*, tea; F. *thé*, G. *thee*, Malay *tēh*, tea.

Teach. (E.) M. E. *techen*. A. S. *tēcan*, to shew how to do, shew, pt. t. *tēhte*, pp. *tēht*. Formed (with change of *ā* to *ē* before *j*, as in Teut. **taikjan-*), from *tāc-* (Teut. **taik-*), base of *tāc-en*, a token. Allied to Gk. *deik-nymi*, I shew. See **Token**.

Teak, a tree. (Malayālam.) Malayālam *tēkka*, the teak-tree; Tamil *tēkku*, the same (H. H. Wilson).

Teal, a bird. (E.) M. E. *tele* (13th cent.); not in A. S. † Du. *taling*, older form *taeling* (Sewel), M. Du. *teelingh*, a teal (Kilian). The A. S. form would be **tāle*.

Team, a family, set, animals harnessed in a row. (E.) M. E. *tēm*, *teem*. A. S. *tēam*, a family, offspring. † Du. *toom*, a rein (from the notion of drawing or guiding); Low G. *toom*, offspring, also a rein; Icel. *taumr*, a rein; Dan. *tømme*, Swed. *töm*, a rein; G. *saum*, a bridle. Teut. type **tau-mos*, for **taug-mos* (Noreen), from *tauh*, and grade of **teuh-an-*, to draw. See **Tow** (1). (✓DEUK.) Der. *teem*.

Tear (1), to rend. (E.) M. E. *teren*. A. S. *teran*, pt. t. *tar*, pp. *toran*. † Goth. *ga-tairan*, to break, destroy; Lith. *dūr-ti*, to flay, Gk. *dēp-eiv*, to flay; Russ. *dra-tē*, to tear; Pers. *darīdan*, to tear; cf. W. *darn*, a fragment; Zend *dar*, to cut; Skt. *dāraya*, to tear. Teut. type **teran-*, pt. t. **tar*; pp. **turanos*. (✓DER.) Cf. also G. *zeren* (weak verb). Brugm. i. § 594.

Tear (2), a drop of fluid from the eye. (E.) M. E. *tere*. A. S. *tēar*, *tār*, also *teagor*; O. Northumb. *tāher*. † Icel. *tār*, Dan. *taar*, *taare*, Swed. *tār*, Goth. *tagr*, O. H. G. *zahar* (pl. *zaheri*, whence mod. G. *zähre*). Cf. O. Lat. *dacruma*, L. *lacrima*, Gk. *δάκρυ*, *δάκρυμα*, W. *dagr*, a tear, O. Irish *dér*. Brugm. i. § 178. Der. *train-oil*.

Tease, to card wool, to vex, plague. (E.) M. E. *tēsen*. A. S. *tēsan*, to pluck, pull. † M. Du. *teesen*, to pluck wool; Swed. dial. *tesa*, Dan. *tæse*, Bavarian *saissen* (Schmeller), O. H. G. *seisan*. All from Teut. base **teis*.

teasel, a plant. (E.) M. E. *tēsel*. A. S. *tāsl*, *tāsel*, lit. 'teaser', from its use in teasing wool. — A. S. *tāsan*, to tease. † O. H. G. *seisala*, teasel; from *seisan*, to tease.

Teat, nipple of the female breast. (F.)

TEETOTALLER

—Low G.) M. E. *tete*, *tette*. — O. F. *tete*, *tette*; F. *tette*. — Low G. *titte*, M. Du. *titte*. † A. S. *tīt* (pl. *tīttas*), whence E. *tīt*, a teat; G. *zitze*. Cf. also W. *didī*, *did*, a teat. (As if from an Idg. base DI.) ¶ Distinct from Gk. *τήθη*, *τήθος*, a teat, which appears to be allied to Skt. *dhē*, to suck, Goth. *daddjan*, to suckle.

Teazle, i. e. teasel; see **teasel**.

Technical. (Gk.) Formed with suffix *-al* (= L. *-ālis*) from Gk. *τεχνικός*, belonging to the arts. — Gk. *τέχνη*, art, allied to *τέκτων*, a carpenter. Cf. Skt. *takshan*, a carpenter, from *taksh*, to cut wood. Allied to **Text**.

Techy, fretful; see **Tetchy**.

Ted, to spread mown grass. (Scand.) Icel. *tēdja*, to spread manure, from *tað*, manure; cf. *taða*, hay grown in a well-manured field, *tēðju-verk*, hay-making, lit. 'ted-work.' So also Norw. *tedja*, Swed. dial. *tüda*, to spread manure; from *tað*, manure. † Bavarian *setten*, O. H. G. *settan*, to strew; cf. G. *ver-setzen*, to scatter.

Tedious. (L.) L. *tadiōsus*, irksome. — L. *tadium*, irksomeness. — L. *tadel*, it irks one. (We also use *tedium*, sb.)

Teē, a mark. (E.) From the use of a T to denote an exact spot. Cf. *tee-totum*; and see **Taw**.

Teem (1), to be prolific. (E.) M. E. *tēmen*, to teem; *tēm*, sb., progeny, offspring; whence mod. E. *teem*. See **Team**. The M. E. *tēmen* answers to A. S. *tēman*, *tymen*, older *tīeman*, to teem. Teut. type **taumjan-*, from **taumos*, a team.

Teem (2), to empty. (Scand.) Icel. *tama*, Dan. *tømme*, Swed. *tömma*, vb.; from the adj. *toom*; see **Toom**.

Teen, vexation, grief. (E.) M. E. *tene*. A. S. *tēona*, accusation, vexation. — A. S. *tēon*, contracted form of **tīhan*, to accuse. † Goth. *gateihan*, to tell, make known; G. *seihen*, to accuse; cf. L. *dicāre*, to make known. Allied to **Diction**. (✓DEIK.) ¶ **Teen** means a making known, public accusation, reproach, injury, vexation, grief, harm.

Teetotalter, a total abstainer. (F. — L.; with E. prefix and suffix.) *Teetotal* is an emphasised form of **Total**, q. v. The word originated with R. Turner, of Preston, who, at a temperance meeting about 1833, asserted that nothing but *te-te-total* will do; see the **Staunch Teetotalter**, ed. by J. Livesey, of Preston, Jan. 1867. (Haydn.) See below.

TEETOTUM

Teetotum, Totum, a spinning toy. (L.) Formerly *totum* (Ash, 1775, Phillips, 1706). So called from the side formerly marked *T*, which signified *totum*, i. e. all the stake, from L. *tōtum*, neut. of *tōtus*, the whole; see **Total**. Hence the name *totum*, or *T-totum*; which may have suggested *T-total*.

Tegument, a covering. (L.) L. *tegumentum*, a covering. = L. *tegere*, to cover. + Gk. *στέγειν*, Skt. *sthaḡ*, to cover. Cf. O. Irish *tech*, W. *tŷ*, a house. Allied to **Thatch**. (✓**STEG**.) Brugm. i. § 632.

Teil-tree, a linden tree. (F.—L.; and E.) O. F. *teil*, a lime-tree; also, the inner bark of a lime-tree (mod. F. *tille*). = L. *tilia*, a lime-tree; also, the inner bark of a lime-tree. + Irish *teile*.

Telegraph. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *τῆλε*, afar; *γράφειν*, to write. Der. *telegram*, coined to express 'telegraphic message'; from *γράμμα*, a written character.

telescope. (Gk.) From Gk. *τῆλε*, afar; *σκοπεῖν*, to behold. See **Scope**.

Tell, to count, narrate. (E.) A. S. *tellan*, pt. t. *tealde*, pp. *teald*; a weak verb (for **tal-jan*). = A. S. *talū*, number, narrative; see **Tale**. + Du. *tellen*, Icel. *telja*, Dan. *tælle*, Swed. *tälja*, G. *zählen*; all from sbs. Teut. type **taljan*.

Tellurio, belonging to earth. (L.) From L. *tellūr*, stem of *tellūs*, earth. Der. *telluri-um*, a rare metal.

Temerity. (F.—L.) M. F. *temerité*. = L. acc. *temeritatem*, rashness. = L. adv. *temere*, rashly. The orig. sense of *temere* was 'in the dark'; cf. Skt. *tamas*, gloom.

Temper, vb. (L.) M. E. *tempren*. A. S. *temprian*, to temper. = L. *temperāre*, to apportion, regulate, qualify. Allied to *temperī*, *temporī*, adv., seasonably, and to *tempus*, time; see **Temporal** (1). Brugm. ii. § 132.

tempest. (F.—L.) O. F. *tempeste* (F. *tempête*), a storm; answering to a Late L. *tempesta*, fem. of Late L. *tempestus*, adj., used instead of L. *tempestās*, season, fit time, weather, also bad weather, storm. From L. *tempus*, time (above). Brugm. ii. §§ 102, 132.

Temple (1), a fane. (L.) A. S. *templ*, *templ*. = L. *templum*, a temple. + Gk. *τέμενος*, a sacred enclosure, piece of ground cut off; allied to *τέμνειν*, to cut. (✓**TEM**.) Brugm. ii. § 76. Der. *templ-ar*, Late L. *templarius*.

TENDER

Temple (2), flat portion of the side of the head above the cheek-bone. (F.—L.) M. E. *templis*, pl. = O. F. *temples*, pl., the temples (mod. F. *tempes*, Norm. dial. *temples*). = L. *tempora*, pl., the temples. Der. *tempor-al*, adj., belonging to the temples.

Temporal (1), worldly, secular. (F.—L.) M. E. *temporal*. = O. F. *temporal*, *temporel*, adj. = L. *temporalis*, temporal. = L. *tempor-*, for **tempos-*, stem of *tempus*, time.

Temporal (2), belonging to the temples; see **Temple** (2).

Tempt. (F.—L.) O. F. *tempter*, later *tenter*, to tempt, prove. = L. *temptāre*, *tentāre*, to handle, try the strength of, assail, tempt; frequentative of *tendere* (pp. *tentus*), to stretch (Bréal). See **Tend** (1).

Ten. (E.) A. S. *tyn*, *tiem*, with mutation; O. Merc. *tēn*. The long vowel appears in *-teen*. + Du. *tien*; Icel. *tīu*, Dan. *tī*, Swed. *tio*; Goth. *taihun*; G. *zehn*; L. *decem*, Gk. *δέκα*, Lith. *desimtis*, Russ. *desiate*, W. *deg*, Irish and Gael. *deich*, Pers. *dah*, Skt. *daca*. Teut. type **tehon*; Idg. type **dekem*. Brugm. ii. § 174. Der. *ten-th*; see **Tithe**.

Tenable, that can be held. (F.—L.) F. *tenable*, 'holdable', Cot. = F. *tenir*, to hold. = L. *tenēre*, to hold, keep; orig. to extend. + Skt. *tan*, to extend, stretch; Gk. *τείνειν* (for **tevéiv*), to stretch. Allied to **Thin**.

tenacious. (L.) Coined from L. *tenāc-i-*, decl. stem of *tenax*, holding fast; with suffix *-ous*. = L. *tenēre* (above).

tenacity. (F.—L.) M. F. *tenacité*. = L. *tenācitatē*, acc. of *tenācitas*, a holding firm. = L. *tenāci-* (above).

tenant. (F.—L.) F. *tenant*, holding, pres. pt. of *tenir*. = L. *tenēre*, to hold. Der. *lieu-tenant*, q. v.

Tench, a fish. (F.—L.) O. F. *tenche* (F. *lanche*). = L. *tinca*, a tench.

Tend (1), to aim at, move towards, incline, bend to. (F.—L.) F. *tendre*. = L. *tendere*, to stretch, extend, direct, tender. Allied to *tenēre*, to hold; see **Tenable**. (✓**TEN**.) Brugm. ii. § 696 (3). Der. *tend-enc-y*, formed by adding *-y* to the obs. sb. *tendence*, coined from the stem of the pres. part. of *tendere*.

Tend (2), to take care of. (F.—L.) A docked form of **Attend**.

Tender (1), soft, delicate. (F.—L.) F. *tendre*. = L. *tenerum*, acc. of *tener*, tender,

TENDER

orig. thin; allied to *tenuis*, thin. (✓TEN.) See *Thin*. Der. *tender*, vb., to regard fondly, a word more or less confused with *tender* (2); whence *tender*, sb., regard, care, K. Lear, i. 4. 230.

Tender (2), to proffer, offer, shew. (F.-L.) F. *tendre*, 'to tend, ... also to tender or offer unto'; Cot. = L. *tendere*, to stretch out. See *Tend* (1).

tender (3), a small vessel that attends a larger, a coal-carriage attached to a locomotive engine. (F.-L.; with E. suffix.) Short for *attender*, i.e. attendant on; see *Tend* (2) and *Attend*.

tendon. (F.-L.) F. *tendon*, 'a tendon, or taile of a muscle'; Cot. From a Late L. form **tendo*, gen. *tendonis* and *tendinis*; cf. Span. *tendon*, Ital. *tendine*, a tendon; Port. *tendão*. Lit. 'stretcher'. -L. *tendere*, to stretch.

Tendrill. (F.-L.) From O. F. *tendrillons*, pl. 'tendrills'; Cot.; or from an O. F. **tendrille*, not recorded. We also find O. F. *tendron*, 'a tender fellow, also a tendrell'; Cot. = F. *tendre*, tender; see *Tender* (1).

Tenebrous, Tenebrious, gloomy. (F.-L.) M. F. *tenebreux*. -L. *tenebrōsus*, gloomy. -L. *tenebra*, pl., darkness. Allied to Skt. *tamisra*, darkness, *tamas*, gloom. Brugm. i. § 413. (✓TEM.) See *Dim*.

Tenement, a holding. (F.-L.) M. F. *tenement*. -Late L. *tenementum*, a fief. -L. *tenēre*, to hold.

tenet. (L.) L. *tenet*, he holds; 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *tenēre*. (Cf. *habitat*, *exit*.)

Tennis. (F.-L.) M. E. *tendts* (accented on latter *e*); Gower, Balade to Henry IV, l. 295, also *tenise*, *teneis*, *teneyis*; whence Late L. *tenisia*, *teniludium*. -A. F. *tenets*, F. *tenes* (< L. *tenēre*), imp. pl. of *tenēre*, to hold; perhaps used to mean 'take this', and ejaculated by the player in serving.

Tenny, a colour in heraldry. (F.-G.) The same as *tawny* or *tanny*; see *Tawny*.

Tenon. (F.-L.) F. *tenon*, 'a tenon, the end of a rafter put into a mortise'; Cot. So called because it *holds fast*. -F. *tenir*, to hold fast. -L. *tenēre*, to hold.

tenor. (F.-L.) Formerly (better) *tenour*. M. E. *tenour*, import. -F. *teneur*, import, content of a matter. -L. *tenōrem*, acc. of *tenor*, a holding on; a course, tenor of a law. -L. *tenēre*, to hold. ¶ The sense of *tenor* in music (Ital. *tenore*) is due to the notion of holding or continuing the dominant note (Scheler).

TEPID

Tense (1), part of a verb, indicating time of action. (F.-L.) M. E. *temps*, Chaucer, C. T. 16343. = F. *temps*, time (also O. F. *tens*). = L. *tempus*, time, also a tense.

Tense (2), tightly strained. (L.) L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch; see *Tend* (1). Der. *tense-ness*, with E. suffix.

tension, the act of straining, a strain. (F.-L.) F. *tension*, used in 16th cent. = L. *tensionem*, acc. of *tensio*, a stretching. -L. *tens-um*, supine of *tendere* (above). So also *tens-or*, a coined word.

tent (1), a pavilion. (F.-L.) F. *tente*. -Late L. *tenta*, a tent; fem. of L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch, spread out.

Tent (2), a roll of lint used to dilate a wound. (F.-L.) M. E. *tente*. = F. *tente*; Cot. A verbal sb. from F. *tenter* < L. *tentāre*, to try, prove, probe. Cf. Span. *tienta*, a probe. See *Tempt*.

Tent (3), a wine. (Span.-L.) From Span. *vino tinto*, a deep-coloured (lit. tinted) wine. -L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye. See *Tinge*.

Tent (4), heed, attention. (F.-L.) In Lowl. Sc. *tak tent*. Short for *attent*, i. e. *attention*.

Tentacle, feeler of an insect. (L.) Coined from L. *tentā-re*, to feel; with suffix *-cu-lum*; see *Tempt*.

tentative. (L.) L. *tentātivus*, adj., trying, tentative. -L. *tentāre*, to try; see *Tempt*.

Tenter, a frame for stretching cloth. (F.-L.) Properly *tenture*; but a vb. *tent* was coined, and from it a sb. *tenter*, which supplanted M. E. *tenture*. = M. F. *tenture*, a stretching. -L. *tentūra*, a stretching. -L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch. See *Tend* (1). Der. *tenter-hook*.

Tenth. (E.) M. E. *tenpe*, coined (by analogy with *seven-ih*, *nin-ih*) from *ten*; the true E. word is *tihe*.

Tenuity, thinness. (F.-L.) M. F. *tenuit*. -L. *tenuitātem*, acc. of *tenuitās*, thinness. -L. *tenuis*, thin; lit. 'stretched out.' Cognate with *Thin*. (✓TEN.)

Tenure. (F.-L.) F. *tenure*. = Late L. *tenūra*, a holding (of land). -L. *tenēre*, to hold. See *Tenable*.

Teocalli, a temple. (Mexican.) From *teotl*, a god; and *calli*, a house.

Tepid. (L.) L. *tepidus*, warm. = L. *tepere*, to be warm. + Skt. *tap*, to be warm; Russ. *topite*, to heat; Irish *tē*, hot. (✓TEP.)

TERAPHIM

Teraphim, idols, household gods. (Heb.) Heb. *terāphim*, s. pl., images connected with magical rites.

Terce, the same as Tierce.

Tercel, **Tassel**, the male of any hawk. (F.—L.) M. E. *tercel*; dimin. *tercel-et*. — O. F. *tercel*, *tiercel*; whence the dimin. *tiercelet*, 'the tassell, or male of any kind of hawk; so termed because he is, commonly, a third part lesse then the female;'. Cot. [Another alleged reason is, that every third bird hatched was, in popular opinion, sure to be a male. So also Ital. *terzolo*, 'a tassel gentle of a hawke;'. Florio.] — O. F. *tiers*, *tierce*, third. — L. *tertius*, third; see Tierce.

Terebinth, turpentine-tree. (L.—Gk.) L. *terebinthus*. — Gk. *τερέβινθος*, the turpentine-tree; earlier form *τέριμβος*.

Tergiversation, a subterfuge, fickleness. (F.—L.) F. *tergiversation*. — L. *tergiuersatiōnem*, acc. of *tergiuersatio*, a subterfuge. — L. *tergiuersatus*, pp. of *tergiuersari*, to turn one's back, turn right round, shuffle. — L. *tergi-*, for *tergum*, the back; *uersari*, to turn about, pass. of *uersare*, frequent. of *uertere*, to turn; see Verse.

Term. (F.—L.) M. E. *terme*. — F. *terme*. — L. *terminum*, acc. of *terminus*, boundary, limit. + Gk. *τέρμα*, limit; Skt. *tārāya*, to cause to pass over. (✓TER.)

Termagant. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. E. *Termagant*, *Tervagant*, a (supposed) Saracen idol, hence a ranting character in old moralities [plays], and finally a scolding woman. — O. F. *Tervagant*, *Tervagan*, a (supposed) Saracen idol (Chanson de Roland). — Ital. *Trivigante*, the same (Ariosto, xii. 59). Explained as *Trivigante*, the moon, wandering under the three names of *Selene* (or *Luna*) in heaven, *Artemis* (*Diana*) in earth, *Persephone* (*Proserpina*) in the lower world. — L. *ter*, thrice; *uagant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *uagari*, to wander. But perhaps Eastern.

Termination. (F.—L.) M. F. *terminatiōnem*. — L. acc. *terminatiōnem*, a bounding, ending. — L. *terminātus*, pp. of *terminare*, to bound, end. — L. *terminus*, boundary. See Term.

terminus, end. (L.) L. *terminus* (above).

Tern, a bird. (Scand.) Dan. *terne*, *terne*, Swed. *tärna*, Icel. *perna*, a tern. Cf. A. S. *stearn*, a tern; and Starling.

Ternary. (L.) L. *ternarius*, consisting

TERROR

of three. — L. *terni*, pl., by threes. — L. *ter*, three times; *trēs*, three; see Throe.

Terra cotta, a kind of hard pottery. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *terracotta*, baked earth. — L. *terra*, earth (below); *cotta*, fem. of *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, to cook; see Cook.

terrace. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *terrace*, *terrasse*, a terrace, platform, plat. — M. Ital. *terraccia*, *terrazza*, a terrace, long mound of earth. — Ital. *terra*, earth. — L. *terra*, earth. β. *Terra* = **tersa*, i. e. dry ground; allied to O. Irish *tír*, W. *tír*, earth; also to Gk. *τέρεσθαι*, to dry up. (✓TERS.) See Torrid, Thirst. Brugm. i. § 706 (b).

terreen, **tureen**, a large bowl for soup. (F.—L.) Both spellings are bad; *terrine* would be better. — F. *terrine*, an earthen pan. — L. *terra*, earth; with suffix *-ina*, fem. of *-inus*.

terrene, earthly. (L.) L. *terrēnus*, earthly. — L. *terra*, earth.

terrestrial. (L.) From L. *terrestri-*s, earthly; with suffix *-ilis*. — L. *terra*, earth; with suffix *-st-tr-*.

Terrible. (F.—L.) F. *terrible*. — L. *terribilis*, causing terror. — L. *terrēre*, to frighten. See Terror.

Terrier (1), a kind of dog. (F.—L.) M. E. *terriere*, a 'burrow-dog,' one who pursues rabbits, &c. at their holes. — F. *terrier*, as in *chien terrier*, 'a terrier;'. Cot. Cf. *terrier*, 'the hole, berry, or earth of a conny [rabbit] or fox; also, a little hillock;'. Cot. — Late L. *terrārius*, belonging to earth. — L. *terra*, earth. See Terrace.

terrier (2), a register of landed property. (F.—L.) M. F. *papier terrier*, a roll of tenants' names, &c. — Late L. *terrārius*, as in *terrārius liber*, a book wherein landed property is described. — L. *terra*, land.

Terrific. (L.) L. *terrificus*, causing terror. — L. *terri-*, for *terrēre*, to frighten; *-ficus*, causing, from *facere*, to make.

Terrine; see Terreen.

Territory, domain. (F.—L.) F. *territoire*, a territory. — L. *territōrium*, a domain, land round a town. — L. *terra*, land. Formed as if from a sb. with decl. stem *territōri-*, i. e. possessor of land.

Terror, dread. (F.—L.) Formerly also *terrouir*. — F. *terreur*. — L. *terrōrem*, acc. of *terror*, dread. — L. *terrēre*, to scare, make afraid, orig. to tremble. Cf. Gk. *τρέειν* (for **τρέειν*), to tremble; Skt. *tras*, to tremble, be afraid; Lith. *trissėti*, to

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tremble, Russ. *tristiati*, to shiver. Allied to Tremble. Brugm. ii. § 657.

Terse, concise, neat. (L.) *L. tersus*, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, nice, terse; pp. of *tergere*, to wipe, wipe dry, polish a stone. + Gk. *τρίβειν*, to rub.

Tertian, recurring every third day. (F. — L.) M. F. *tertiane*, a tertian ague. — *L. tertiana*, fem. of *tertianus*, tertian. — *L. tertius*, third. — *L. ter*, thrice, *trēs*, three. See Tri-.

tertiary. (L.) *L. tertiarius*, containing a third part; used to mean belonging to the third. — *L. tertius*, third (above).

Tesselated. (L.) *L. tessellatus*, checkered, furnished with small square stones (as a pavement). — *L. tessella*, a small square piece of stone, little cube; dimin. of *tessera*, a die (to play with), small cube.

Test, a pot in which metals are tried, a trial, proof. (F. — L.) M. E. *test*, a pot or vessel used in alchemy. — O. F. *test* (F. *têt*), a test, in chemistry. — *L. testum*, an earthen vessel. Closely allied to O. F. *teste* (F. *tête*), a pot-herd, a skull, answering to Late *L. testa*, a vessel used in alchemy. So also Ital. *testa*, a test, melting-pot, from *L. testum*; *testa*, an earthen pot, pot-herd, skull, head, burnt tile or brick, from *L. testa*, a piece of baked earthenware, pot-herd, shell, skull. Perhaps *testa* = **tersta*, i. e. dried, baked, allied to *terra* (= **tersa*), dry ground; from ✓TERS, to dry. See Terrace.

testaceous, having a hard shell. (L.) *L. testace-us*, having a shell; with suffix *-ous*. — *L. testa*, tile, shell, &c.

Testament. (F. — L.) F. *testament*, a will. — *L. testamentum*, a will. — *L. testā-ri*, to be a witness. — *L. testis*, a witness. Der. *in-testate*, i. e. without a will; *testa-tor*, one who makes a will, fem. *testa-trix*.

Tester, a sixpence; flat canopy over a bed or pulpit. (F. — L.) Mod. E. (slang) *tissie*, a sixpence; the *tester*, *testern*, or *testoon* was named from a French coin with a head upon it (of Louis XII of France); in England *all coins* bore the head, so that our use of the term was borrowed. — O. F. *testre*, the head-piece of a bed; M. F. *teston*, 'a testoon, piece of silver worth xviijd. sterling'; Cot. — O. F. *teste*, a head. — *L. testa*, tile, skull. ¶ A *tester* for a bed also appears as M. F. *testiere*, 'a head-piece', Cot.; from O. F. *teste* (as before).

Testicle. (F. — L.) F. *testicule*. — *L.*

TEUTONIC

testiculum, acc. of *testiculus*, dimin. of *testis*, a testicle.

Testify. (F. — L.) M. F. *testifier*. — *L. testificāri*, to bear witness. — *L. testi-s*, a witness; *-ficāri*, for *facere*, to make.

testimony. (L.) *L. testimonium*, evidence. — *L. testi-s*, a witness; with Idg. suffixes *-mōn-io*.

Testy, fretful. (F. — L.) M. E. *testif*, Ch. — O. F. **testif* (not found); M. F. *testu*, 'heady'; Cot. — O. F. *teste*, the head; see *Tester*.

Tetchy, **Techy**, fretful, peevish, touchy. (F. — Low G.) The sense is full of freaks, whims, or caprices; from *teich*, M. E. *teche*, *tecche*, *tache*, a bad habit, whim; see *Tache* (2). ¶ This is the word which is now altered to *touchy*, as if sensitive to the *touch*.

Tether, a rope for fastening up. (E.) Formerly written *tedder*. M. E. *tedir*. — A. S. **tæder* (not found) — O. Fries. *tiader*, *tieder*. + Icel. *tjōðr*, a tether, Swed. *tjuder*, Dan. *tjør*, Norw. *tjør*, *tjoder*; Low G. *tider*, O. H. G. *æotar*, *zieler*. Teut. type **teudro-*, of uncertain origin; sometimes referred to Teut. root **teuh-*; see *Team*. ¶ Gael. *teadhair* is from E. Cf. Bahder, p. 147; Brugm. ii. § 62.

Tetragon, a figure with four angles. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *tetragone*, adj., four-cornered. — *L. tetragōnus*, adj. — Gk. *τετραγώνος*, four-cornered. — Gk. *τέτρα-*, allied to *τέσσαρες*, four, cognate with E. *Four*; and *γωνία*, an angle, from *γωνν*, a knee, cognate with E. *Knee*.

tetrahedron, a solid figure contained by four equilateral triangles. (Gk.) Gk. *τέτρα-* (as above); *-ἔδρον*, from *ἔδρα*, a base, which is from *ἔδ-ειν*, to sit; see *Sit*.

tetrarch. (L. — Gk.) *L. tetrarcha*. — Gk. *τετραρχης*, one of four chiefs; Luke, iii. 1. — Gk. *τετρα-*, allied to *τέσσαρες*, four; and *ἄρχειν*, to rule. See *Four* and *Arch*, prefix.

tetrasyllable, a word of four syllables. (F. — L. — Gk.) Coined from Gk. *τέτρα-*, four (as above); and *συλλαβή*, a syllable. Cf. M. F. *tetrasyllabe*, *L. tetrasyllabus*, Gk. *τετρασύλλαβος*, of four syllables. See *Syllable*.

Tetter, a cutaneous disease. (E.) M. E. *teler*. A. S. *teler*, a kind of itch. Cf. G. *zittermal*, a tetter; Bavar. *zittaroach*, O. H. G. *zitaroch*. Allied to *L. derbiōsus*, scabby; Skt. *dadru-*, a tetter.

Teutonic. (L. — Gothic.) *L. Teulo-*

TEXT

nicus, adj., from *Teutones*, sb. pl., the Teutons, a people of Germany; lit. 'men of the nation,' or 'the people.' = Goth. *thiuda*, a people, nation (or from a dialectal variant of this word). See Dutch.

Text. (F.—L.) M. E. *texte*. = F. *texte*, a text, subject of a book. = L. *textum*, a thing woven, fabric, style of an author, text of a book. = L. *textus*, woven, pp. of *texere*, to weave. + Skt. *taksh*, to cut wood, to prepare; cf. Russ. *tesiate*, to hew. Further allied to **Technical**. (✓TEK.) Brugm. i. § 594. Der. *textu-al*, from M. F. *textu-el*.

textile. (L.) L. *textilis*, woven. = L. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

texture. (F.—L.) F. *texture*, 'a texture, web;' Cot. = L. *textūra*, a web. = L. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave.

TH.

Th. This is distinct from *t*, and should have a distinct symbol. Formerly, the A. S. *þ* and *ð* were used (but indiscriminately) to denote *both* the sounds now denoted by *th*. When *þ* degenerated into a symbol closely resembling *y*, *y* was at last substituted for it; hence we find *y^o* and *y^e* used, by early printers, for *the*, *that*; it is needless (I hope) to remark that *y^o man* was never pronounced as *ye man* in the Middle Ages, as it often is *now*.

I here use *ð* for A. S. words, and *th* for M. E. words, beginning with the sound of *th* in *that*; and *þ* for A. S. and M. E. words, beginning with the sound of *th* in *thin*. Observe these facts. (1) Initial *th* is always pronounced as in *thin* except (a) in words allied to *that*; and (b) in words allied to *thou*. (2) At the end of a word, it is pronounced as *th* in *thin*, except when a written *e* follows; compare *breath* with *breathe*; exceptions are *with*, *smooth*. (3) No word beginning with *th* (except *thurable*, formed on a Greek base) is of Latin origin; some (easily known) are Greek; *thummin* is Hebrew; all the rest are English or Scandian.

Than, conj. (E.) Frequently written *then*, and orig. the same word as *then*. M. E. *thanne*, *thonne*. A. S. *ðanne*, *than*. Closely allied to the def. art.; see **That**, § β. + Du. *dan*; G. *dann*, *denn*. Cf. L. *tum*.

Thane, a dignitary among the English. (E.) M. E. *þein*. A. S. *þegen*, *þegn*, *þen*, a thane. Lit. 'child' or 'begotten.' +

THAW

Icel. *þegn*; G. *degen*, a warrior, O. H. G. *degan*. Teut. type **thegnōs*, m. Allied to Gk. *τέκνον*, a child; from *tek-*, as in *tek-siv*, 2 aor. inf. of *τίκτειν*, to beget. (✓TEK.) Brugm. ii. § 66.

Thank, Thanks. (E.) M. E. *þank*, a thought, kindly remembrance, goodwill; hence *thanks*, pl., expressions of goodwill. A. S. *þanc*, *þonc*, sb., thought, favour, content, thank. + Du. *dank*, Icel. *þökk*, Dan. *tak*, Swed. *tack*, Goth. *thagks*, i.e. **thanks*, remembrance, thank. Teut. type **thankoz*, m.; from **thank*, 2nd grade of **thenkan-*, to think. See **Think**. (✓TENG.) Der. *thank*, vb., A. S. *þancian*.

That. (E.) M. E. *that*. A. S. *ðat*, orig. neuter of a demonstrative pronoun, which came to be used as the definite article. The masc. and fem. forms in use were *sē* (se), *sēo*, which in late A. S. were replaced by *ðe*, *ðeo*, by analogy with the neuter and other cases. The neut. *ðat* is from the Teut. pronominal base *THA* = Idg. *TO*, meaning 'he' or 'that.' The suffix *-t* is merely the sign of the neut. gender, like Lat. *-d* in *i-d*, *illu-d*, *istu-d*, *qui-d*. β. The declension was as follows. SING. NOM. *sē*, *sēo*, *ðat* [replaced in late A. S. by *ðe*, *ðeo*, *ðat*]; GEN. *ðas*, *ðære*, *ðas*; DAT. *ðām*, *ðām*, *ðære*, *ðām*, *ðām*; ACC. *ðone*, *ðā*, *ðat*; INSTRUMENTAL (*ðy*, *ðon*). PLURAL; NOM. AND ACC. *ðā*; GEN. *ðāra*, *ðāra*; DAT. *ðām*. + Du. *de*, the, *dat*, that; Icel. neut. *þat*, the; Dan. *den*, neut. *det*, the; Swed. *den*, neut. *det*, this; G. *der*, *die*, *das*, the, *dass*, that; Goth. *thata*, neut. of def. article. Cf. Lith. *tas*, *ta*, that; Russ. *to*, *ta*, *to*, that; Gk. *τό*, neut. of def. art.; Skt. *tat*, it, that; L. *-te*, *-ta*, *-tud* (in *is-te*, *is-ta*, *is-tud*).

Thatch, sb. (E.) M. E. *þak*. A. S. *þac*, thatch; whence *þeccan*, to thatch. + Du. *dak*, sb., whence *dekken*, vb. (whence E. *deck* is borrowed); Icel. *þak*, sb., Dan. *tag*, Swed. *tak*, G. *dach*. Teut. type **thak-om*, n. From **thak*, 2nd grade of Teut. root **thek-*, to cover, cognate with L. *teg-*, as in *teg-ere*, to cover. + Gk. *τέγος*, *στέγος*, a roof; Irish *teagh*, Gael. *teach*, *tigh*, O. Irish *tech*, W. *ty*, a house; Lith. *stogas*, a thatch, *stegti*, to thatch; Skt. *sthaḡ*, to cover. (✓STEG, TEG.) Allied to **Tegument**.

Thaw, vb. (E.) M. E. *thowen*; prov. E. *thow* (ow as in *snow*); A. S. *þawian*, to melt. + Du. *doojen*, to thaw, from *dooi*, thaw; Icel. *þeyja*, from *þā*, sb.; Dan. *tøe*, Swed. *töa*. Cf. G. *verdauen*, to digest,

THE

concoct; *thanen*, O. H. G. *douwen*, to thaw. Perhaps allied to Gk. *τήναι*, to melt; W. *toddi*, to melt. ¶ *Not* allied to *dew*.

The (1), def. art. (E.) M.E. *the*. A.S. *ðe*, used as nom. masc. of def. art. in late MSS., but early common as an indeclinable relative; see **That**, § β.

the (2), in what (or that) degree. (E.) Only in such phrases as '*the* more, *the* merrier.' This is the *instrumental* case of the def. art. M.E. *the*; A.S. *ðy*; see **That**, § β. + Goth. *thē*, Icel. *því*, *þí*, inst. case of art. or dem. pronoun.

Theatre. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *theatre*; Cot.—L. *theātrum*.—Gk. *θέατρον*, a place for seeing shows.—Gk. *θεάομαι*, I see. Cf. *θεά*, a sight; see **Prellwitz**.

Thee (1). (E.) A.S. *ðū*, dat. and acc. of *ðu*, thou; see **Thou**.

Thee (2), to prosper, thrive. (E.) Obsolete. M.E. *theen*.—A.S. *þeōn*, *þion* (for **þīhan*), pt. t. *þāh*, *þeah*, pp. *þigen*, *pogen*, also *geþungen*, to thrive. + Goth. *theihan*, to thrive, increase; G. *gedeihen*; Du. *gedijen*. The A.S. pp. *geþungen* shews that the A.S. **þīhan* is for **þinhan* (cf. O. Sax. *geþengian*, to fulfil). Teut. root **þinχ*, **þenχ*, Idg. root **tenk*, as in Lith. *tenku*, it suffices, O. Irish *tocad*, prosperity; W. *tynged*, luck; cf. Lith. *tekti*, to suffice. Brugm. i. § 421 (3).

Theft. (E.) In place of *theft*. M.E. *þefste*; for A.S. *þiefþ*, *þeoff*, theft.—A.S. *þeof*, a thief. + Icel. *þýfð*, O. Fries. *thiuftha*. See **Thief**.

Their, belonging to them. (Scand.) M.E. *thair*.—Icel. *þeirra*, of them, used as gen. pl. of *hann*, he, but really the gen. pl. of a dem. pronoun, as shewn by A.S. *þara*; see **They**, and **That**, § β.

Theism, belief in a God. (Gk.) Coined, with suffix *-ism* (Gk. *-ισμος*), from Gk. *θεός*, a god. Perhaps for an older form **θεος*; cf. O. Ir. *dess*, God (Stokes-Fick, p. 151); Gk. *θεο-φωτος*, spoken by God (Prellwitz).

Them, objective case of *they*. (Scand.) Really an old dat. case.—Icel. *þeim*, dat. of *þeir*, they; see **They**. + A.S. *þām*, dat. pl. of def. art.; see **That**, § β.

Theme. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *teme*.—O.F. *teme*, M.F. *theme*, 'a theme'; Cot.—L. *thema*.—Gk. *θέμα*, that which is laid down, a theme for argument.—Gk. base *θε-*, to place; *τί-θη-μι*, I place. + Skt. *dhā*, to put; see **Do** (1). (✓DHĒ.)

THERAPEUTIC

Then. (E.) Frequently written *than* in old books, and originally identical with it; see **Than**.

thence. (E.) M.E. *thennes* (dissyllabic); whence *thens*, by contraction, later written *thence*. The *s* is an adverbial suffix; earlier forms were *thenne*, *thanne*, in which a final *n* has been lost.—A.S. *ðanan*, thence; formed from base *ða-*, with the suffix *-na-n*, or *-na-na*. The base *ða-* = Teut. base *THA*; see **That**. + G. *dannen*, O. H. G. *dannana*, thence; from base *da-*.

Theocracy. (Gk.) Lit. 'government by God.' From *θεο-*, for *θεός*, God; *-κρατία*, government, from *κράειν*, to govern, which is from *κράτος*, strong. Cf. *aristo-crazy*, *auto-crazy*, *demo-crazy*. See **Theism**.

Theodolite, an instrument used in surveying. (F.—Gk. ?) Generally said to be Greek. Formerly *theodelitus*, meaning 'a circle with a graduated border'; used A. D. 1571. Also *theodolet*, *theodelet*. Apparently imitated (it is not known why) from O. F. *theodelet*, *theodolet*, the name of a treatise, lit. 'a work by Theodulus'.—Gk. *θεοδοῦλος*, Theodulus; lit. 'servant of God.' 'Üng *theodelet* conte viij. s.;' Godefroy.

Theogony. (L.—Gk.) L. *theogonia*.—Gk. *θεογονία*, the origin of the gods.—Gk. *θεός*, a god; *-γονία*, origin, from *γεν-*, base of *γίγνομαι*, I become; see **Genus**.

theology. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. *theologie*.—M.F. *theologie*; Cot.—L. *theologia*.—Gk. *θεολογία*, a speaking about God.—Gk. *θεολόγος*, adj., speaking about God.—Gk. *θεός*, a god; *λέγειν*, to speak.

Theorbo, a large lute. (Ital.) Formerly *theorba*.—Ital. *tiorda*; the *th* being due to the occasional F. spelling *thorbe* for *tiorda*. (Said to have been named after the inventor.)

Theorem. (L.—Gk.) L. *theōrēma*.—Gk. *θεώρημα*, a spectacle; a subject for contemplation, theorem.—Gk. *θεωρεῖν*, to behold.—Gk. *θεωρός*, a spectator.—Gk. *θεάομαι*, I see. See **Theatre**.

theory. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *theorie*, 'theory'; Cot.—L. *theōria*.—Gk. *θεωρία*, a beholding, contemplation, speculation.—Gk. *θεωρός*, a spectator (above).

Therapeutic, pertaining to the healing art. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.F. *therapeutique*, healing; Cot.—L. *therapeutica* (ars), the healing art; fem. of *therapeuticus*.—Gk. *θεραπευτικός*, tending.—Gk. *θεραπευτής*, an

THERE

attendant. — Gk. *ὑπαρέναι*, to wait on. — Gk. *ὑπαρ-*, stem of *ὑπάρι*, an assistant; cf. *ὑπαρ-ov*, a servant. From *✓DHER*, to maintain, support; cf. Skt. *dhr*, to maintain, bear, *dharitri*, a supporter.

There, in that place. (E.) M. E. *ther*, *thar*. A. S. *ðær*. The suffix *-r* seems to be due to a locative formation like that in Skt. *upa-ri*, Gk. *ὑπέρ-ρ*. The base is Teut. base *THA*; see **That**. — Du. *daar*, Icel. *þar*, Dan. Swed. *der*, Goth. *thar*, G. *da*. Compare **Here**, **Where**. Hence *there-*, in *there-by*, *there-in*, *there-of*, &c. Cf. G. *dar-* in *dar-in*, *dar-an*.

Thermometer, an instrument for measuring the temperature. (Gk.) From Gk. *θερμός*, warm (allied to L. *formus*, warm, Skt. *gharma-* heat); and *μέτρον*, a measurer; see **Metre**.

Thesaurus. (L. — Gk.) See **Treasure**.

These. (E.) M. E. *thise*, *these*, *theos*; a new pl. of *this*. The old pl. (A. S. *þās*) is the mod. E. *those*. See **Those**.

Thesis. (L. — Gk.) L. *thesis*. — Gk. *θέσις*, a thing laid down, a proposition. — Gk. base *θε-*; cf. *τίθημι*, I place. Der. *apo-thesis*, *para-thesis*, *pros-thesis*, *pro-thesis*, all rare words, with prefixes *ἀπό*, *πρός*, *πρό* respectively; also *anti-thesis*, *hypo-thesis*, *meta-thesis*, *par-en-thesis*, *syn-thesis*, which see.

Theurgy, supernatural agency. (L. — Gk.) L. *theurgia*. — Gk. *θεουργία*, divine work, magic. — Gk. *θεός*, a god; *εργον*, a work, cognate with E. **Work**.

Thews, pl. sb., sinews; (formerly) manners. (E.) *Thews* in Shak. means sinews or strength; but M. E. *thewes* almost always means habits or manners. A. S. *þēawas*, pl. of *þēaw*, habit, custom, demeanour (orig. sense 'strength'). — O. Sax. *thau*, custom; O. H. G. *dau*, *thau*, discipline. Cf. Skt. *tavas*, strong.

They. (Scand.) M. E. *thai* (gen. *thair*, dat. and acc. *thaim*, *tham*); chiefly in the Northern dialect. This usage is Scand., not E., as the A. S. corresponding forms were used as pl. of def. art. — Icel. *þeir*, nom. pl., they; *þeirra*, gen. pl., their; *þeim*, dat. pl., them. So also Dan. Swed. *de*, they, dem, them; Dan. *deres*, Swed. *deras*, their, theirs. — A. S. *þā*, nom. pl. of def. art.; gen. *þāra*; dat. *þām*; see **That**, § **Þ**.

Thick. (E.) M. E. *þikke*. A. S. *þicce*, thick. — O. Sax. *thikki*, Du. *dik*, Icel. *þykkir*, Dan. *tyk*, Swed. *tjok*, *tjock*; G. *dick*.

THING

Allied to Gael. and Irish *tingh*, fat, thick; W. *teu*, plump, from Celtic base **tegu-*; also to **Tight**. ¶ Not Scand.; see below.

thicket. (E.) A. S. *þiccet*, i. e. a thick set of bushes, &c. — Dan. dial. *tykke*.

Thief. (E.) Pl. *thieves*. M. E. *þeef*, pl. *þeues*. A. S. *þeof*, pl. *þeofas*. — Du. *dief*, Icel. *þjóf*, Dan. *tyv*, Swed. *tjuv*, G. *dieb*, Goth. *thiubs*. Teut. type **theubos*, for **theufos*. Perhaps allied to Lith. *tuþėti*, to squat down (hence, to hide oneself).

Thigh. (E.) M. E. *þih*, *þeh*. O. Merc. *þeh*, A. S. *þēoh*, thigh. — Du. *dij*, Icel. *þjó*, thigh, rump, O. H. G. *diuh*. Teut. type **theuhom*, n. The orig. sense is 'thick or plump part'; allied to Lith. *tūk-ti*, to become fat, Russ. *tuch-nite*, to fatten; Russ. *tuk'*, Pol. *tuk*, sb., fat; Lith. *taukas*, sb., fat (of animals).

Thill, shaft of a cart. (E.) Also spelt *fill*; whence *fill-horse*. M. E. *þille*. A. S. *þille*, slip of wood, thin board, plank, flooring; allied to *þel*, n., a plank, as in *benc-þel*, a bench-board. — Icel. *þílla*, plank, Swed. *tilje*, a plank, floor; G. *dièle*, plank, board; Du. *deel*, a plank. Teut. types **theljon*, f., **thelom*, n. Cf. Lith. *tille*, a little plank in the floor of a boat. Cf. Skt. *tala-*, bottom, floor. (See Franck.) Doublet, *deal*, a thin board.

Thimble. (E.) M. E. *þimbil*; formed (with excrescent *ð*) from A. S. *þymel*, a thumb-stall. — A. S. *þūma*, thumb (with the usual change from *ū* to *ý*). Cf. G. *däumling*, a thumb-stall; from *daum*, thumb.

Thin. (E.) M. E. *þinne*. A. S. *þynne*. — Du. *dun*, Icel. *þunnr*, Dan. *tynd* (for **tynn*), Swed. *tunn*, G. *dünn*, O. H. G. *dunni*. Cf. W. *teneu*, Gael. Irish *tana*, Russ. *tonkii*, L. *tenuis*, Gk. *τὰνός*, Skt. *tanu-*, thin; Pers. *tanuk*, slender. Lit. 'stretched out.' (✓TEN.) See **Tend** (1).

Thine, Thy. (E.) M. E. *thín*, shortened to *thy* before a following consonant. A. S. *ðin*, thy, possessive pronoun, declined as an adj.; allied to A. S. *ðū*, thou. — Icel. *þinn*, Dan. Swed. *din*, G. *dein*, Goth. *theins*. Der. *thy-self* (= *thine self*).

Thing. (E.) A. S. *þing*, *þinc*, *þingc*, a thing, cause, orig. a discussion; cf. *þingian*, to discuss, *þingere*, a pleader. — Du. G. *ding*; Icel. *þing*, a thing, also an assembling, meeting, council (so also Dan. Swed. *ting*). Kluge compares it with Goth. *theihs*, season, time; and even with

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L. tempus; but see *tempus* in Brugm. i. § 412, ii. § 132. Der. *hus-tings*, q. v.

Think. (E.) M. E. *penken*, to think; orig. distinct from the impers. vb. *punchen*, to seem, for which see *Methinks*. [But confusion between the two was easy and common. The pt. t. of M. E. *penken* should have been *thoghte*, and of M. E. *punchen* should have been *thughte*; both were merged in the form *thoughte*, mod. E. *thought*.]—A. S. *þencan*, to think, pt. t. *þōhte*. A weak verb; allied to A. S. *þanc*, a thought, also a thank. † Icel. *þekja*, Dan. *tanke*, Swed. *tänka*, G. *denken* (pt. t. *dachte*); Goth. *thagjan*, i. e. **thankjan* (pt. t. *thähta*). Teut. type **thankjan*; from **thank*, and grade of root **ihenk*, Idg. **tenk*; cf. O. L. *longere*, to think. See **Thank**. Der. *be-think*, with prefix *be-* = *by*.

Third. (E.) Formerly *thrid*. M. E. *bridde*, *pride*. A. S. *þrida*, third. = A. S. *þri-*, for *þreo*, three. † Du. *derde*, Icel. *þriðr*, Dan. *trede*, Swed. *trede*, G. *dritte*, Goth. *thridja*, W. *trydydd*, Russ. *tretii*, Gk. *τρίτος*, Skt. *tritiya*.

Thirl, to pierce; see **Thrill**.

Thirst, sb. (E.) Lit. 'dryness.' M. E. *þurst*. A. S. *þurst*, *þyrst*, thirst; whence *þyrstan*, vb., to thirst. † Du. *dorst*, Icel. *þorsti*, Dan. *tørst*, Swed. *törst*, G. *durst*, Goth. *thaurstei*. β. Goth. *thaurstei* is from the Goth. weak stem *thaur-*, as in *-thaur-*ans, pp. of *-thairsan* (pt. t. *-thars*), to be dry; with suffix *-tei*. The Goth. *-thairsan* (Teut. **þersan-*) is cognate with Gk. *τίρασθαι*, to become dry. Cf. Skt. *tysh*, to thirst; *tarsha-*, thirst. (✓TERS.) Allied to **Terrace** and **Torrid**.

Thirteen. (E.) M. E. *þrettene*. A. S. *þrēotýne*. = A. S. *þreo*, three; *týn*, ten; with pl. suffix *-e*. † Du. *dertien*, Icel. *þrettän*, Dan. *treitten*, Swed. *tretton*, G. *dreizehn*.

thirty. (E.) M. E. *þritti*. A. S. *þritig*, *þritig*. = A. S. *þri*, also *þreo*, three; *-tig*, suffix denoting 'ten'; see **Ten**. † Du. *dertig*, Icel. *þrit tigr*, Dan. *trediv*, Swed. *trettio*, G. *dreissig*.

This. (E.) M. E. *this*, *thes*; pl. *these*, *thuse*, *thos*, &c., the forms *these* and *those* being both used as plurals of *this*; the plural of *that* being *tho*. Gradually *these* became the settled pl. of *this*, whilst *those* supplanted *tho* as pl. of *that*. = A. S. *ðes*, *ðeos*, *ðis*, *this*; pl. *ðäs*. [M. E. *tho* answers to A. S. *ðä*, pl. of def. art.; see **That**, § β.] β. *This* (A. S. *ðe-s*) is an emphatic form, due to suffixing an emphatic particle to

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the Teut. pronom. base **THA**. † Du. *dese*, Icel. *þessi*, G. *dieser*.

Thistle. (E.) M. E. *pistil*. A. S. *þistel*. † Du. *distel*, Icel. *þistill*, Dan. *tidsel*, Swed. *tistel*, G. *distel*. The *i* was once long, as in some E. and G. dialects; cf. Somersets. *daash-l*, a thistle; E. Fries. *dissel*. Teut. types **þistilos*, m., **þistilä*, f.

Thither. (E.) M. E. *thider*. A. S. *ðider*. Cf. Icel. *þaðra*, there; Goth. *thatrō*, thence; also Skt. *atara*, there, thither. Formed from Teut. base **THA** (Idg. **TO**) with a suffix which is to be compared with *L. -tro* in *ul-tro*.

Thole (1), **Thowl**, a peg to steady an oar. (E.) M. E. *thol*. A. S. *þol* (8th cent.). † Du. *dol*; Icel. *þollr*, young tree, wooden peg, thole; Dan. *tol*; Swed. *tall*, pine-tree; Norw. *tall*, *toll*, fir-tree, *toll*, a thole. Orig. sense 'young tree'; hence a bit of fir-wood for a peg. Cf. Icel. *þella*, a young pine, *þöll* (gen. *þallar*), a young fir.

Thole (2), to endure. M. E. *þolien*. A. S. *þolian*, to suffer, endure. † Icel. *þola*, Dan. *taale*, Swed. *tåla*, O. H. G. *doletn* (whence G. *geduld*, patience), Goth. *thulan*. Cf. *L. tollere*, *tolerare*; Gk. *τλήναι*, to suffer; Skt. *tul*, to lift. See **Tolerate**.

Thong. a strip of leather. (E.) For *thwong*. M. E. *thwong*, a thong; A. S. *þwang*, a thong, string, cord; also a bit. † Icel. *þwengr*, a thong. From **þwang*, and grade of Teut. **þwengan-*, to constrain (O. Fries. *thwinga*). See **Twinge**. Cf. O. Fries. *thwong*, *thwang*, compulsion; Du. *dwang*, Dan. *tvang*, Swed. *tvång*, G. *zwang*, constraint.

Thorax. (L. = Gk.) *L. thorax*. = Gk. *θώραξ*, a breast-plate; also the breast, chest. Lit. 'defender'; cf. Skt. *dharaka*, a trunk to protect clothes, from *dhr*, to carry, maintain, keep. (✓DHER.)

Thorn. (E.) A. S. *þorn*. † Du. *doorn*, Icel. *þorn*, Dan. *tiörn*, Swed. *törn*, G. *dorn*, Goth. *thaurnus*. Teut. type **þurnus*, m. † Russ. *tern*, the black-thorn; Polish *tarn*, a thorn; cf. Skt. *tyrna*, a grass-blade. Perhaps 'piercer'; cf. *L. terere*, to pierce.

Thorough. (E.) Merely a by-form of the prep. *through*, spelt *þoru* in *Havelok*, and *þuruh* in the *Ancren Riwle*. It became an adverb, whence *thoroughly*, adv., with added suffix. And hence, finally, *thorough*, adj.

Thorp, Thorpe, a village. (E.) A. S. *þorp*, a village. † Du. *dorp*, Icel. *þorp*,

THOSE

Dan. Swed. *torp*, G. *dorf*; Goth. *þaurp*, a field. Teut. type **thurpo-*. Cf. Lith. *troba*, a building, house. Also Irish *treabh*, village, W. *treŷ*, hamlet; Idg. type **trebo-*. Brugm. i. § 553.

Those. (E.) A. S. *ðas*, originally the pl. of A. S. *ðes*, this. See **This**.

Thou. (E.) A. S. *þū*, thou. + Icel. *þú*, Goth. *thu*, Dan. Swed. G. *du*; Irish and Gael. *tú*; W. *tí*; L. *tú*, Russ. *tui*; Gk. *σύ*, *σύ*; Pers. *tū*; Skt. *tvam*.

Though. (Scand.) M. E. *thogh*; [also *theigh*, A. S. *ðeah*, *ðeh*.] = Icel. *þó* (for **þauh*); cf. Dan. *dog*, Swed. *dock*. + O. Sax. *thōh*, Du. *doch*, yet, but; G. *doch*, Goth. *thauh*. Teut. type **thau-h*, in which *-h* seems to be an enclitic; cf. L. *que*, 'and.' *Thau-* is prob. from the same base as **That**.

¶ In the Du. and G. *doch*, &c., the short o is due to loss of emphasis.

Thought. sb. (E.) Better *thoght*. M. E. *poght*. A. S. *þōht*, *ge-þōht*, a thought, lit. thing thought of. = A. S. *þōht*, pp. of *þencan*, to think; see **Think**. + Icel. *þótti*, *þóttir*; cf. G. *gedacht*, adj., thought of, orig. pp. of *denken*, to think.

Thousand. (E.) M. E. *þousand*. A. S. *þūsend*. + Du. *duisend*, Icel. *þúsund*, *þúshund*, *þúshundrað*; Dan. *tusind*, Swed. *tusen*, G. *tausend*, Goth. *thusundi*. Cf. also Lith. *tūkstantis*, Russ. *tuksiacha*, a thousand. ¶ Not yet explained; in Icel. *þús-hund*, the syllable *hund* = A. S. *hund*, a hundred, and is due to popular etymology, which may (however) be correct.

Thow!; see **Thole** (1).

Thrall. a slave. (Scand.) O. Northumb. *þrāl*, borrowed from Norse, Mk. x. 44; the *ð* was perhaps shortened in M. E. *þraldom*, from Icel. *þrældömr.* = Icel. *þrall*, a thrall, serf; Dan. *træl*, Swed. *träl*. The Icel. *þrall* stands for **þrāhilo*, m., and is cognate with O. H. G. *drēgil*, *drigil*, a thrall, serf; lit. 'a runner', i.e. one who runs on messages. From base of Goth. *thragjan*, A. S. *þrægan*, to run; allied to Gk. *ῥᾱγναι*, to run. See **Trochee**, **Feuterer**. Der. *thral-dom*, Icel. *þrældömr.* Brugm. i. § 784.

Thrash, Thresh. (E.) *Thresh* is older; M. E. *þreshen*, for *þershen*. = A. S. *þerscan*, to thrash (strong verb). + Du. *dorschen*, Icel. *þreskja*, Dan. *tærsk*, Swed. *tröska*, G. *dreschen*, Goth. *þriskan* (pt. t. *þrask*). Orig. to rattle, make a din or rattling noise; cf. Russ. *tresk-ate*, to crackle, burst, *tresk'*, a crash, O. Slav. *troška*, stroke

THRESHOLD

of lightning; Lith. *tresakėti*, *trassakėti*, to rattle, crack. Teut. base **thresk*; Idg. root **tresk*. Prob. first used of thunder, then of the noise of the flail. Der. **thresh-old*.

Thrasonical, vain-glorious. (L. — Gk.) Coined from *Thrasōn-*, stem of *Thraso*, the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's *Eunuchus*. Evidently from Gk. *θρασ-ός*, bold, spirited; allied to **Dare** (1). (✓DHERS.)

Thrave, a number of sheaves of wheat. (Scand.) M. E. *þraue*, *þreue* (*thraue*, *threue*). = Icel. *þrefi*, a thrave; Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves; Swed. *trafve*, a pile of wood; Swed. dial. *trafve*, 24 or 30 sheaves set up in shocks (F. Möller). Cf. Icel. *þref*, a loft for corn.

Thread. (E.) M. E. *þreed*, *þrēd*. A. S. *þræd* (< **þræ-dis*), thread; lit. 'that which is twisted.' = A. S. *þrāwan*, to twist. + Du. *draad*, Icel. *þráðr*, Dan. *traad*, Swed. *tråd*, thread; G. *draht*, O. H. G. *drāt*, wire. Teut. type **þræ-dis*. See **Throw**.

Threat. sb. (E.) M. E. *þret*. A. S. *þræat*, a crowd, crush of people, also great pressure, calamity, trouble, threat. = A. S. *þræat*, 2nd grade of str. vb. *þrēotan*, to afflict, vex, urge. + Goth. *us-thriutan*, to vex greatly, G. *verdrüessen*, to vex; Russ. *trudite*, to make one work, urge, vex; L. *trudere*, to push, crowd, urge. (Base TREUD.) Der. *threat-en*, vb.

Three. (E.) M. E. *þre*. A. S. *þrī* (*þrȳ*), *þrīo* (*þrēo*), three. + Du. *drie*, Icel. *þrír*, Dan. *tre*, Swed. *tre*, Goth. *threis*, G. *drei*. Cf. Irish, Gael. and W. *tri*, Russ. *tri*, L. *tres* (neut. *tri-a*), Gk. *τρεῖς* (neut. *τρί-α*), Lith. *trys*, Skt. masc. nom. pl. *trayas*; Idg. masc. nom. pl. **treyes*.

Threnody, a lament. (Gk.) Gk. *θρην-οδία*, a lamenting. = Gk. *θρην-ος*, a wailing, from *θρῆ-ομαι*, I cry aloud; *ὕμνη*, ode; see **Drone** (1) and **Ode**.

Thresh; see **Thrash**.

Threshold, a piece of wood or stone under an entrance-door. (E.) *Thresh-old* was usually written *thresh-wald*, as if it were the piece of wood threshed or beaten by the tread of the foot; but this was due to a popular etymology (suggested by *wald*, perhaps = floor). A. S. *þerscwald*, late form of A. S. *þerscold*. = A. S. *þerscan*, to thresh; with *-old*, suffix. + Icel. *þreskolder*, threshold; from *þresk-ja*, to thresh. β. The A. S. *þerscold* is from a form **þersc-o-ðl(o)-*; cf. O. H. G. *drisc-u-*

THRICE

sti. And *ðlo* represents Idg. *-tro-*; see Princ. of E. Etym. i. § 228 (*h*).

Thrice. (E.) For *thris*, contr. form of M. E. *þriēs*, *þryēs* (dissyllabic), where the suffix *-s* is adverbial (*orig.* a mark of gen. case). Earlier form *þriē*. = A. S. *þriwa*, thrice. = A. S. *þri*, three. See **Three**.

Thrid, a thread. (E.) Another form of *thread* (Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 278).

Thrift, frugality. (Scand.) M. E. *þrift*. = Icel. *þrift*, thrift; also *þrif*, the same. = Icel. weak grade *þrif-*, as in *þrif-inn*, pp. of *þrifa*, to thrive. Cf. Dan. *trivelse*, prosperity. See **Thrive**.

Thrill, **Thirl**, to pierce. (E.) The old sense of *thrill* was to pierce; also spelt *thirl*, which is an older spelling. M. E. *þirlen*, *þrillen*. A. S. *þyrlan*, to pierce; shorter form of *þyrelan*, the same; lit. 'to make a hole.' = A. S. *þyrel*, *þyrel*, a hole, orig. an adj. with the sense 'pierced,' for **þyrh-il*, as shewn by the cognate M. H. G. *durchel*, pierced. Derived from A. S. *þurh*, through (with change of *u* to *y*), just as M. H. G. *durchel* is from G. *durch*, through. See **Through**.

Thrive. (Scand.) M. E. *þriuen* (*thriuen*), pt. t. *þraf*, *prof*, pp. *þriuen*. = Icel. *þrifa* (pt. t. *þreif*, pp. *þrifinn*), to clutch, grasp, grip, seize; hence *þrifask* (with suffixed *-sk* = *-sik*, self), lit. to seize for oneself, to thrive. + Dan. *trives*, Swed. *trivas*, reflex. verb, to thrive; cf. Norw. *triva*, to seize. Der. *thrift*, q. v.

Throat, the gullet. (E.) M. E. *prote*. A. S. *protu*, also *prote*, throat. + O. H. G. *drossa*, whence G. *drossel*, throat, throttle. Prob. allied to Du. *strot*, M. Du. *stroot*, *stroote*, the throat, gullet; Ital. *strozza*, the gullet (a word of Teut. origin). We also find Swed. *strupe*, Dan. *strube*, the throat. Der. *throttle*, q. v.

Throb, to beat forcibly, as the heart. (E.) M. E. *probben*, to throb. Allied to Russ. *trepete*, palpitation, throbbing; L. *trepidus*, trembling. See **Trepidation**.

Throe, a pang. (Scand.?) M. E. *þrowe*, *thrawe*. [Cf. O. Merc. *thrawu*, 'argutie,' O. E. Texts; A. S. *þræa*, a rebuke, affliction, threat, evil; which seem to have been confused with it.] Prob. from Icel. *þræ*, a throe. Cf. A. S. *þrōwian*, to suffer; O. H. G. *drāa*, burden, suffering, *druōen*, *druōen*, to suffer.

Throne. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly *trone* (Wyclif). = O. F. *trone* (F. *trône*). =

THRUM

L. *thronum*, acc. of *thronus*. = Gk. *θρόνος*, a seat; lit. a support. (✓DHER.)

Throng, a great crowd of people. (E.) M. E. *þrong*. A. S. *ge-þrang*, a throng. = A. S. *þrang*, and grade of *þringan*, to crowd, press. + Du. *drang*, Icel. *þröng*, G. *drang*, a throng; cf. Dan. *trang*, Swed. *trång*, adj., narrow, close. Allied to Goth. *threihan*, to throng, Lith. *trenk-ti*, to jolt, push. Der. *throng*, vb.

Thropple, **Thrapple**, wind-pipe. (E.) *Thropple* is prob. a reduction of A. S. *prot-bolla*, the wind-pipe; from *prot-u*, throat, and *bolla*, prominence. See **Throttle**, **Throat**, and **Bowl** (2).

Throstle, the song-thrush. (E.) M. E. *þrostel*. A. S. *þrostle*, a throstle. + M. H. G. *trostel*. Teut. type **þrustlā*, fem.; Idg. type **teradlā*; cf. L. *turdus*, a thrush, and Icel. *þröst* (gen. *þrastar*), Swed. and Norw. *trast*, a thrush (from the 2nd grade, **þrast*, of a Teut. base **þrest*). Also, with initial *s*, Lith. *strasdas*, m., *strazda*, f., a thrush. See further under **Thrush** (1). *Throstle* has a variant *throskel* (M. E. *thrusshil*, Prompt. Parv.). Brugm. i. §§ 818 (2), 882.

Throttle, the wind-pipe. (E.) Dimin. of *throat*; cf. G. *drossel*, throat. Der. *throttle*, vb., to press on the wind-pipe; M. E. *throllen*.

Through, prep. (E.) M. E. *þurh*. A. S. *þurh*, O. Northumb. *þerh*. + Du. *door*, G. *durch*, O. H. G. *duruh*; Teut. type **þurh*; allied to Goth. *thairh*, through (Teut. type **þerh*). β. The Goth. *thairh*, through, is allied to *thairkō*, a hole; from Teut. base **þerk* = Idg. base **terg*, an extension of ✓TER, as in L. *ter-ere*, to bore. Cf. Gk. *τρύγλη*, a hole. Brugm. i. § 527. Der. *thrill*.

Throw, to cast, hurl. (E.) M. E. *þrouen*, pt. t. *þrew*, pp. *þrouen*. A. S. *þrāwan*, to twist, hurl, whirl; pt. t. *þrēow*, pp. *þrāwen*. [The orig. sense, to twist, is preserved in *thread*.] Allied to Du. *draaijen*, to twist, whirl; O. H. G. *drāen*, G. *drehen*, to turn; all from Teut. base **brā* = Idg. base **trē*, as in Gk. *τρήνός*, bored through, *τρήμα*, a hole. The grade **ter* appears in L. *terere*, to bore, Gk. *τρίπειν* (for **trēpeiv*), to bore. (✓TER.)

Thrum (1), the tufted end of a weaver's thread. (E.) M. E. *þrum*, not found in A. S. + Icel. *þrömr* (gen. *þramar*), the edge, verge, brim of a thing (hence the edge of a web); Norw. *tröm*, *tram*, *trum*, edge, brim; Swed. dial. *trum*, *trömm*,

THRUM

a stump, the end of a log; M. Du. *drom*, thread on a weaver's shuttle; G. *trumm*, end of threads, thrum. Teut. base **þru*, weak grade of **þer* = Idg. **ter*. Hence it is allied to Gk. *τέρμα*, end, L. *terminus*; see **Term**.

Thrum (2), to play noisily. (Scand.) Icel. *þruma*, to rattle, thunder; Swed. *trumma*, to beat, drum; cf. Dan. *tromme*, a drum. See **Drum**, **Strum**.

Thrush (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. *þrusch*. A. S. *þrysce*, a thrush; Teut. type **þruskjōn*, f. Cf. O. H. G. *drōsca* or *drōsca*, a thrush; whence G. *drossel*. Allied to **Throstle**, q. v.

Thrush (2), a disease marked by small ulcerations in the mouth. (E.) In Phillips (1706). Orig. 'a dryness;' or lit. 'dry-ness.' Formed by adding the A. S. suffix *-isc* (= *ish*) to A. S. *þyrr-e*, cognate with Icel. *þurr*, dry, as proved by Dan. *tröske*, Swed. *torsk*, Swed. dial. *trösk*, the thrush; forms which are to be compared with Dan. *törke*, Swed. *torka*, Icel. *þurka*, drought, and with M. E. *thurst*, thirst. Closely allied to **Thirst**, q. v.

Thrust, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *þrusten*, *þristen*. = Icel. *þrýsta*, to thrust, press, compel. Allied to **Threaten**, and to L. *trudere*, to thrust.

Thud, a dull sound of a blow. (E.) Used by G. Douglas and Burns. A. S. *þyddan*, to strike. Cf. L. *tundere*.

Thug, an assassin. (Hindustani.) Hind. *thag*, *thug* (with cerebral *th*), a cheat, knave, a robber who strangles travellers; Marāthi *thak*, *thag*, a thug (H. H. Wilson).

Thumb. (E.) M. E. *þombe*; with ex-crescent *b*. A. S. *þūma*, the thumb. † Du. *duim*, Swed. *tumme*, G. *daumen*; also Icel. *þumall*, the thumb of a glove, Dan. *tommel-finger*, thumb. Lit. 'the thick finger;' from √TEU, to grow large. See **Tumid**. Der. *thimble*.

Thummim, perfection. (Heb.) *Urim and thummim* = light and perfection; though the forms are, strictly, plural. = Heb. *tummim*, pl. of *tōm*, perfection, truth. = Heb. root *tāmam*, to be perfect.

Thump, vb. (E.) Allied to Icel. *dumpa*, to thump, Swed. dial. *dumpa*, to thump, *dumpa*, to make a noise.

Thunder, sb. (E.) For *thuner*; the *d* is ex-crescent. M. E. *þoner*. A. S. *þunor*. = A. S. *þunian*, to rattle, thunder; cf. *ge-þun*, a loud noise. † Du. *donder*; Icel. *þörr* (for *þonr*), Thor, god of thunder; G.

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donner; L. *tonāre*, to thunder, Skt. *tan*, to sound. β. We further find A. S. *tonian*, to thunder, prob. from L.; but compare Skt. *stan*, to sound, thunder, sigh, *stanita*, thunder, and E. *stun*. (√STEN). See **Stun**.

Thurible, a censer. (L. - Gk.) English from L. *thūribulum*, *tūribulum*, a vessel for holding incense. = L. *thūri*, *tūri*, decl. stem of *thūs*, *tūs*, frankincense; with suffix *-bulum* (as in *fundi-bulum*, from *fundere*). L. *thūs* is borrowed from Gk. *thūs*, incense. = Gk. *θύ-ειν*, to burn a sacrifice. Allied to **Fume**. (√DHEU). See **Thyme**.

Thursday. (Scand.) M. E. *þurs-day*, *þors-day*. A. S. *þūres dag*, Thursday. = A. S. *þūres*, gen. of *þūr*, Thor; *dag*, day. Borrowed from Icel. *þörsdag*, Thursday; from *þörs*, gen. of *þörr*, Thor, and *dagr*, a day; cf. Swed. Dan. *Torsdag*. So also A. S. *þunresdag* (the native word); Du. *Donderdag*, G. *Donnerstag*. All translations of L. *diēs Iouis*. (See Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 578.)

Thus. (E.) M. E. *thus*. A. S. *ðus*. † O. Fries. and O. Sax. *thus*; Du. *dus*. Allied to **That**; and perhaps to **This**.

Thwack, **Whack**, to beat. (E.) Prob. imitative. Compare Icel. *þjökka*, to thwack, thump; also *þjaka*, the same; prov. G. *wackeln*, to cudgel.

Thwaite, a clearing. (Scand.) Common in place-names. Icel. *þveit*, a paddock, orig. a clearing in woods, a cutting. = Icel. **þveit*, and grade of **þvita*, not found, but = A. S. *þwitan*, to cut. See **Thwite**. Cf. Norw. *tveit*, a cutting, also a clearing; Dan. dial. *tved*.

Thwart, transversely, transverse. (Scand.) Properly an adv.; afterwards an adj.; lastly, a verb. M. E. *thwert*, *thwart*, across. = Icel. *þvert*, neut. of *þverr*, adj., perverse, adverse. Used adverbially in phrases such as *um þvert*, across, athwart, *taka þvert*, to take athwart, to deny flatly. β. The Icel. *þverr*, adj., is cognate with A. S. *þweorh*, perverse, transverse, Dan. *tvar*, transverse (whence *tvert*, adv., across), Swed. *tvär*, across (whence *tvärt*, adv., rudely), Du. *dwar(s)*; Goth. *thwairhs*, angry; G. *zwerch*, adv., across, awry. From Teut. base **þwerh*, Idg. root **twerk*; cf. L. *torquere*, to twist; Skt. *tarku*, a spindle. Brugm. i. § 593 (3). Allied to **Twirl**.

Thwite, to cut. (E.) Obsolete. A. S. *þwitan*, pt. t. *þwāt*, pp. *þwiten*, to cut. Der. *thwaite*, *whittle*, q. v.

Thy; see Thine.

Thyme, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) The *th* is pronounced as *t*, because borrowed from French. M. E. *tyme*.—M. F. *thym*, 'the herb time'; Cot.—L. *thymum*, acc. of *thymus*.—Gk. *θύμος*, *θύμων*, thyme, from its sweet smell. Cf. Gk. *θύος*, incense; see **Thurible**. (✓DHEU.)

TI-TY.

Tiara, a wreathed ornament for the head. (L.—Gk.—Pers.) L. *tiāra*.—Gk. *τίρα*, *τίρας*, a Persian head-dress. Doubtless of Pers. origin.

Tibert, a cat. (F.—Teut.) See Nares. O. F. *Thibaut*, Theobald.—O. Sax. *Thiodbald*; O. H. G. *Dietbald*.—O. Sax. *thiod*, O. H. G. *diot*, *diot*, people (see Dutch); *bald*, bold.

Tibia, the large bone of the leg. (L.) L. *tibia*, shin-bone.

Tic, a twitching of the muscles. (F.—Teut.) F. *tic*, a twitching; *tic douloureux*, painful twitching, a nervous disease. Formerly F. *tiq*, *tiquet*, a disease suddenly seizing a horse (Cot.). Cf. Ital. *ticchio*, a vicious habit, caprice. Most likely allied to Low G. *tukken*, to twitch; G. *sucken* (M. H. G. *sucken*, *sücken*), to twitch, shrug; with which cf. *zug*, a draught, *ziehen*, to draw (Scheler). See **Touch**.

Tick (1), a small insect infesting dogs, sheep, &c. (E.) M. E. *tyke*, *teke*; cf. A. S. *ticia* (Sweet, O. E. T.). [The F. *tique* is borrowed from Teutonic.] + M. Du. *teke*, Du. *teek*, Low G. *teke*, *täke*, G. *secke* (whence Ital. *secca*). Cf. Lith. *dygus*, sharp, *degti*, to sting (Frank).

Tick (2), cover of a feather bed. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *teke*, 14th cent. = L. *tēca*, *thēca*, a case (whence F. *taise*).—Gk. *θηκη*, a case to put a thing in.—Gk. *θη-*, base of *τίθημι*, I put, put away.

Tick (3), to beat as a watch. (E.) An imitative word, like *click*; perhaps suggested by **Tick** (4). Cf. G. *ticktack*, pit-a-pat; E. Fries. *tik-tak*, the ticking of a clock.

Tick (4), to touch lightly. (E.) M. E. *teck*, a light touch; whence the game called *tick* or *tig*, in which children try to touch each other. Not in A. S. E. Fries. *tikken*, to touch lightly. + Du. *tik*, a touch, pat, tick, *tikken*, to tick, pat; Low G. *tikk*, a light touch; Norw. *tikka*, to touch lightly.

Tick (5), credit. (F.—G.) Short for

ticket; Nares shows that to take things on credit was 'to take on *ticket*.' See below.

Ticket, a bill stuck up, a label. (F.—G.) M. F. *etiquet*, 'a little bill, note, or ticket, esp. such as is stuck up on the gate of a court'; Cot. O. F. *estiquet*, *estiquete* (Godefroy). = G. *stecken*, to stick, stick up, fix; see **Stick**. And see **Etiquette**.

Tickle. (E.) M. E. *ticklen*; frequentative form from the base *tik*, to touch lightly; see **Tick** (4). It means 'to keep on touching lightly.' Hence also M. E. *tikel*, unstable, ticklish, easily moved by a touch; mod. E. *ticklish*, unstable. ¶ Not necessarily a variant of Icel. *killa*, to tickle; but a parallel formation.

Tide. (E.) M. E. *tide*. A. S. *tid*, time, hour, season. + Du. *tijd*, Icel. *tið*, Dan. Swed. *tid*, G. *zeit*. Teut. type **ti-di*. Allied to **Time**. Der. *tide-waiter*, an officer who waits for arrival of vessels with the *tide*, to secure payment of duties.

tidings. (Scand.) M. E. *tidinde*, also *tidinge*; afterwards *tidings*. Orig. 'things that happen'; cf. A. S. *tidung*, tidings; *tidan*, to happen. But rather from Icel. *tiðindi*, neut. pl., tidings, news, Dan. *tidende*, tidings; cf. Du. *tijding*, G. *zeitung*. All from the sb. above.

tidy, seasonable, neat. (E.) M. E. *tidy*, seasonable, from M. E. *tid* or *tide*, time; see **Tide**. + Du. *tijdig*, Dan. Swed. *tidig*, G. *zeitig*, timely.

Tie, vb. (E.) M. E. *tien*, *tijen*, *teyen*, to tie; A. S. *tiegan*, *ge-tigun*; an unoriginal verb, from A. S. *teag*, a bond, chain, rope. = A. S. *teah*, Teut. type **tauhan*, and grade of **teuhan*-, to pull, draw; see **Tow**, **Tug**. Cf. Icel. *taug*, a tie, *tygill*, a string.

Tier, a rank, row. (F.—Late L.) Formerly *tire*, a better spelling; Florio explains Ital. *tiro* by 'a *tyre* of ordinance.' = F. *tire*, 'a draught, pull, . . . also a *tire*; a stroke, hit, reach, gate, course, or continuance of course'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *tiro*, a set of mules; Ital. *tiro*, 'a shoot, shot, tire, reach, . . . a stones caste, a *tyre* of ordinance'; Florio (1598).] = F. *tirer*, to draw, drag, pull, &c. = Late L. *tirāre*, to draw, pull, extend, hurl; whence also Ital. *tirare*, Span. Port. Prov. *tirar*. Of unknown origin. ¶ The A. S. *tier*, occurring but once, is an obscure and doubtful word, and has nothing to do with it.

Tierce, **Terce**. (F.—L.) It meant a third hour, a third of a pipe or cask, a third card, a third thrust (in fencing). =

TIFF

O. F. *tierz*, *tierce*, third. — L. *tertius*, third. — L. *ter*, thrice; *trēs*, three. See **Tri-**, **Three**.

Tiff (1), to deck, dress out. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. *tiffen*. — M. F. *tiffer*, *tifer* (more commonly *attiffer*), 'to deck, trim, adorn'; Cotg. — Du. *tippen*, to cut, clip, cut off the *tip* of the hair; Low G. *tippen*, to touch lightly. See **Tip** (1).

Tiff (2), a pet, fit of ill-humour; also liquor, drink. (Scand.) Orig. 'a sniff'; hence (1) a pet, (2) a sip or draught of beer. — Norweg. *teu*, a drawing in of the breath, sniff, *teva*, to sniff; Swed. dial. *täv*, smell, taste; Icel. *þefa*, to sniff.

Tiffin, luncheon. (Scand.) Anglo-Indian; orig. Northern English *tiffin*, i. e. *tiffing*, sipping, eating and drinking out of due season. From *tiff*, a draught of beer. See above.

Tiger. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) M. E. *tigre*. — F. *tigre*. — L. *tigrem*, acc. of *tigris*, a tiger. — Gk. *τίγρις*. — Zend *tighri-*, an arrow (hence perhaps a tiger, from its swiftness, also the river *Tigris*, from its swiftness); mod. Pers. *tir*, an arrow, the river *Tigris*. — Zend *tighra*, sharp; allied to Skt. *tigma-*, sharp, from *tij*, to be sharp. Perhaps allied to **Stigma**.

Tight. (Scand.) For **tight*; but, as both Dan. and Norw. have *t* for *th*, it easily became *tight*. Orkney *tight*, water-tight; prov. E. *thite*, tight, close, compact; M. E. *tiȝt*, also *þiȝt*, *thyht*. — Icel. *þættir*, tight, esp. water-tight; Norw. *tjætt*, *tætt*, close, water-tight; Swed. dial. *tjett*, *titt*; Swed. *tåt*, close, tight, solid, compact; Dan. *tæt*, tight, close, compact, water-tight. M. E. *tiȝt* shews the old guttural; the Icel. *þættir* is for **þihtir*, as shewn by Du. *dicht*, *dig*, G. *dicht*, tight, M. H. G. (*ge*) *dichte*, adv., continually. Teut. type **pihtos*, for **penhtos*. Allied to Lith. *tenku*, I have enough, *tankus*, close, tight.

Tike, a dog, low fellow. (Scand.) M. E. *tike*. — Icel. Norw. *tik*, Swed. *tik*, a bitch; Dan. dial. *tiig*, a male dog.

Tile. (L.) M. E. *tile*, contracted form of A. S. *tigele*, a tile. — L. *tigula*, a tile. — L. *tegere*, to cover. See **Tegment**.

Till (1), to cultivate. (E.) M. E. *tilien*. A. S. *tilian*, to labour, endeavour, strive after, to till land. + Du. *telen*, to breed, cultivate, till; G. *zielen*, to aim at, O. H. G. *zilon*, to strive after, Bavar. *zelgen*, to till. From A. S. *til*, adj., beneficial, excellent; cf. O. H. G. *zil*, a goal, mark; Goth.

TIMID

ga-tils, fit, convenient; A. S. *til*, sb., use. Der. *til-th*, A. S. *tilð*, a crop, cultivation; cf. Du. *teel*, crop.

Till (2), to the time when. (Scand.) M. E. *til*; chiefly in the Northern dialect; O. Northumb. *til*, Matt. xxvi. 31. — Icel. *til*, Dan. *til*, Swed. *till*, prep., to. Also O. Fries. *til*, prep. Apparently allied to Icel. *tili*, *tili*, aim, bent, cognate with O. H. G. *zil*, aim, mark; see **Till** (1).

Till (3), a drawer for money. (E.) The proper sense is 'drawer,' something that can be pulled out. Dryden has *tiller* in this sense, tr. of Juvenal, vi. 384. From M. E. *tillen*, to draw, draw out, also to allure; also spelt *tullen*. A. S. *tyllan*, only in the comp. *for-tyllan*, to draw aside, lead astray. Cf. **Toll** (2).

tiller, the handle of a rudder. (E.) Prov. E. *tiller*, a handle, lit. 'puller'. From M. E. *tillen*, to draw, pull (above).

Tilt (1), the covering of a cart. (E.) M. E. *teld*, later *telt*, the same. A. S. *teld*, a tent. The final *t* was due to the cognate E. Fries., Low G., and Dan. *telt*, Swed. *tält*, a tent. + M. Du. *telde*, Icel. *tjald*, G. *zelt*.

Tilt (2), to cause to heel over, to joust in a tourney. (E.) Orig. sense 'to totter'; hence to cause to totter, to upset, tilt over, upset an enemy in a tourney. M. E. *tilten*, *tulten*, to totter, be unsteady; answering to an A. S. **tyllan* (not found), regularly formed (by change from *ea* to *ie*, *y*) from A. S. *tealt*, adj., unsteady, unstable. + Icel. *tölta*, to amble; Norw. *tylla*, to walk on tiptoe; Swed. *tulta*, to waddle; G. *zelt*, an ambling pace. Cf. **Totter**. Der. *tilt*, sb.

Tilth; see **Till** (1).

Timber, wood for building. (E.) A. S. *timber*, material to build with; for **timbro-* (the *b* being excrement). + Icel. *timbr*, Dan. *tømmer*, Swed. *timmer*; G. *zimmer*. Cf. Goth. *timrjan*, to build. From Teut. base **tem-*, to build; cf. Gk. *δέμειν*, to build; L. *dom-us*, a house. See **Dome**. Brugm. i. § 421 (8). (✓DEM.)

Timbrel, a kind of tambourine. (F. — L. — Gk.) Dimin. of M. E. *timbre*, a small tambourine. — O. F. *timbre*, a timbrel. — L. *tympānum*, a drum. — Gk. *τύμπαρον*, a drum. See **Tympanum**.

Time. (E.) A. S. *tīma*. + Icel. *tīmi*; Dan. *time*; Swed. *timme*. Teut. type **ti-man-*. Allied to **Tide**.

Timid, fearful. (F. — L.) F. *timide*. — L. *timidus*. — L. *timēre*, to fear.

TIMOROUS

timorous. (L.) Coined, with suffix -ous, from *L. timor*, fear. = *L. timēre*, to fear.

Tin. (E.) A. S. *tin*. + Du. *tin*, Icel. *tin*, Dan. *tin*, Swed. *tenn*, G. *zinn*. ¶ Distinct from *L. stannum* (F. *étain*).

Tincture. (L.) *L. tinctūra*, a dyeing. = *L. tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye. See **Tinge**.

Tind, to light or kindle. (E.) Also spelt *tine*; nearly obsolete. M.E. *tenden*. A. S. -*tendan*, to kindle. + Dan. *tænde*, Swed. *tända*, Goth. *tandjan*. Teut. type **tandjan*-, from the 2nd grade of a lost strong verb **tendan*-, making pt. t. **tand*, pp. **tundanos*. See below.

tinder. (E.) M.E. *tinder*, more commonly *tunder*, *tøndre*. A. S. *tyndre*, f., anything for kindling fires from a spark. Cf. O. H. G. *suntira*, *tinder*. * Teut. type **tund-ir-on*; from **tund*, weak grade of lost verb **tendan*, to kindle; see above. + Icel. *tundr* (cf. *tandri*, fire); Dan. *tönder*, Swed. *tunder*; Du. *tonder*; G. *sunder*, *tinder*.

Time (1), the tooth or spike of a fork or harrow. (E.) Formerly *tind*. M. E. *tind*. A. S. *tind*. + Icel. *tindr*, Swed. *tinne*, Dan. dial. *tind*, tooth of a rake; M. H. G. *sint*. Teut. type **tendox*, m.; allied to *L. dens* (gen. *dent-is*), a tooth; cf. also Skt. *dantā*-, a tooth. Noreen, § 144. See **Tooth**.

Time (2), to kindle; see **Tind**.

Time (3), to lose. (Scand.) Icel. *týna*, to lose. = Icel. *tjón*, loss, damage; allied to A. S. *tōna*, harm; see **Teen**.

Tinge, to dye. (L.) *L. tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, to dye (see **Tint**). + Gk. *τίγγειν*, to wet, dye; O. H. G. *thunkōn*, G. *tunken*, to dip, steep (from the weak grade). (✓TENG.)

Tingle. (E.) M. E. *tinglen*, a by-form of *tingken*, to tinkle, which, again, is a frequentative form of M. E. *tingken*, to tink (see **tinker**), of which a weaker form is *ting*. 'To *ting*, tinnire; *tingil*, tinnire;' Levins (1570). Cf. E. Fries. *tingeln*. The orig. sense was to ring, then to vibrate, thrill, to feel a sense of vibration as when a bell is rung.

tinker. (E.) M. E. *tinkere*. So called because he makes a *tinking* sound, in the mending of metal pots, &c. From M. E. *tingken*, to ring or tinkle; Wyclif, 1 Cor. xiii. 1. Of imitative origin; cf. M. Du. *tinge-tangen*, to tingle, *tintelen*, to tinkle; E. Fries. *tingen*, *tingen*, *tengen*, to make

TIRADE

a bell ring; *L. tinnire*, to tinkle, ring, *tintinnum*, a tinkling. Cf. Tudor E. *tinkler*, a tinker (Levins).

tinkle, to jingle. (E.) Frequentative of M. E. *tingken*, to ring; see **tinker**.

Tinsel, gaudy ornament. (F. — L.) From M. F. *estincelle*, a spark, a star-like ornament; for **escintele*. = *L. scintilla*, a spark. See **Scintillation**, **Stencil**.

Tint, a tinge of colour. (L.) Formerly *tinct*. Spenser has *tinct* = dyed. = *L. tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye; see **Tinge**. Or from Ital. *tinta*, a dye. = *L. tincta*, fem. of *tinctus*.

Tiny, very small. (F. — L.) Preceded, in Shakespeare, by the word *little*; as, 'a little tiny boy,' 'my little tiny thief,' 'pretty little tiny kickshaws;' spelt *time* or *tyne* in ed. 1623. Lydgate has a *little tyne*, a little bit. Perhaps from O. F. *tiñee*, a tubful (hence, quantity, bit); from O. F. *tine*, a tub. (Athen., July 21, 1900.)

Tip (1). (E.) Often associated with *top*, but not etymologically connected with it. M. E. *tip*. + Du. Swed. Dan. *tip*, Low G. *tipp*; cf. G. *nippel*, a small tip. Allied to Du. and E. Fries. *tepel*, a nipple, teat, and to E. *Tap* (2). Cf. M. Du. *tipken*, a teat. Der. *tip*, vb., chiefly in pp. *tipped*, i. e. furnished with a silver top or iron spike; whence *tipped-staff*, later *tipstaff*, an officer with a tipped staff; cf. *tippel*.

Tip (2), to tilt. (E.) Generally in the phrase *tip up*, or *tip over*; a secondary form of *tap*. Cf. *tip and run*, i. e. tap and run (a game); *tip for tap*, blow for blow (Bullinger's Works, i. 283), now *tit for tat*. E. Fries. *tippen*, to tap lightly. + Low G. *tippen*; Swed. *tippa*, to tap, tip, strike gently, touch lightly. Cf. Icel. *tapsa*, to tap. See **Tap** (1).

Tippet. (L. — Gk.) M. E. *tipet*, *tepet*. A. S. *tappet*, a carpet, tippet. = *L. tapēte*, cloth, hangings; see **Tapestry**.

Tipple, to drink habitually. (Scand.) Norweg. *tipla*, to tipple, frequentative of *tippa*, to drip from a point or tip; Swed. dial. *tippa*, to drip, from *tipp*, a tip; cf. Du. *tepel*, a nipple, teat; see **Tip** (1).

Tipsey. (E.) Lit. 'unsteady.' Formed from *tip* (2) with suffix -sy, as in *trick-sy*, &c.; see **Tip** (2) above.

Tirade, a strain of reproof. (F. — Ital. — Late L.) F. *tirade*, lit. 'a lengthening out.' = Ital. *tirata*, a drawing, a pulling. = Ital. *tirare*, to pull, draw, pluck; the same as F. *tirer*; see **Tier**.

TIRE

Tire (1), to exhaust. (E.) M. E. *tirien*, *teorien*. A. S. *teorian*, (1) to be tired, (2) to tire; weak verb; see *Atire* in New E. Dict. 'Fatigatus, atered;' Voc. 170. 30.

Tire (2), to deck. (F.) Both as sb. and vb. M. E. *tir*, *tyr*, sb.; which is merely M. E. *atir* with the initial *a*-dropped. Thus *tire* is short for *attire*, like *peal* (of bells) for *appeal*. See **Attire**.

Tire (3), a hoop of iron that binds the felloes of wheels. (F.) 'Tire, the ornament of womens heads, the iron band of a cart-wheel,' Phillips, ed. 1706. Prob. identical with *tire*, a woman's head-dress. *Tire* meant to deck, also to arrange, being short for *attire*. Palsgrave has: 'I *tyer* an egge, *je accoustre*; I *tyer* with garments,' &c. See **Tire** (2).

Tire (4), to tear a prey, as is done by predatory birds. (F. — Late L.) M. E. *tiren*, to tear a prey. — F. *tirer*, to pull, drag. See **Tirade**.

Tire (5), a train. (F. — Late L.) Only in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 35. From F. *tirer*, to draw; see **Tirade** and **Tier**.

Tiro, Tyro, a novice. (L.) L. *tiro*, a novice, recruit. ¶ The frequent spelling with *y* is absurd.

Tisic; see **Phthisis**.

Tissue. (F. — L.) F. *tissu*, 'a ribbon, fillet, or headband of woven stuffe;' Cot. Also *tissu*, masc., *tissue*, fem., woven; old pp. of *tistre* (mod. F. *tisser*), to weave. — L. *texere*, to weave. See **Text**.

Tit (1), a small horse or child. (Scand.) Icel. *títtir*, a tit, bird; Norw. *títa*, a little bird, small trout. Cf. prov. E. *titty*, small.

Tit (2), a teat. (E.) A. S. *tít*, *títt*, a teat; see **Teat**.

Titan, a giant. (L. — Gk.) L. *Títān*; cf. *titio*, a firebrand. — Gk. *Títān*, a giant; perhaps allied to *τίττω*, day (Prellwitz). + Skt. *títha-*, fire. (✓TEITH, to burn.) Der. *títan-ic*.

Tit for tat, blow for blow. (Scand.) A corruption of *típ for tap*, where *típ* is a slight tap (Bullinger, Works, i. 283).

Tithe, a tenth part. (E.) M. E. *tithe*, also *telhe*. A. S. *tíðða*, tenth; O. Merc. *tegoða*; fuller form *teogoða*, corresponding to Gk. *dekáros*, tenth. See **Ten**.

Titillation, a tickling. (F. — L.) F. *titillation*. — L. acc. *titillationem*, a tickling. — L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillare*, to tickle.

Titlark. (Scand. and E.) Lit. 'small lark;' from **Tit** (1) and **Lark**.

TO

Title. (F. — L.) M. E. *title*. — O. F. *title* (F. *titre*). — L. *titulum*, acc. of *titulus*, a superscription on a tomb or altar. Der. *titul-ar*, from F. *titulaire*, titular.

Titmouse, a kind of small bird. (Scand. and E.) Not connected with *mouse*; the true pl. should be *titmouses*, but *titmice* is used, by confusion with *mice*. M. E. *titmose*. Compounded of *tít*, small (see **Tit** (1)); and A. S. *māse*, a name for several small birds, e. g. A. S. *fræc-māse*, *col-māse*, *spic-māse*, all names of birds. + Du. *mees*, G. *meise*, a titmouse, small bird; Icel. *meisingr* (F. *mésange*). Tent. type **maisōn*-, f.; the sense of which was 'twittering'; cf. L. *maerēre* (for **maesēre*, cf. *maes-tus*), to lament, mourn (Franck).

Titter, to giggle. (E.) The same as M. E. *titeren*, to prattle; from a repetition of the syllable *ti*, which was also used to indicate laughter, as in the word *te-hee* (in Chaucer). See also *twitter* and *twaddle*. And see **Tattle**.

Titte, a jot. (F. — L.) M. E. *titel*. — O. F. *titte*, a title; M. F. *titre*, *titre*, 'a title, a small line drawn over an abridged word, also a title;' Cot. — L. *titulum*, acc. of *titulus*, a title. β. In late Latin *titulus* must have meant a mark over a word, as shewn by O. F. *titte* (above). Wyclif has *titel* for the Vulgate *titulus* (Matt. v. 18).

Titte-tattle, prattle; see **Tattle**.

To. (E.) M. E. *to*. A. S. *tō*. + Du. *toe*, G. *zu*; O. Irish *do*, Russ. *do*, to, up to. Cf. Gk. *-de*, towards.

to (2), prefix, to. (E.) Only in *to-day*, *to-gether*, *to-morrow*, *to-night*, *to-ward*; and in the obsolete M. E. *to-name*, nickname, and a few other words; see **To-day**.

To (1), prefix, in twain, asunder, to pieces. (E.) Only retained in the phrase *all to-brake* = utterly broke asunder, Judges ix. 53. The M. E. phrase *al to-brake* meant wholly brake-asunder, the *al* being adverbial, and *to-brake* the pt. t. of *tobrecan*, to break asunder. But about A. D. 1500, it was mistakenly written *all-to brake*, as if *all-to* meant 'altogether,' and *brake* was separate from *tō*; and later writers much confused the matter, which is still often wrongly explained. The A. S. *tō-* prefix, was very common, as in *tōbrecan*, to break asunder, *tōblāwan*, to blow asunder; cognate with O. Friesic *tō-*, *te-*; and allied to O. H. G. *zar-*, G. *zer-*, signifying 'asunder.'

To (2), prefix; see **To**.

TOAD

Toad. (E.) M. E. *tode*. A. S. *tādige*, *tādīe*, a toad. Der. *tad-pole*.

toad-eater. (E.) Formerly a companion or assistant to a mountebank, who pretended to eat toads, swallow fire, &c.; now represented by *toady*.

Toast (1), scorched bread. (F.—L.) O. F. *tostie*, a toast of bread; orig. pp. fem. — L. *tosta* (for **tors-ta*), pp. fem. of *torrere*, to parch; see *Torrid*.

toast (2), a person whose health is drunk. (F.—L.) The reference is to the *toast* usually put in stirrup-cups, &c., in drinking healths; see the story in the *Tatler*, no. 24, June 4, 1709 (*Todd*).

Tobacco. (Span.—Hayti.) Span. *tabaco*. A word taken from the language of Hayti (Clavigero, *Hist. of Mexico*). Las Casas says that *tabaco* was the name of the pipe in which the Caribs smoked the plant.

Toboggan. a kind of snow-sledge. (Amer. Indian.) A Canadian perversion of an Amer. Indian *odabagan*, a sledge.

Tocher. a dowry. (Gael.) Gael. and Irish *tochar*, a dowry, assigned portion. — O. Irish *tochur*, a putting; *tochurim*, I put. — O. Irish *to-*, *do-*, to; *cuir-im*, I put, assign.

Tocsin, sound of an alarm-bell. (F.—Teut. and L.) M. F. *toquesing* (F. *tocsin*), an alarm-bell, or its sound; see *Cot*. Lit. 'striking of the signal-bell.' — O. F. *toquer*, to strike, touch (*Picard toker*, Norm. dial. *toquer*, to strike); O. F. *sing* (Norm. dial. *sin*), a bell, from Late L. *signum*, a bell, L. *signum*, a sign; see *Touoh* and *Sign*.

Tod, a bush, a measure of wool, a fox. (Scand.) Icel. *toddi*, a tod of wool, bit, piece (the fox being named *tod* from his bushy tail). + E. Fries. *todde*, a bundle; Du. *todde*, a rag; G. *sotte*, *sote*, a tuft of hair, anything shaggy.

To-day, this day. (E.) Compounded of *to*, prep., and *day*; *to* being formerly used in the sense of 'for.' Thus A. S. *tō dæge* = for the day, to-day; *dæge* being the dat. of *dag*, day. So also *to-night*, *to-morrow*.

Toddle, to walk unsteadily. (E.) The same as *Lowl*. Sc. *tottle*, to walk with short steps, and equivalent to E. *totter*; see *Totter*. Cf. *tottlish*, tottery, unsteady (*Cent. Dict.*); Bavarian *zotteln*, *zotten*, to toddle, walk feebly.

Toddy. (Hindustani — Pers.) Hind. *tārī*, *tādī*, 'vulgarily toddy, juice or sap of the palmyra-tree,' &c.; H. H. Wilson. — Hind. *tār*, a palm-tree, palmyra-tree. —

TOKEN

Pers. *tār*, a palm-tree yielding toddy; Skt. *tāla-*. ¶ The Hind. *r* has a peculiar [cerebral] sound, which has come to be represented by *d* in English.

Toe. (E.) A. S. *tā*, pl. *tān*. A contracted form; O. Merc. *tāhae*. + Du. *teen*, Icel. *tā*, Dan. *taa*, Swed. *tå*, G. *sehe*; O. H. G. *zēha*, a toe. Teut. type **taihōn*. (Further connexions unknown.)

Toft, a green knoll, open ground, home-stand. (Scand.) M. E. *toft*, a knoll. — Icel. *toft* (pron. *toft*), also *tuft* (pron. *tuft*), *toft*, *tomt* (the oldest spelling), a place to build on. Perhaps for **tumft* < **tumb* (Noreen, §§ 83, 238), as if 'suitable place'; from **tum*, weak grade of **tem-an-*, O. Sax. *teman*, to suit. Cf. G. *sumft*, a guild, O. H. G. *sumft*; and Goth. *ga-timan*, to suit.

Toga. (L.) L. *toga*, a mantle, lit. covering. — L. *tegere*, to cover. See *Tegument*.

Together. (E.) M. E. *togedere*. — A. S. *tō-gædre*, *tō-gædere*. — A. S. *tō*, to, *gædor*, *geador*, together; see *Gather*.

Toil (1), labour; to labour. (F.—L.) M. E. *toil*, disturbance, tumult; *toilen*, to pull about (the sense having somewhat altered). — O. F. *toillier*, M. F. *touiller*, to entangle, shuffle together, mix confusedly, trouble, &c.; see *Cotgrave*. Godefroy also gives the sb. *tooil*, *toeil*, *toil*, *toel*, a massacre, trouble, confusion, disorder. — L. *tudicula*, to stir up (Hatzfeld). — L. *tudicula*, a machine for bruising olives, dimin. of *tudes*, a mallet. — L. *tud-*, as in *tu-tud-i*, pt. t. of *tundere*, to beat. ¶ *Toil* is often derived from M. Du. *tuatlen*, to till or manure land, but it is impossible to explain it from this source; the M. E. usage is completely at variance with this view.

Toil (2), a net, snare. (F.—L.) F. *toile*, cloth; pl. *toiles*, toils, snares for wild beasts. — L. *tila*, a web, this woven; for **tex-la*, from *texere*, to weave. See *Text*. **toilet, toilette.** (F.—L.) F. *toilette*, 'a toilet, the stuff which drapers lap about their cloths, a bag to put nightcloths in;' Cot. — F. *toile*, a cloth (above).

Toise, a measure, 6 ft. 4½ in. (F.—L.) F. *toise*, 'a fadome;' Cot. — L. *tensa*, sc. *brachia*, neut. pl. of *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch (reach). See *Tend*.

Tokay, a wine. (Hungary.) From *Tokay*, a town in Hungary, E. N. E. from Pesh.

Token. (E.) M. E. *token*. A. S. *tācen*, *tācn*. + Du. *teeken*, Icel. *teikn*, Dan.

TOLERATE

tegn, Swed. *tecken*, G. *zeichen*, Goth. *taikns*. Teut. types **taiknom*, n., *taiknis*, f.; allied to *Teach*. Usually referred to an Idg. base **deig-*, by-form of **deik-*, as in Gk. *deik-nymi*, I shew, cognate with Goth. *ga-teihan*, to point out; which is not wholly satisfactory.

Tolerate. (L.) From pp. of L. *tolerare*, to put up with; allied to *tollere*, to lift, bear, take. + Skt. *tul*, to lift, Gk. *τλῆναι*, to suffer, A. S. *þolian*, to endure. (✓TEL.) β. From L. *tlātum*, supine of *tolle*, usually written *tlātum*, are formed numerous derivatives, such as *ab-lat-ive*, *collat-ion*, *di-late*, *e-late*, *ob-late*, &c.

Toll (1), a tax. (E.; or L.—Gk.) M. E. *tol*. A. S. *toll*, tribute. + Du. *tol*, Icel. *toltr*, Dan. *told* (for **toll*), Swed. *tull*, G. *soll*. Teut. type **tullōs*, m.; which might be explained as < **tulnos*, from the weak grade **tul* (with suffix *-nos*) of **tel*, the root of *Tale*; with the sense 'that which is counted out or paid.' But the existence of by-forms, as A. S. *toln*, toll (whence *tolnere*, a tollor), O. Sax. *tolna*, O. Fries. *tolne*, toll, O. H. G. *sollan-tuom*, as well as O. H. G. *zolonari*, M. Du. *tol-lenaer*, a tollor, suggest that the forms are borrowed from Late L. *tolōnium*, for L. *telōnium*, which is from Gk. *τελώνιον*, a toll-house (Matt. ix. 9); from Gk. *τέλος*, an end, a toll. Cf. F. *tonlieu*, a toll; from Late L. *tonleium*, *tolneum*, for L. *telōnium*.

Toll (2), to pull a bell, sound as a bell. (E.) The old use was 'to toll a bell,' i. e. to pull it; from M. E. *tollen*, to stir, draw, pull, allied to *tullen*, to entice, allure, and prob. to A. S. *fortyllan*, to allure; see *Till* (3).

Tolu, a kind of resin. (S. America.) Said to be named from *Tolu*, a place on the N. W. coast of New Granada, now Colombia, in S. America.

Tom, pet name for Thomas. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) M. E. *Thomme* = L. *Thōmās*. = Gk. *Θωμάς*, Thomas; 'a twin.' Cf. Heb. *štimim*, pl. twins.

Tomahawk, a light war-hatchet. (W. Indian.) Algonkin *tomehagen*, Mohegan *tumnahegan*, Delaware *tamoshacan*, a war-hatchet. 'Explained by Lacombe from the Cree dialect: *otomahuk*, knock him down; *otāmahwaw*, he is knocked down;' Cent. Dict.

Tomato, a love-apple. (Span.—Mexican.) Span. (and Port.) *tomate*. = Mexican *tomatl*, a tomato.

TONSURE

Tomb. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *tombe*. — L. *tumba*. = Gk. *τύμβα*, a late form of *τύμβος*, a tomb. Allied to *Tumulus*.

Tomboy, a rude girl. (L.—Gk.—Heb.; and E.) From *Tom* and *Boy*.

Tome, a volume. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *tome*. — L. acc. *tomum*. = Gk. *τόμος*, a section, a volume. = Gk. *τομ*, 2nd grade of *τεμ*-, as in *τέμνω*, to cut. Allied to *Tonsure*. (✓TEM.)

To-morrow; see *To-day*.

Tomtit, a small bird. (L.—Gk.—Heb.; and Scand.) From *Tom* and *Tit*.

Tomtom, a kind of drum. (Bengali.) Bengali *tan-tan*, vulgarly *tomtom*, a small drum. Prob. named from the sound.

Ton, Tun, a large barrel, great weight. (L.) M. E. *tonne*, a large barrel, hence a great weight. A. S. *tunne*, a barrel. So also Du. *ton*, Icel. Swed. *tunna*, Dan. *tønne*, tun, cask; G. *tonne*, cask, weight; Gael. and Irish *tunna*, W. *tynnell*, tun, barrel. All from Late L. *tunna*, a cask (9th cent.). If the orig. sense was 'wine-skin,' perhaps from O. Irish *tonn*, skin.

Tone. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *ton*. — L. acc. *tonum*. = Gk. *τόνος*, a thing stretched, a string, note, tone. = Gk. *τον*-, 2nd grade of *τεν*-, as in **τένναι* > *τείνω*, to stretch. + Skt. *tan*, to stretch. (✓TEN.)

Tongs, sb. pl. (E.) M. E. *tonge*, *tange*, sing. sb.; the pl. is due to the two arms of the instrument. A. S. *tange*, a pair of tongs, pincers; also *tang*. + Du. *tang*, Icel. *töng* (pl. *tangir*), Dan. *tang*, Swed. *tång*, G. *zange*. Orig. sense 'a biter' or 'nipper'; from a nasalised form of ✓DAK, to bite, as in Gk. *δάκναι*. Brugm. i. § 420.

Tongue. (E.) M. E. *tunge*, *tonge*. A. S. *tunge*. + Icel. Swed. *tunga*, Dan. *tunge*, Du. *tong*, G. *zunge*, Goth. *tuggō* (= *tungō*). Teut. type **tungōn*, f. + O. Lat. *dingua* (L. *lingua*), a tongue. Root uncertain. Allied to *Lingual*. Brugm. i. § 441.

Tonic. (Gk.) Lit. 'giving tone.' = Late Gk. *τονικός*, adj., from *τόνος*, see *Tone*.

To-night; see *To-day*.

Tonsil. (F.—L.) M. F. *tonsille*; Cot. = L. *tonsilla*, formed from the pl. *tonsillae*, the tonsils. 'There is one [Latin] sb. in -li, Lat. *tōlēs*, pl. m. "wen on the neck," for **tons-lī*, from *tens*- "stretch" (Goth. *at-thinsan*, to draw towards one, Lith. *tęs-ti*, to stretch by pulling); *tonsilla*, "tonsils," points to an older form **tons-lo* or **tons-lā*;' Brugm. ii. § 98.

Tonsure. (F.—L.) F. *tonsure*. — L.

TONTINE

tomsura, a clipping. = *L. tonsus*, pp. of *tondere*, to shear, clip. Cf. Gk. *téndēu*, to gnaw; see *Tome*.

Tontine, a kind of lottery. (F. — Ital.) *F. tontine*. Named from Laurence *Tonti*, a Neapolitan (about A.D. 1653).

Too. (E.) The emphatic form of *to*, prep.; used adverbially.

Tool. (E.) M. E. *tol*, *tool*. A. S. *tōl*, a tool. + Icel. *tōl*, neut. pl., tools. Lit. an implement for working with; Teut. type **tōlom*, n., for **tōu-lom*; where **tōu-* is related to **tau-*, as in A. S. *tawian*, to prepare, dress, get ready. See *Taw*. *Streitberg*, § 85.

Toom, empty. (Scand.) M. E. *tom*, *toom*. — Icel. *tōmr*, Swed. *Dan. tom*, empty.

Toot (1), to peep, spy; see *Tout*.

Toot (2), to blow a horn. (O. Low G.) Spelt *tute* in *Levins* (1570). — M. Du. *tuyten*, 'to sound a cornet', *Hexham*; cf. Du. *toethoren*, a toot-horn, bugle. Cf. Swed. *tjuta*, *Dan. tude*, to howl, to toot; Icel. *þjóta* (pt. t. *þaut*), to resound, blow a horn; E. Fries. and Low G. *tuten*, to toot; A. S. *þeotan*, to howl; cf. Goth. *thuthaurm*, a trumpet. Of imitative origin; but the M. Du. form may have been borrowed from Scandinavian.

Tooth. (E.) A. S. *tōð*, pl. *tēð* and *tōðas*. Lengthened *o* produced loss of *n* (*tōð* < *tōnth*). — Du. *tand*, Icel. *tönn*, *Dan. tand*, Swed. *tand*, G. *zahn*, O. H. G. *zand*, *zan*. Teut. stem **tanth-*; or (in Goth. *tunthus*) **tanth-*. + *L. dens* (stem *dent-*), Lith. *dantis*, W. *dant*, Skt. *danta-*, Gk. *δοῦς* (stem **dōnt-*). All participial forms; Idg. stem **(e)dōnt-*; orig. sense 'eating'; from *✓* ED, to eat; see *Eat*.

Top (1), summit. (E.) M. E. *top*. A. S. *top*. + Du. *top*; Icel. *toppr*, tuft, top; *Dan. top*, tuft, crest, top; Swed. *topp*, summit; G. *zopf*, tuft, top. *Der. topp-le*, to be top-heavy, tumble over.

Top (2), a child's toy. (F. — G.) M. E. *top*. — A. F. **top*, only found in the dimin. form *topet*. 'Trocius, *topet*;' *Glasgow MS.* (Godefroy); cf. O. F. *topier*, to turn as a top; also *tupin*, a pipkin (Cot.). — M. H. G. *topf*, a top, pot, scull (apparently with reference to the large hollow humming-top). + Low G. *dop*, a shell; M. Du. *dop*, *doppe*, a top (also *top*, from H. G.), *dop*, a shell, *doppe*, a little pot; E. Fries. *dop*, *doppe*, a shell. Prob. allied to M. E. *doppen*, to dive, dip (a water-pot); and to E. *Dip*, *Deep*. Cf. M. Du. *toppen*, 'to

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whipe a top;' *Hexham*. ¶ Or from M. Du. *top*, borrowed from M. H. G. *topf*.

Topaz, a gem. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *topase*. — *L. topazus*, *topazion*. — Gk. *τόπαζος*, *τόπαζιον*, a topaz. ¶ Pliny derives it from an island called *Topazas*, in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjectural'; from Gk. *τόπαζειν*, to conjecture. This is 'conjectural' indeed.

Toper, a great drinker. (F. or Ital. — Teut.) Certainly allied to *F. tōper*, to cover a stake, a term in dice-playing; whence *tōpe*, interjection (short for *jē tōpe*, I accept your offer) in the sense 'agreed!' Also used as a term in drinking; cf. M. Ital. *topa*, in dicing, agreed! throw! also (in drinking), I pledge you! Cf. Span. *topar*, to butt, strike, accept a bet. Of Teut. origin; from the striking of hands or of glasses together, as in *Picard toper*, to strike hands in bargaining, Ital. *intoppare*, to strike against an obstacle. Originally from the placing together of the tops of the thumbs, at the same time crying *topp!* See *Ihre*, *Outzen*, *Brem. Wörterbuch*.

Topiary. (L. — Gk.) *Topiary* work is a term applied to clipped trees and shrubs. *L. topiarius*, belonging to landscape gardening. — *L. topia*, fancy gardening. — Gk. *τόπος*, a place, district.

topic. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *topiques*, 'topicks, books or places of logical invention.' — *L. topica*, sb. pl., title of a work by Aristotle. — Gk. *τομικά* (the same), neut. pl. of *τομικός*, local, relating to *τόποι* or common-places. — Gk. *τόπος*, a place.

topography. (F. — L. — Gk.) *F. topographie*. — *L. topographia*. — Gk. *τοπογραφία*, description of a place. — Gk. *τόπος*, a place; *γράφειν*, to describe.

Topple; see under *Top* (1).

Topsy-turvy. (E.) Formerly *top-turvy*, *topsy-turvy*, *topsy-tervy* (1528). [Not for *top-side-turvy*, where *top-side* = upper side; for *topsytervy* is the older form.] Just as *upside down* was formerly *upside down*, so *topsytervy* prob. = *top so tervy*. *Tervy* is from M. E. *terven*, to roll, roll back (hence, overthrow); see my *Gloss.* to Chaucer; cf. M. E. *overturven*, to upset; A. S. *tearfstan*, to turn, roll over; Low G. *tarven*, to roll or turn up a cuff. ¶ Explained *topside t'other way* by late writers, where *t'other way* is a false gloss.

Torch. (F. — L.) M. E. *torche*. — *F.*

TORMENT

torche, a torch, also a wreath, wreathed wisp or piece of tow (Low L. *tortia*, a torch; (cf. *porche* from *porticum*). = L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist. See Torture.

torment. (F.-L.) O. F. *torment* (F. *tourment*). = L. *tormentum*, an engine for throwing stones, or for inflicting torture. Formed with suffix *-mentum* from *tor-*, for *torc-*, base of *torquere*, to twist, hurl.

tormentil, a herb. (F.-L.) F. *tormentille* (Cot.); Late L. *tormentiilla*, Voc. 713. 6. Said to be so called from its relieving tooth-ache. = O. F. *torment*, torment, pain (above).

Tornado, a hurricane. (Span. - L.) Dampier speaks of 'tornadoes or thunder-showers.' For **tronada*. = Span. *tronada*, a thunder-storm. = Span. *tronar*, to thunder. = L. *tonāre*, to thunder.

Torpedo. (L.) L. *torpēdo*, numbness; also a cramp-fish (which electrifies or numbs). = L. *torpēre*, to be numb (below).

torpid, sluggish. (L.) L. *torpidus*, benumbed. = L. *torpēre*, to be numb or stiff. Cf. Lith. *tirpti*, to grow stiff; Russ. *terpnuite*, to grow numb. Brugm. i. § 521.

Torque, a collar of twisted gold. (F.-L.) F. *torque*, in Littré. = L. *torquem*, acc. of *torques*, a twisted collar, a torque. = L. *torquere*, to twist. See Torture. Cf. W. *torch*, a wreath, O. Irish *torc*.

Torrent. (F.-L.) F. *torrent*. = L. acc. *torrentem*, a raging stream; from *torrens*, raging, impetuous, boiling, hot; orig. pres. pt. of *torrere*, to heat (below).

torrid. (F.-L.) F. *torride*. = L. *torridus*, scorched. = L. *torrere*, to scorch. + Gk. *répaeōthai*, to become dry. See Ter-race, Thirst. (✓TERS.)

Torsion. (F.-L.) F. *torsion*, 'a wrestling'; Cot. = L. acc. *torsionem*, a wringing. = L. *tors-*, as in *tors-i*, pt. t. of *torquere*, to twist.

Torso, trunk of a statue. (Ital.-L.-Gk.) Ital. *torso*, stump, trunk, stalk. = L. *thyrsus*, stalk, stem. = Gk. *θύσος*, a stalk, rod, thyrsus.

Tort, a wrong. (F.-L.) F. *tort*, a wrong, harm; pp. of *tordre*, to twist. = L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist.

tortoise. (F.-L.) M. E. *tortuce*, *tortu*; later, *tortoise*, with changed suffix; cf. Prov. *tortesa*, a tortoise. The M. E. *tortu* answers to F. *tortue*, a tortoise; Late L. *tortūca*. So named from the twisted

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feet; cf. O. F. *tortis*, crooked. All due to L. *tort-us*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist.

tortuous. (F.-L.) M. E. *tortuos*. = F. *tortueux*. = L. *tortuōsus*, crooked. = L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist (below).

torture. (F.-L.) F. *torture*. = L. *tortūra*, torture, wringing pain. = L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist, wring, whirl. (✓TERQ.)

Tory. (Irish.) First used about 1680 in the political sense. The Irish State Papers, Jan. 24, 1656, mention 'tories and other lawless persons.' = Irish *toiridhe*, *toirighe*, lit. a (hostile) pursuer, also a searcher (hence, a plunderer); cf. *toirreach*, pursuit, search, &c. = Irish *toirighim*, I fancy, I pursue, search closely. Cf. Gael. *toir*, pursuit, search; O. Irish *toacht* (for **do-fo-racht*), pursuit; where *do* (to) and *fo* (under) are prefixes, and *racht* is from ✓REG, as in L. *reg-ere*, to direct, Irish *rig-im*, I stretch out.

Toss, to jerk. (Scand.?) Cf. W. *tosio*, to jerk, toss; *tos*, a quick jerk, toss; borrowed from E. Perhaps from Norw. *tassa*, to scatter, spread out; cf. 'to toss hay'; Dan. dial. *tusse*, to stir, move, shake. Allied to Touse.

Total. (F.-L.) F. *total*. = Late L. *tōtālis*, adj.; extended from L. *tōtus*, entire.

Totter, to be unsteady. (E.) Prov. E. *totter*, a form occurring in Clare's Village Minstrel; cf. Lowl. Sc. *totter*, adj. and adv., unsteady (not a verb, as Jamieson says). *Totter*, as a vb., is related to M. E. *tulten*, to tilt, be unsteady (see Tilt (2)); and is allied to A. S. *tealtrian*, to totter, from the adj. *tealt*, unsteady. + M. Du. *touteren* (< **tollerēn*), to tremble, shake. Cf. prov. E. *totter*, a swing; Bavar. *zelteren*, to hobble along.

Toucan, a bird. (F.-Brazil.) F. *toucan*; a Brazilian word (Littré). = Guarani *tucā*; whence Port. *tucano*. Granada gives Guarani *tūcā* (ȧ) and ȧ both nasal).

Touch. (F.-Teut.) F. *toucher*. [Also O. F. *toquer*, Walloon *toquer*, to knock or strike against; Ital. *toccare*, to touch, strike, smite.] = Teut. **tukkōn*, represented by Low G. *tukken* = O. H. G. *succhen*, G. *sucken*, to twitch, draw with a quick motion; cf. M. Du. *tucken*, *tocken*, 'to knock head to head; to touch'; Hexham. A secondary verb, due to the weak grade (**tuk*) of Teut. **teuhan-*, as in Goth. *tiuhan*, A. S. *ȝōn* (< **tōhan*), to pull, draw, O. H. G. *ziohan* (G. *siehen*), cognate with

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L. *dúcere*, to draw, lead. (✓DEUK.)
See **Tuck** (1), **Tow** (1). Der. *toc-sin*,
tuck-el.

Touchy, corruption of **Tetohy**, q. v.

Tough (E.) M. E. *tough*. A. S. *tōh*,
tough; + Du. *taas*, flexible, pliant, viscous,
tough; G. *sāh*, O. H. G. *sāhi*, tough,
tenacious. Teut. type **tanhus* (> *tāhus*);
allied to A. S. *ge-teng-e*, close to, oppres-
sive, O. Sax. *bi-teng-i*, oppressive. The
orig. sense is 'holding close together' or
'tenacious'; cf. **Tongs**.

Tour, circuit. (F.-L.) Lit. 'a turn.'
= F. *tour*, lit. a turn; also 'a turner's
wheel,' Cot. = L. *turnum*, acc. of *turnus*.
= Gk. *rópos*, a lathe. See **Turn**.

Tourmaline, the name of a mineral.
(F.-Cingalese.) F. *tourmaline*. Formed
from the native name in Ceylon, where it
was called *tōramalli*. Explained (vaguely)
as 'a general name for the cornelian';
Clough, Singhalese Dict. (1830), ii. 246.

Tournament. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E.
turnement. = A. F. *turnement*, O. F.
turnoiment, a tournament. = A. F. *tour-
neier*, O. F. *tornoier*, to joust; cf. A. F. *tur-
ney*, *torney*, O. F. *torno*, a tourney, joust,
lit. a turning about. = O. F. *turner*, to
turn; see **Turn**.

tourney. (F.-L.-Gk.) A. F. *turn-
ney*, O. F. *torno* (above).

tourniquet. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. *tour-
niquet*, lit. 'that which turns about'; a
name given to a stick turned round to
tighten a bandage, to stop a flow of blood.
= F. *tourner*, to turn (above). Cf. Picard
turniker, to turn round.

Touse, to pull about, tear. (E.) M. E.
tusen, in comp. *tō-tusen*, to pull about.
[Cf. mod. E. *Towser*, a dog's name, lit.
'tearer.'] This answers to E. Fries. *tūsen*,
to tear, pull, rend. + G. *zausen*, O. H. G.
(*er*)*zūsan*, (*sir*)*zūson*, to tug, pull, drag
about. Der. *tussle*; cf. *toss*.

Tout, to solicit custom. (E.) A dialectal
form of *toot*. M. E. *tōten*, orig. to peep;
hence to be on the look-out for custom.
A. S. *tōtīan*, to project, stick out (hence,
peep out); whence *Toothill*, *Tothill*, a
look-out hill (W. *Twthill* at Carnarvon).

Tow (1), to tug along. (E.) M. E.
towen, *tozen*. O. Fries. *toga*, to pull, tow;
cf. A. S. *tōh-line*, a tow-line, towing-rope.
= A. S. *tog-*, as in *tag-en*, pp. of *tōhan*,
tēon, to pull, draw. + E. Fries. *tagen*, Icel.
toga, to pull; O. H. G. *zogōn*; all simi-
larly formed from Teut. **tuh* (> **tug*),

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weak grade of **teuhan-*, to draw, cognate
with L. *dúcere*, to draw, lead. (✓DEUK.)

Tow (2), coarse part of hemp. (E.)
M. E. *tow*. A. S. *tow-*, occurring in *tow-lic*
weorc, material for spinning, lit. 'tow-like
stuff,' and in *tow-hūs*, a tow-house, house
for spinning. Orig. the operation, not the
material; cf. A. S. *getawa*, implements.
Allied to A. S. *tawian*, to prepare, work;
see **Taw** and **Tool**. + M. Du. *touw*, tow,
touwen, to tan leather, *touwe*, a weaver's
implement; Icel. *tō*, a tuft of wool for
spinning.

Toward, Towards. (E.) M. E.
towardes, formed by adding *-es* (genitive
suffix used adverbially) to M. E. *toward*.
The A. S. *tōward* is usually an adj., with
the sense 'future, about to come'; *tō-
wardes* was a prep., usually put after its
case. = A. S. *tō*, to; *-ward*, in the direc-
tion of, cognate with Icel. *-verðr*, M. H. G.
-wert, Goth. *-wairths*, and allied to L.
uersus, towards. β. All these suffixes are
derivatives of the verb appearing in E. as
worth, to become; see **Worth** (2). The
same suffix appears in *after-ward*, *in-
ward*, &c.; the lit. sense is 'that which
has become' or 'that which is made to
be,' or 'that which is turned'; hence *in-
ward* = turned in, *to-ward*, turned to, &c.

Towel. (F.-O. H. G.) M. E. *toaille*.
= F. *toaille*, 'a towel'; Cot. O. F.
toaille (Low L. *toacula*, Span. *toalla*, Ital.
tovaglia). = O. H. G. *twahila*, *dwahila* (G.
zwehle), a towel. = O. H. G. *twahan*, to
wash. + A. S. *pwēan* (< **pwahan*), O. Sax.
thwahan, Icel. *þvā*, Swed. *tvā*, Dan. *toe*,
Goth. *thwahan*, to wash. Cf. A. S.
pwāle, a towel (Sweet, O. E. T.); *pwēal*,
a bath; from *pwēan*.

Tower. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *tur*, *tour*.
= L. *turrem*, acc. of *turris*, a tower. = Gk.
rópos, *rōppis*, a tower, bastion; cf. Gael.
torr, conical hill, tower, castle. ¶ A. S.
torr is from L. *turris*; and late A. S. *tur*
from O. F. *tur*.

Town. (E.) M. E. *toun*, an enclosure,
town. A. S. *tūn*, a fence, farm, town. +
Du. *tuin*, fence, Icel. *tūn*, enclosure, home-
stead, O. H. G. *sūn*, hedge; Irish and
Gael. *dūn*, a fortress, W. *din*, a hill-fort.
Lit. 'fastness;' cf. Gk. *dv-vapus*, strength,
Irish *dūr*, L. *dūrus*, firm. Brugm. i. § 112,
ii. § 66.

Toxicology, the science which inves-
tigates poisons. (Gk.) From Gk. *toξικó-v*,
poison for arrows (from *tóξov*, a bow);

TOY

-λογία, from λέγειν, to discourse. β. Τόξον may be from √TEKS, to hew, shape; see **Technical**. But cf. L. *taxus*, yew-tree.

Toy, sb. (Du.) Du. *tuig*, tools, utensils, implements, stuff, refuse, trash; whence *speel-tuig*, playthings, toys, lit. 'stuff to play with.' M. Du. *tuyg*, 'silver chains with a knife, cizzars, pincushion, &c. as women wear,' Sewel. + Icel. *tygi*, gear, Dan. *tøi*, gear, *legi-tøi*, a plaything, toy, Swed. *tyg*, gear, trash, G. *zeug*, stuff, trash, G. *spielzeug*, playthings. β. The orig. sense was stuff, material, gear; and G. *zeug* is connected with G. *zeugen*, to beget, to produce, and even to witness. So also Du. *tuig* is connected with Du. *tuigen*, to equip, to witness, E. Fries. *tügen*, to produce, prepare, equip, O. Fries. *tiuga*, *tioga*, to witness, M. H. G. *ziugen*, to produce, equip, witness; all weak verbs, due to the strong Teut. verb **teuhan-* (Goth. *tiuhan*, A. S. *tēon*, O. H. G. *ziohan*, G. *ziehen*), cognate with L. *dūcere*, to lead. (√DEUK.)

¶ As to the sound, cf. *hoy* = Flemish *hui*. See **Tow** (1), **Team**.

Trace (1), a track, foot-print. (F.-L.) F. *trace*, 'trace, path, tract;' Cot. A verbal sb. from M. F. *tracer*, to trace, follow, also spelt *trasser*, to trace out, delineate. The same as Ital. *tracciare*, Span. *trazar*, to trace out, plan, sketch. These answer to a Late L. **tractiāre*, formed from *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw, drag.

trace (2), one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. (F.-L.) M. E. *traice*, *trace*, which Palsgrave explains by O. F. *trays*; this is a plural form = mod. F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*. = O. F. *trays*, later *traits*, *traicts*, pl. of *traict*, explained by Cotgrave as 'a teame-trace or trait.' Thus *trace* = *traits*, pl. of *trait*; see **Trait**.

Trachea, wind-pipe. (L.-Gk.) L. *trāchēa*. = Gk. *τραχέα*, lit. 'the rough,' from the rings of gristle round it; fem. of *τραχύς*, rough. Allied to *τέρπηχ-α*, pt. t. of *θρίσσειν*, *ραπάσσειν*, to disturb.

Track, a course. (F.-Teut.) From F. *trac*, 'a track, beaten way;' Cot. Norm. dial. *trac*. = Du. *trek*, a draught; *trekken*, to draw, pull, tow, travel, march, &c. Allied to Low G. and E. Fries. *trekken*, O. Fries. *trekka*, and O. H. G. strong verb *trehhan*, to scrape, shove, draw; see **Franch**. Scheler regards F. *trac* as due to F. *tracor*, to trace; see **Trace** (1); but N. Fries. has *tracke* for Du. *trekken*.

Track (1), a continued duration, a

TRAIL

region. (L.) L. *tractus*, a drawing out, course, region. = L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw.

tract (2), a short treatise. (L.) Short for *tractate*, now little used. = L. *tractātus*, a tractate, treatise, tract. = L. *tractātus*, pp. of *tractare*, to handle; see **Treat**.

tractable. (L.) L. *tractābilis*, manageable. = L. *tractāre*, to handle, frequent. of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), to draw.

traction, a drawing along. (F.-L.) M. F. *traction*. = Late L. acc. **tractionem*, acc. of **tractio*. = L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere* (above).

Trade. (E.) The old sense was 'path'; hence a beaten track, regular business. Cf. M. E. *trade*, a tread, a step; from A. S. *trēdan*, to tread; see **Tread**. Cf. A. S. *trod*, a track, from the weak grade of *trēdan*. But the right form occurs in Low G. *trade*, Swed. dial. *trad*, a beaten path, track; from the 2nd grade of the verb. Der. *trade-wind*, a wind that keeps a beaten track, or blows always in the same direction.

Tradition. (L.) From acc. of L. *trāditiō*, a surrender, a tradition (Col. ii. 8). = L. *trādītus*, pp. of *trādere*, to deliver. = L. *trā-*, for *trans*, across; *-dere*, for *dare*, to give. See **Trans**-, **Date**.

Traduce, to defame. (L.) L. *trādūcere*, to lead over, transport, also, to defame. Here *trā-* = *trans*, across; and *dūcere* is 'to lead.' See **Trans**- and **Duke**.

Traffic, vb. (F.-Ital.) F. *trafiquer*, 'to traffick;' Cot. = Ital. *trafficare*; cf. Span. *trafagar*, Port. *traficar*, *trafeguar*, to traffic. β. Origin unknown. It is proposed to derive the Ital. word from *traffik*, a late Hebrew form of Gk. *τροπαικός*, the Gk. rendering of L. *uictōriātus*, a silver coin bearing the image of Victory (Athen., Apr. 7, 1900).

Tragedy. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. *tragédie*. = L. *tragædia*. = Gk. *τραγῳδία*, a tragedy; lit. 'a goat-song;' prob. because the actors were clad in goat-skins to resemble satyrs. = Gk. *τραγῳδός*, a tragic singer; lit. 'goat-singer.' = Gk. *τράγ-ος*, a he-goat; *οἶδός*, a singer, contracted from *δοῖδός*; see **Ode**. Der. *trag-ic*, F. *tragique*, L. *tragicus*, Gk. *τραγικός*, lit. 'goatish.'

Trail, vb. (F.-L.) M. E. *trailen*, to draw along, answering to A. F. *trailer*, to trail, occurring in *traillebaston* (below).

TRAILBASTON

— O. F. *trailler*, to tow a boat; allied to F. *traille*, a ferry-boat with a cord. — L. *trāgula*, a drag-net, sledge, *traha*, a sledge; from *trahere*, to draw. Cf. Gascon *trailho*, a track; Port. *tralka*, a net; Span. *tralla*, a cord. ¶ M. Du. *treylan*, to draw along, is merely borrowed from F. *trailler*, 'to traile a deer, or hunt him upon a cold sent, to reel, or wind yarn,' Cot.; or else from E. *trail* (see Franck). [The A. S. *trāglian* is a very scarce word, in a gloss, and means 'to pluck.']

trailbaston, a law term. (F.—L.) Anglo-F. *traylebastoun*, a term applied to certain lawless men. It meant 'trail-stick' or 'stick-carryer.' Fully explained in Wright's Polit. Songs, p. 383; but constantly misinterpreted. The *justices of traylbaston* were appointed by Edw. I to try them. From *trail*, vb. (above); and O. F. *baston*, a stick. See **Baton**.

train, sb. and vb. (F.—L.) M. E. *train*, sb., *trainen*, vb. — M. F. *train*, a great man's retinue; *traine*, a sledge; *trainer*, to trail along (Cot.). — Late L. *trāgināre*, to drag along (Schwan). = L. *trahere*, to draw. Der. *train-band*, corruption of *train'd-band*.

Train-oil. (Du.; and F.—L.—Gk.) For *oil*, see **Oil**. Formerly *trane-oyle* or *trane*. — M. Du. *traen*, 'trayne-oyle made of the fat of whales; also a tear, liquor pressed out by the fire;' Hexham. The orig. sense is 'tear'; then drops forced out in boiling blubber, &c. Mod. Du. *traan*, a tear; cf. G. *thräne*. The G. *thräne* is really a pl. form = M. H. G. *trehene*, pl. of *trahen*, O. H. G. *trahan*, a tear; cf. O. Sax. *trahnt*, pl., tears; E. Fries. *trān*, tear-drops. We also find M. H. G. *treher*, pl., tears, which may be connected with O. Northumb. *taher*, a tear, and A. S. *tear*, a tear. Similarly, Du. *traan* may be allied to Dan. *taar*, a tear, and to E. *tear*.

Trait, a feature. (F.—L.) F. *trait*, a line, stroke; Cot. — F. *trait*, pp. of *traire*, to draw. — L. *trahere*, to draw.

Traitor, one who betrays. (F.—L.) O. F. *traïtor*, oblique case from nom. *traïtre*. — L. *trāditōrem*, acc. of *trāditōr*, one who betrays. — L. *trādere*, to betray; see **Tradition**.

Trajectory, the curve which a projectile describes. (F.—L.) Suggested by M. F. *trajectoire*, 'casting;' Cot. Formed as if from L. **trāiectōrius*, belonging to projection. = L. *trāiectus*, pp. of *trāicere*

TRANQUIL

(= **trā-jicere*), to throw across, fling. — L. *trā-*, for *trans*, across; *iacere*, to cast. Der. *traject* (M. F. *traject*, a ferry), the right reading for *tranect*, Merch. Ven. iii. 4. 53.

Tram, a coal-waggon, car on rails. (Scand.) The words *drām-road* and *tram-road* occur as early as A. D. 1794; we even find *tram* in a will dated 1555 (Surtees Soc. Public. xxxviii. 37). The same as Lowl. Sc. *tram*, shaft of a cart, beam, bar, prov. E. *tram*, a milk-beach (orig. a log of wood). The *tram-road* was prob. at first a log-road, then a rail-road on sleepers. — Norw. *tram*, door-step (of wood); *traam*, a frame; cf. Swed. dial. *tromm*, log, stock of a tree, also a summer-sledge; M. Swed. *trām*, *trum*, piece of a cut tree. Orig. sense a beam, shaft, bar, log; then a shaft of a cart, a sledge; cf. E. Fries. *trame*, *trime*, step of a ladder, handle of a barrow; Low G. *traam*, a beam, handle of a wheelbarrow; O. H. G. *drām*, *trām*, M. Du. *drom*, a beam, O. Icel. *þram* (in *þranvalr*). ¶ The 'derivation' from *Outram* (about 1800) is ridiculous; it ignores the accent, and contradicts the history.

Trammel. (F.—L.) M. E. *tramaile*. — M. F. *tramail*, 'a tramell, or a net for partridges;' Cot. (Mod. F. *trémil*, Littré; Gascon *tramail*; Ital. *tramaglio*.) Late L. *tremac(u)lum*, a kind of net (Lex Salica). Prob. from L. *tri-*, threefold, and *macula*, a mesh, net (Diez). ¶ The Span. form *trasmallo* is corrupt.

Tramontane, foreign to Italy. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *tramountain*. — Ital. *tramountano*, living beyond the mountains. — L. *trā-*, for *trans*, beyond; *mont-*, stem of *mons*, mountain.

Tramp, vb. (E.) M. E. *trampen*; not in A. S.; E. Fries. *trampen*. + Low G. and G. *trampen*, Dan. *trampe*, Swed. *trampa*, to tramp, tread; cf. Goth. *ana-trimpan* (pt. t. *ana-tramp*), to tread on. Nasalised form of base **TRAP**; see **Trap** (1).

trample. (E.) M. E. *trampelen*, frequent. of M. E. *trampen* (above); E. Fries. *trampeln*. + G. *trampeln*.

Tram-way; see **Tram**.

Trance. (F.—L.) F. *transe*, 'a trance, or swoon;' Cot. Lit. a passing away (from consciousness). — O. F. *transir*, to depart, die. — L. *transire*, to pass away; see **Transit**.

Tranquil. (F.—L.) F. *tranquille*, calm. — L. *tranquillus*, at rest.

TRANS-

Trans-, prefix. (L.) L. *trans*, beyond, across, over. Orig. pres. pt. of a verb **trāre* (whence *in-trāre*), to pass over; cf. Skt. *tara-*, a crossing over. ¶ It occurs as *trans-*, *tran-*, and *trā-*. Brugm. ii. § 579.

Transact, to perform. (L.) From L. *transactus*, pp. of *transigere*, to complete. — L. *trans*, beyond, fully; *agere*, to do. See **Agent**.

Transalpine. (L.) From L. *transalpinus*, beyond the Alps; see **Alp**.

Transcend. (L.) L. *transcendere*, to climb over, to surpass. — L. *tran-*, for *trans*, beyond; *scandere*, to climb.

Transcribe. (L.) L. *transcribere*, to copy out from one book into another. — L. *tran-*, for *trans*, across, over; *scribere*, to write. Der. *transcript*, from neut. of pp. *transcriptus*; also *transcript-ion*.

Transcript. (L.) Lit. cross-enclosure. — L. *tran-*, for *trans*, across; *septum*, enclosure, orig. neut. of pp. of *sēpire*, *sāpire*, to enclose, from *sāpēs*, a hedge.

Transfer. (F.—L.) F. *transférer*. — L. *trans-ferre*, to convey across. — L. *trans*, across; *ferre*, to bear; see **Bear** (1).

Transfigure. (F.—L.) F. *transfigurer*. — L. *transfigūrāre*, to change the figure or appearance. — L. *trans*, across (implying change); *figūra*, figure.

Transfix. (L.) From L. *transfix-us*, pp. of *transfigere*, to transfix. — L. *trans*, through; *figere*, to fix; see **Fix**.

Transform. (F.—L.) F. *transformer*. — L. *transformāre*, to change the shape of. — L. *trans*, across (implying change); *formāre*, to form, from *forma*, shape; see **Form**.

Transfuse. (L.) From L. *transfusus*, pp. of *transfundere*, to pour out of one vessel into another. — L. *trans*, across; *fundere*, to pour; see **Fuse** (1).

Transgression. (F.—L.) F. *transgression*. — L. acc. *transgressionem*, a passage across, in late Lat. a transgression. — L. *transgressus*, pp. of *transgredi*, to go across. — L. *trans*, beyond; *gradi*, to step, go; see **Grade**.

Transient. (L.) From *transient-*, supposed stem of L. *transiens*, passing away, though the real stem is *transcunt-*; pres. pt. of *transire*, to pass across or away. — L. *trans*, beyond; *ire*, to go.

transit. (L.) L. *transitus*, lit. a passing across. — L. *transitum*, supine of *transire*, to pass across (above).

TRANSPOSE

Translate. (F.—L.) F. *translater*, Cot. = Late L. *translatāre*, to translate (12th cent.). — L. *translātus*, transferred; used as pp. of *transferre* (but from a different root). — L. *trans*, across, beyond; *lātus*, borne, used as pp. of *ferre*, to bear. See **Tolerate**.

Translucent, allowing light to pass through. (L.) L. *translucēt-*, stem of pres. pt. of *translucere*, to shine through. — L. *trans*, beyond; *lucere*, to shine; see **Luoid**.

Transmigration. (F.—L.) F. *transmigration*. — L. acc. *transmigrationem*, orig. a removing from one country to another. — L. *transmigrāre*, to migrate across. — L. *trans*, across; *migrāre*, to go; see **Migrate**.

Transmit. (L.) L. *transmittere*. — L. *trans*, across; *mittere*, to send; see **Missile**. Der. *transmiss-ion* (from pp. *transmissus*).

Transmutation. (F.—L.) F. *transmutation*. — L. acc. *transmutātionem*. — L. *transmutātus*, pp. of *transmutāre*, to change over, shift, transmute. — L. *trans*, across; *mutāre*, to change; see **Mutable**.

Transom, a thwart-piece across a double window, lintel, cross-beam. (L.) Shortened from *transom* (see **Florio**, under *Transiri* and *Trasiti*). — L. *trans-trum*, a transom (Vitruvius). — L. *trans*, going across; *-trum*, suffix (as in *arātrum*, that which ploughs, a plough).

Transparent. (F.—L.) F. *transparent*, 'clear-shining'; Cot. — L. *trans*, through; *pārent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *pārere*, to appear; see **Appear**.

Transpicious, transparent. (L.) Coined, as if from L. **transpiciuus*, from *transpicere*, to see through. — L. *tran-*, for *trans*, beyond; *specere*, to look. Compare *perspicuous*.

Transpire, to ooze out. (L.) From L. *tran-*, for *trans*, through; *spirāre*, to breathe; see **Spirit**.

Transplant. (F.—L.) F. *transplanter*. — L. *transplantāre*, to plant in a new place. — L. *trans*, across; *plantāre*, to plant, from *planta*, a plant; see **Plant**.

Transport. (F.—L.) F. *transporter*, 'to carry or convey over'; Cot. — L. *transportāre*, to carry across. — L. *trans*, across; *portāre*, to carry; see **Port** (1).

Transpose. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. *transposer*, to transpose, remove. — L. *trans*, across; F. *poser*, to put; see **Pose** (1).

TRANSPOSITION

Transposition. (F. — L.) F. *transposition*. — L. acc. *transpositionem*. — L. *transpositus*, pp. of *transponere*, to transpose. — L. *trans*, across; *ponere*, to put; see **Position**.

Transubstantiation, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood. (F. — L.) F. *transsubstantiation*. — Late L. acc. *transsubstantiationem*; see Hilbert of Tours (died 1134), sermon 93. — Late L. *transsubstantiatūs*, pp. of *transsubstantiare*; coined from *trans*, across (implying change) and *substantia*, substance; see **Substance**.

Transverse. (F. — L.) O. F. *transvers*, placed across. — L. *transuersus*, turned across, laid across; pp. of *transuertere*, to turn across. — L. *trans*, across; *uertere*, to turn; see **Verse**.

Trap (1), a snare, gill. (E.) M. E. *trappe*. A. S. *treppe*, a trap, for **trappe*, whence *be-trappan*, vb., to entrap (cf. F. *trappe*, of Teut. origin); E. Fries. *trappe*, *trap* (1) a step, (2) a trap. — M. Du. *trappe*, mouse-trap; O. H. G. *trappa*. Orig. sense 'step'; a *trap* is that on which an animal steps, or puts its foot. Cf. Westphal. *trappe*, a step; Du. *trap*, a stair, step, kick, Swed. *trappa*, a stair. Allied to Du. *trappen*, to tread on, Norw. *trappa*, E. Fries. and Low G. *trappen*, to tread on, trample. Allied to **Tramp**. Cf. Span. *trampa*, a trap. Der. *trap*, vb.; *trap-door*, *trap-bat*.

Trap (2), to adorn, deck. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *trapped*, decked; from M. E. *trappe*, trappings of a horse, &c. Coined, with unusual change from *dr* to *tr*, by sound-association with *trap* (1), from F. *drap*, cloth, as proved by Chaucer's use of *trappure*, trappings of a horse, from O. F. *drapure*, with the same sense (Godefroy). Cf. also Late L. *trapus*, cloth (usually *drappus*), *trappatura*, a horse's trappings, Span. and Port. *trapo*, cloth. See **Drape**. Der. *trapp-ings*, sb. pl.

Trap (3), a kind of igneous rock. (Swed.) Swed. *trappa*, a stair; whence *trapp*, trap-rock; cf. Dan. *trappe*, stair. So called from its appearance; its tabular masses seem to rise in steps. Cf. **Trap** (1).

trapan, trepan (2), to ensnare. (F. — O. H. G.) Formerly *trapan*. — O. F. *trappan*, *trapan*, a snare, trap-door (Roquefort); a plank (Godefroy). — Late L. *trapentum*, a plank for a trap-door. —

TRAVERSE

F. *trappe*, a trap. — O. H. G. *trappa*, a trap; see **Trap** (1).

Trapezium, an irregular four-sided figure. (L. — Gk.) L. *trapezium*. — Gk. *ῥαπέζιον*, a small table, also a trapezium. Dimin. of *ῥάπεζα*, a table, of which the orig. sense was a four-footed bench. — Gk. *ῥα*, a reduced form of the Idg. word for 'four'; *πέζα*, foot, allied to *πούς* (stem *pod-*), a foot; see **Foot**. See Brugm. ii. § 168. Der. *trapèze*, F. *trapèze*, a swing in the shape of a trapezium, as thus: Δ. From L. *trapezium* (above).

Trappings; see **Trap** (2).

Trash, refuse. (Scand.) The orig. sense was bits of broken sticks found under trees; 'trash and short sticks,' Evelyn. Cf. Icel. *tros*, rubbish, twigs used for fuel; Norweg. *tros*, fallen twigs, half-rotten branches easily broken; Swed. *trasa*, a rag, tatter, Swed. dial. *trås*, a heap of sticks. Derived from the Swed. dial. phrase *slå i tras*, to break in pieces, the same as Swed. *slå in kras*, to break in pieces; so that *tr* stands for *kr*, just as Icel. *trani* means a crane (see **Crane**). — Swed. *krasa*, Dan. *krase*, to crash, break; see **Crash**. *Trash* means 'crashings,' i.e. bits readily cracked off, dry twigs that break with a crash or snap.

Travail, toil. (F. — L.) F. *travail*, toil, labour. The same as Ital. *travaglio*, Span. *trabajo*, Port. *trabalho*, toil, labour. According to P. Meyer (Rom. xvii. 421) it answers to Late L. *trepālium*, a kind of rack for torturing martyrs (Ducange); perhaps made of three beams (*trēs pālī*). Others make it answer to Late L. **trabāculum*, formed from L. *trab-em*, acc. of *trabs*, *trabes*, a beam. Cf. Late L. *trabāle*, an axle-tree. And see below.

Trave, a shackle. (F. — L.) A *trave* was a frame of rails for confining unruly horses. — O. F. *traf*, a beam (Supp. to Roquefort), usual form *tréf* (Cot.). Cf. F. *en-traver*, to shackle, *en-traves*, shackles; (Cot.); Span. *trabar*, to clog, *traba*, a shackle. — L. *trabem*, acc. of *trabs*, a beam. Der. *archi-trave*, q. v.

Travel, to journey. (F. — L.) The same word as *travail*; from the toil of travelling in olden times.

Traverse, laid across. (F. — L.) M. F. *travers*, masc., *traverse*, fem. 'crosse-wise'; Cot. — L. *transuersus*, transverse. — L. *trans*, across; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn; see **Verse**. Der. *traverse*, vb., F.

TRAVERTINE

traverser, 'to thwart or go overthwart', Cot.

Travertine, a kind of white limestone. (Ital. -L.) From Ital. *travertino*, formerly *tiwertino* (Florio). = L. *Tiburinus*, adj., belonging to *Tibur*, the modern Tivoli.

Travesty. (F. - Ital. -L.) Orig. a pp., borrowed from F. *travesti*, disguised, pp. of *se travestir*, to change one's apparel. = M. Ital. *travestire*, to disguise, mask. = L. *trā-* (for *trans*), implying 'change'; *vestire*, to clothe, which is from *vestis*, a garment; see *Vest*.

Trawl, to fish with a drag-net. (F. - Teut.) Walloon *trasler*, O. F. *trawler*, to go hither and thither (Roquefort); also spelt *troller*, mod. F. *trôler*; see *Troll*.

Tray, a shallow vessel. (E.) M. E. *tray*. A. S. **tryg*, written *trig* (A. S. *Læchdoms*, ii. 340). = A. S. *trog*, a trough. + Low G. *trügge* (Stratmann); deriv. of *trog*. See *Trough*. (Doubtful; the alleged A. S. *træg* is an error for *trog*.)

Treachery. (F. - L.) M. E. *trecherie*, *trichierie*. = O. F. *trecherie*, treachery. = O. F. *trechier*, *trichier*, to trick; cf. Ital. *treccare*, to cheat. = Late L. **triccāre*, for L. *tricare*, to dally (Ecclesi. xxxii. 15), *triccāri*, to make difficulties. = L. *tricare*, pl. difficulties, wiles; see *Intricate*.

Treacle. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formerly a medicament; the mod. *treacle* is named from resembling it in appearance. M. E. *triacle*, a sovereign remedy. = O. F. *triacle*, also spelt *theriaque* (the *l* being unoriginal, as in syllable). = L. *thēriaca*, an antidote against poisons, esp. venomous bites. = Gk. *θηριακὰ φάρμακα*, sb. pl., antidotes against the bites of wild beasts. = Gk. *θηριακός*, belonging to a wild beast. = Gk. *θηρίον*, a wild animal. = Gk. *θηρ*, a wild beast.

Tread, vb. (E.) M. E. *treden*. A. S. *tredan*, pt. t. *træd*, pp. *treden*. + Du. *treden*, G. *treten*. We also find Icel. *tröða*, pt. t. *træð*, pp. *tröðinn* (cf. E. *trodden*); Dan. *træde*, Swed. *tråda*, Goth. *trudan* (pt. t. *trath*). Der. *tread-le*, a thing to tread on (in a lather); also *træde*.

Treason. (F. - L.) M. E. *traison*. = O. F. *traïson*. = L. acc. *trāditionem*. = L. *trādītus*, pp. of *trādere*, to deliver over, betray. Doublet, *tradition*.

Treasure. (F. - L. - Gk.) The former *r* is intrusive. M. E. *tresor* = O. F. *tresor* (F. *trésor*); the same as Ital. *tesoro*, Span. *tesoro*. = L. *thēsaurum*, acc. of *thēsaurus*,

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a treasure. = Gk. *θησαυρός*, a treasure, store, hoard. = Gk. base *θη-*, *θησ-*, as in *τι-θη-μι*, I place, store up, fut. *θησ-ω*; (the suffixes are not clear). Der. *treasury*, O. F. *tresorie*.

Treat, vb. (F. - L.) F. *traiter*. = L. *tractare*, to handle; frequentative of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), to draw.

treatise. (F. - L.) M. E. *tretis*. = O. F. *tretis*, *traitis*, a thing well handled or nicely made; answering to a Late L. form *tractitius*. = F. *traiter*, to treat (above).

treaty. (F. - L.) M. E. *tretee*. = O. F. *traite* [i.e. *traité*], a treaty, pp. of *traiter*, to treat (above); Late L. *tractātus*.

Treble, threefold. (F. - L.) O. F. *treble*. = L. *tripulum*, acc. of *tripulus*, threefold; see *Triple*.

Tredde, for **Treadle**; see **Tread**.

Tree. (E.) M. E. *tree*, *tre* (which also means dead wood, timber). A. S. *trēo* or *trēow*, a tree, timber. + Icel. *trē*, Dan. *træ*; Swed. *trä*, timber, also *träd*, a tree (for *trā-et*, lit. the wood, with post-positive article); Goth. *triu*. Teut. type **tre-wom*, n. Cf. Russ. *drevo*, a tree, W. *derw*, an oak, Irish *darag*, Gk. *δρῦς*, oak, Skt. *dru*, wood; cf. Skt. *dāru*, a kind of pine; Gk. *δόρυ*, a spear-shaft. Der. *tar* (1), *trough*.

Trefoil. (F. - L.) O. F. *trefoil*. = L. *trifolium*, lit. 'three-leaf.' = L. *tri-*, allied to *trēs*, three; *folium*, a leaf. See **Foliage**.

Trellis, lattice-work. (F. - L.) M. E. *trelis*. = F. *treillis*, 'a trellis;' Cot. Ultimately from F. *treille*, a latticed frame. = Late L. *trichila*, *tricha*, an arbour. But the suffix *-is* is due to O. F. *treillis*, *trelis* (mod. F. *treillis*, sack-cloth); adj., applied to armour covered with a sort of lattice-work, Late L. *trislicium*, a covering of sack-cloth. = L. *trēs*, three, *licium*, a thread; cf. L. *tri-līx*.

Tremble. (F. - L.) F. *trembler*. = Late L. *tremulāre*. = L. *tremulus*, adj., trembling. = L. *tremere*, to tremble. + Lith. *trim-ti*, Gk. *τρέμ-ειν*, to tremble. (✓ TREM.) Brugm. i. § 474. Der. *trem-or*, L. *tremor*, a trembling; *tremulous*, from L. *tremulus* (above); *tremendous*, from L. *tremendus*, lit. to be feared, gerundive of *tremere*, to fear.

Trench, vb. (F. - L. ?) M. E. *trenche*. = A. F. and O. F. *trencher*, vb., 'to cut, carve, slice, hew,' Cot. Now spelt *trancher*. β. Etym. much disputed. Cf. Prov. *trencar*, *tringuar*, Span. and Port.

TREND

trinchar, Ital. *trinciare*. Apparently from Late L. *trencāre*, to cut, substituted for L. *truncāre*, to lop, from *truncus*, the trunk of a tree. Der. *trench-ant*, cutting, from the pres. part. of *trencher*; also *trench-er*, a wooden plate, to cut things on, O. F. *trencheor*.

Trend, to bend away, said of direction. (E.) M. E. *trenden*, to roll, turn round. Allied to A. S. *trendel*, a circle round the sun, a ring; *ā-trendlian*, to roll; A. S. *tryndel*, a ring; Du. *om-trent*, about; Dan. Swed. *trind*, round; M. H. G. *trendel*, O. H. G. *trennila*, a ball; O. H. G. *trennilōn*, to revolve. See Trundle.

Trental, a set of thirty masses for the dead. (F.—L.) O. F. *trentel*, *trental* (Roquefort). = F. *trente*, thirty. = L. *trīgintā*, thirty. = L. *tri-*, thrice; *-ginta*, allied to Gk. *-xorta*, short for **dekorta*, a decad, from *deka*, ten.

Trepan (1), a small saw for removing a piece of a broken skull. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *trepan*. = Late L. *trepanum*. = Gk. *τρύπανον*, an auger, borer; also a trepan. = Gk. *τρύρεν*, to bore. = Gk. *τρύρεα*, *τρύρεη*, a hole. From *TER*, to pierce, as in L. *ter-ere*, Gk. *τερεῖν* (= **trēpein*).

Trepan (2); to ensnare. See *Trapan*.

Trepang; see *Tripang*.

Trepidation. (F.—L.) M. F. *trepidation*. = L. acc. *trepidatiōnem*, a trembling. = L. *trepidatus*, pp. of *trepidāre*, to tremble. = L. *trepidus*, trembling, agitated. Cf. Brugm. ii. § 797 (note).

Trespass. (F.—L.) O. F. *trespasser*, to exceed, pass beyond (hence, in E., to sin). = O. F. *tres-*, from L. *trans*, beyond; *passer*, to pass; see *Pass*.

Tress, a plait of hair, ringlet. (F.—Gk.) M. E. *tresse*. = F. *tresse*, a tress; *tresser*, to braid hair. [The same as Ital. *treccia*, a braid, plait, Span. *trensa*.] = Late L. *tricia*, variant of *trica*, a plait. = Gk. *τρίχα*, in three parts, threefold; from a common way of plaiting hair (Diez, Scheler). = Gk. *τρι-*, thrice, allied to *trēis*, three; see *Three*. (Doubtful.)

treasure, an heraldic border. (F.—Gk.) Formed, with F. suffix *-ure*, from F. *tresser*, to plait. = F. *tresse*, a plait (above).

Trestle, Tressel, a support for a table. (F.—L.) O. F. *trestel*, later *trestean*, 'a tressle for a table,' Cot. (Mod. F. *tréseau*). = Late L. **transstellum*, the same as L. *transstillum*, dimin. of *transtrum*,

TRICE

a cross-beam. See *Transom*. ¶ For O. F. *tres* < L. *trans*, cf. *tres-pass*.

Tret. (F.—L.) *Tret*, 'an allowance made for the waste, which is always 4 in every 104 pounds;' Phillips. It prob. meant an allowance for waste in transport. = F. *traite*, 'a draught, . . . also a transportation, shipping over, and an imposition upon commodities;' Cot. = L. *tracta*, fem. of *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw; see *Trace* (1). Cf. M. Ital. *tratta*, 'leane to transport merchandise;' Florio.

Trey, three. (F.—L.) A. F. *treis*. = L. *trēs*, three.

Tri, relating to three. (L.) L. *tri-*, three times; allied to *trēs* (neut. *tri-a*), three. So also Gk. *τρι-*, prefix; from *trēis* (neut. *τρι-a*), three. See *Three*.

triad, the union of three. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *triade*; Cot. = L. *triad-*, stem of *trias*, a triad. = Gk. *τριάς*, triad. = Gk. *τρι-*, thrice (above).

Triad; see *Try*.

Triangle. (F.—L.) F. *triangle*. = L. *triangulum*, sb.; neut. of *triangulus*, three-angled. = L. *tri-*, thrice; *angulus*, an angle; see *Tri-* and *Angle* (1).

Tribe, a race. (F.—L.) F. *tribu*, 'a tribe;' Cot. = L. *tribus*, decl. stem of *tribus*, a tribe; cf. Umbrian *trifo*. Said to have been one of the three original families in Rome; as if from L. *tri-*, three. But see Brugm. ii. § 104.

Tribrach, a metrical foot containing 3 short syllables. (L.—Gk.) L. *tribrachys*. = Gk. *τρίβραχυς*. = Gk. *τρι-*, three; *βραχυς*, short.

Tribulation. (F.—L.) F. *tribulation*. = L. acc. *tribulatiōnem*, affliction. = L. *tribulatus*, pp. of *tribulāre*, to rub out corn; hence, to afflict. = L. *tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn, consisting of a wooden frame with iron spikes beneath it. = L. *tri-*, as in *tri-tus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub; with suffix *-bulum*, denoting the agent. See *Trite*.

Tribune. (F.—L.) M. E. *tribun*. = F. *tribun*. = L. *tribunum*, acc. of *tribūnus*, lit. the chief officer of a tribe. = L. *tribus*, a tribe; see *Tribe*.

Tribute, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *tribut*. = F. *tribut*, tribute. = L. *tributum*, tribute, lit. a thing paid; neut. of pp. of *tribuere*, to assign, pay. Perhaps from L. *tribus*, a tribe (Breal).

Trice (1), a short space of time. (Scand.) M. E. *at a trye*, at a (single) pull;

TRICE

Ipomydon, 392. From *Trice* (2), below. **β**. Later, in the phr. *in a trice*, as if imitated from Span. *en un tris*, in a trice, in an instant; from *tris*, the noise made by the cracking of glass, a crack, an instant. So also Port. *tris*, cracking of glass, a crash, crack, instant; *en hum tris*, in a trice. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Span. *tris tras*, a noise; *trisca*, a cracking, crashing; *triscar*, 'to make such a noise as of treading on glass, nut-shells, or the like; ' Pineda.

Trice (2), **Trise**, to haul up, hoist. (Scand.) M. E. *trisen*, to hoist sail (orig. with a pulley). — Swed. *trissa*, a pulley, *triss*, spritsail-brace; Norw. *triss*, also *trissel*, a pulley; Dan. *tridse*, a pulley, *tridse*, vb., to trice. Cf. also Low G. *trisel*, anything that revolves, a dizziness, a top. The Brem. Wört. also cites Hamburg *drysen*, to trice; *dryse-blok*, a pulley. ¶ Orig. initial = *p*.

Tricentenary. (L.) Coined from L. *tri-* and *Centenary*, q. v.

Trick (1), a stratagem. (Du. — F. — L.) XVI cent. — M. Du. *treke*, a trick; Du. *trek*. Prob. distinct from Du. *trek*, a pull, draught; and borrowed from O. F. *triquer*, Norman form of O. F. *tricher*, to trick. In fact, E. *trickery* is from O. F. *triquerie*, dial. form of *tricherie*, whence E. *treachery*; see *Treachery*; and *trick* may have been borrowed directly from Norm. dial. *trique*, a trick. ¶ But doubtless influenced by Du. *trek*, a pull, stroke, touch; from *trekken*, to pull; see below.

Trick (2), to deck out. (Du.) From the vb. *trick* below; the sb. also meant a neat contrivance, a toy, trifle, &c.

trick (3), to delineate a coat of arms. (Du.) Du. *trekken*, to draw, also (in M. Du.) to delineate, trick, or sketch out. † O. H. G. *trehhan*, str. vb., to push.

Trickle, vb. (E.) M. E. *triklen*, short for *striken*, *strikelen*, to trickle, frequentative of M. E. *striken*, to flow (Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 48, l. 21). — A. S. *strican*, to flow, a particular use of *strican*, to strike; see *Strike*. Cf. *streak*, and G. *streichen*. ¶ The loss of *r* arose in the phr. *teres striken* = tears trickle; see Ch. C. T., B. 1864, &c.

Tricolor. (F. — L.) F. *tricolore*, for *drapeau tricolore*, three-coloured flag; cf. F. *tricolor*, the three-coloured amaranth. — L. *tri-*, three; *colōr*-, stem of *color*, colour.

TRILOBITE

trident. (F. — L.) F. *trident*. — L. *tridentem*, acc. of *tridens*, a three-pronged spear. — L. *tri-*, three; *dens*, tooth, prong.

triennial. (L.) Coined from L. *triennium*, a period of three years. — L. *tri-*, three; *annus*, year.

Trifle. (F. — L.) M. E. *trusle*, *tristle*, rarely *trifle*. — O. F. *trusle*, mockery, railery, a little jest, dimin. of *truffe*, a gibe, jest (Cot.). Properly a truffle, a thing of small worth; the O. F. *truffe* also means a truffle (Cot.); cf. Prov. *truso*, a truffle, mockery. See *truffe* in Scheler. See *Truffle*.

Trifoliate, three-leaved. (L.) From L. *tri-*, three; *foli-um*, leaf.

triforium, a gallery above the arches of the nave and choir of a church. (L.) From L. *tri-*, for *trēs*, three; *fori-s*, a door, opening. ¶ Now usually with but two arches (within a third); some early examples had three such.

triform, having a triple form. (L.) L. *triformis*. — L. *tri-*, three; *form-a*, form.

Trigger. (Du.) Formerly *tricker*. — Du. *trekker*, a trigger; lit. 'that which draws or pulls.' = Du. *trekken*, to pull. See *Track*.

Triglyph, a three-grooved tablet. (L. — Gk.) L. *triglyphus*. — Gk. *τρίγλυφος*, a triglyph; lit. 'thrice-cloven.' = Gk. *τρι-*, thrice; *γλύφειν*, to carve, groove.

trigonometry. (Gk.) 'Measurement of triangles.' = Gk. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle; *-μετρα*, measurement, from *μέτρον*, a measure. Gk. *τρίγωνον* is from *τρι-*, three; *γωνία*, angle, allied to *γων*, knee.

trilateral, trilingual, triliteral. (L.) From L. *tri-*, three; and *lateral*, &c.

Trill (1), to shake, quaver. (Ital.) In music. — Ital. *trillare*, to trill, shake; *trillo*, sb., a shake. An imitative word, like Span. *trinar*, to trill.

Trill (2), to turn round and round. (Scand.) Perhaps obsolete. M. E. *trillen*, Chaucer, C. T. 10630. — Swed. *trilla*, Dan. *trille*, to roll, turn round; the same as Du. *drillen*; see *Drill* (1).

trill (3), to trickle, roll. (Scand.) Merely a particular use of the word above. Perhaps confused with *trickle*.

Trillion. (F. — L.) A coined word; to express *tri-million*; see *Billion*.

Trilobite, a kind of fossil. (Gk.) It has three lobes. — Gk. *τρι-*, for *τρεῖς*, three; *λοβ-ός*, a lobe; *-ιτ-ης*, suffix.

TRIM

Trim, vb. (E.) M.E. *trimen*, *trumen*. A.S. *trymman*, to set firm, to strengthen, set in order, prepare, array. Formed (by usual change of *u* to *y*) from A.S. *trum*, adj., firm, strong. Der. *trim*, sb.; *be-trim*.

Trinity. (F.—L.) M.E. *trinitee*.—O.F. *trinite*.—L. acc. *trinitatem*, a triad.—L. *trinus*, pl. *trini*, by threes; for **trinus*, allied to *trēs*, three. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Trinket (1), a small ornament. (F.) M.E. *trenket*, a shoemaker's knife; also spelt *trynket* (Palsgrave). Tusser speaks of '*trinkets* and *tools*.' Hence it seems to have meant a toy-knife, such as ladies wore on chains; and, generally, a small ornament. Prob. from O. North F. *trenquer*, to cut, by-form of *trencher*, to cut; cf. Span. *trinchar*, Ital. *trinciare*, to cut, carve; Span. *trinchete*, a cook's mincing-knife, a shoemaker's knife (Minsheu). See *Trench*.

Trinket (2), **Trinquet**, the highest sail of a ship. (F.—Span.—L.) M.F. *trinquet*, the highest sail; Cot.—Span. *trinquete*, a trinket. Cf. Ital. *trinchetto*, a trinket; Port. *traquete*, a foresail. Prob. from L. *triquetrus*, triangular (from the shape).—L. *tri*, allied to *trēs*, three; see *Tri*; *-quetrus*, of doubtful origin. The *n* may be due to Span. *trinca*, a rope.

Trio. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *trio*, music in three parts.—L. *tri*-, three; see *Tri*—.

Trip, vb. (E.) M.E. *trippen*, to step lightly. A lighter form of the base *TRAP*, to tread; see *Trap* (1) and *Tramp*. +Du. *trippen*, to skip, whence *trippelen*, to trip, dance; Swed. *trippa*, Dan. *trippe*, to trip, tread lightly.

Triang, an edible sea-slug. (Malay.) Malay *tripang*.

Tripe. (F.) M.E. *tripe*.—F. *tripe*; cf. Span. and Port. *tripa*, Ital. *trippa*, tripe. Also Irish *triopas*, sb. pl., entrails, tripes; W. *tripa*, intestines; Bret. *stripen*, tripe, pl. *stripon*, intestines. Of unknown origin. Perhaps from Low G. *stripe*, a stripe, also a strip.

Triple, three-fold. (F.—L.) F. *triple*.—L. *triplum*, acc. of *tripplus*, threefold.—L. *tri*-, three; *-plus*, allied to *plenus*, full. See *Tri* and *Double*.

triplicate, threefold. (L.) From pp. of L. *triplicare*, to treble.—L. *tri*-, three; *plicare*, to weave, fold; see *Fly*.

tripod. (L.—Gk.) L. *tripod*-, stem

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of *tripūs*.—Gk. *τρίπους* (stem *τρίποδ-*), a tripod, three-footed brass kettle, three-legged table.—Gk. *τρι-*, three; *πούς*, foot; see *Foot*.

tripos, an honour examination at Cambridge. (L.—Gk.) Better spelt *tripsis*, as in An Eng. Garner, vii. 267 (1670). It was orig. applied to a certain M.A. chosen at a commencement to make an ingenious satirical speech; hence the later *tripos-verses*, i.e. facetious Latin verses on the reverse side of which the *tripos-lists* were printed. Thus the orig. reference was (not to the *three* classes, but) to the three-legged stool used by the *Tripos*, who was also called a *Pravaricator*, or (at Oxford) a *Terra filius*; and the lists were named from the verses which took the place of the speech delivered by the M.A. who sat on the *tripos*. From L. *tripūs* (above).

trireme, galley with three banks of oars. (L.) L. *trirēmis*, having three banks of oars.—L. *tri*-, three; *rēmus*, oar.

trisect. (L.) Coined from L. *tri*-, in three parts; and *sect-um*, supine of *secare*, to cut.

Trist; see *Tryst*.

Trite. (L.) L. *tritūs*, worn, pp. of *terere*, to rub, wear away. +Russ. *terete*, Lith. *triti*, to rub; Gk. *τελειν* (<**trép-yew*), to rub. (✓TER.)

Triton, a sea-god. (L.—Gk.) L. *tritōn*.—Gk. *Τρίτων*, a Triton. Cf. Irish *triath*, the sea; Skt. *trita-*, the name of a deity.

Triturate. (L.) From pp. of L. *tritūrāre*, to rub down, thrash, grind.—L. *tritūra*, a rubbing.—L. *tritūs*, pp. of *terere*, to rub. See *Trite*.

Triumph. (F.—L.) O.F. *triumphe*, later *trionphe*.—L. *triumphum*, acc. of *triumphus*, a public rejoicing for a victory. +Gk. *θρίαμβος*, a hymn to Bacchus.

Triumvir. (L.) One of three men associated in an office. L. pl. *triumviri*, three men, evolved from the gen. pl. *trium uirōrum*, belonging to three men.—L. *trium*, gen. pl. of *trēs*, three; *uirōrum*, gen. pl. of *uir*, a man; see *Virile*.

Trivet, **Trevet**, a three-footed support. (L.) Spelt *trevid* (1493). A.S. *træfet*, Cart. Sax. iii. 367.—L. *tripedem*, acc. of *tripēs*, having three feet.—L. *tri*-, three; *pēs*, a foot. Cf. *tripod*.

trivial, common. (F.—L.) F. *trivial*.—L. *trivialis*, belonging to three cross-roads; that which may be picked up anywhere, common.—L. *trivia*, a place where

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three roads meet. — L. *tri-*, three; *uia*, a way; see *Viaduct*.

Trochee. (L. — Gk.) L. *trochaus*. — Gk. *τροχάιος*, running; also the tripping foot which consists of a long syllable followed by a short one. — Gk. *τρέχειν*, to run. Allied to *Thrall*.

Troglodyte, a dweller in a cave. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *troglodyte*. — L. *trōglodyta*. — Gk. *τρογλοδύτης*, one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller. — Gk. *τρογλο-*, for *τρώγλη*, a hole, cave; *δύειν*, to enter. β. *Τρώγλη* is from *τρώγειν*, to gnaw, bite, gnaw a hole. Cf. *Trout*.

Troll, to roll, sing a catch, fish for pike. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *trollen*, to roll; *to troll a catch* is to sing it irregularly (see below); *to troll a bowl* is to circulate it; *to troll* is also to draw hither and thither. — M. F. *troller*, which Cotgrave explains by 'hounds to *trowle*, range, or hunt out of order'; O. F. *travaler*, to run or draw hither and thither; mod. F. *trôler*. — G. *trollen*, to roll, troll. + M. Du. *drollen*, 'to troole'; Hexham; Low G. *drulen*, to roll, troll. Prob. allied to E. Fries. *drallen*, to turn, roll; and to *Drill* (1). ¶ Distinct from *trail*.

Trombone. (Ital. — G. — Slav.) Ital. *trombona*, a trombone, augmentative form of Ital. *tromba*, a trumpet; see *Trump* (1).

Tron, a weighing-machine. (F. — L.) O. F. *trone*, a weighing-machine; Low L. *trona* (Ducange). — L. *trutina*, a pair of scales. Cf. Gk. *τρονάνη*, tongue of a balance, pair of scales. Der. *tron-age*.

Troop, a crew. (F.) F. *troupe*; M. F. *trope*. Also Span. *tropa*, M. Ital. *troppa*. Origin unknown. Cf. M. Du. *trap*, Late L. *troppus*, a troop. Perhaps from Norw. *torp*, a flock, crowd, Icel. *torp*; cf. Icel. *þyrpast*, to throng.

Trope, a figure of speech. (L. — Gk.) L. *tropeus*. — Gk. *τρόπος*, a turn, a trope. — Gk. *τρέπειν*, to turn. + O. Lat. *trepere*, to turn.

trophy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *trophée*, 'a trophée'; Cot. — L. *tropæum*, a sign of victory. — Gk. *τροπαιόν*, a trophy, monument of an enemy's defeat. Neut. of *τροπαῖος*, belonging to a defeat. — Gk. *τροπή*, a return, putting to flight of an enemy. — Gk. *τρέπειν*, to turn (above).

tropic. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *tropik*. — F. *tropique*, 'a tropick'; Cot. — L. *tropicum*, acc. of *tropicus*, tropical. — Gk. *τροπικός*, belonging to a turn; the *tropic* is

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the point where the sun appears to turn from N. to S., or from S. to N. in the zodiac. — Gk. *τρόπος*, a turn; see *Trope*. And see *Trepan* (1), *Trover*.

Trot, vb. (F. — L.) F. *trotter*; O. F. *trotter*. We also find O. F. *trottier*, Low L. *trotarius*, a trotter, messenger, supposed to be from L. *tolūtarius*, going at a trot. — L. *tolūtum*, adv., at a trot; lit. 'liftingly,' i.e. lifting the feet. — L. *toltere*, to lift; see *Tolerate*. (So Diez, Scheler, and Littré.) But cf. M. H. G. *trotten*, to run, perhaps allied to *tretten*, to tread; M. Du. *tratten*, 'to goe, to pace, or to trot.'

Troth. (E.) Merely a variant of *truth*. M. E. *troupphe*, Ormulum; see *Trow*.

Troubadour. (Prov. — L. — Gk.) A F. modification of Prov. *trobador*, also *trobaire*, a troubadour, inventor of songs or verses. Here *trobador* answers to a Late L. acc. **tropātōrem* (= Ital. *trovatore*, Span. *trovador*); whilst F. *trouvère* answers to a Late L. nom. **tropātor*. Both from the verb **tropāre* (as seen in Ital. *trovare*, Span. *trovar*, Prov. *trobar*, F. *trouver*), to find. See *Trover*.

Trouble, vb. (F. — L.) F. *troubler*, O. F. *trubler*. It answers to a Late L. **turbulāre*, a verb made from L. *turbula*, a disorderly group, dimin. of L. *turba*, a crowd. In fact, we find O. F. *torbleur*, *tourbleur*, one who troubles. Cf. Gk. *ρύβη*, disorder, throng; Skt. *tuvar*, *tur*, to hasten. See *Turbid*.

Trough. (E.) M. E. *troggh*. A. S. *troh*, *trog*, a hollow vessel, trough. + Du. Icel. G. *trog*, Dan. *trug*, Swed. *tråg*. Tent. type **trugós*, Idg. type **dru-kós*; from **dru-*, as in Skt. *dru*, a tree, with adj. suffix. Thus the sense is 'wood-en'; see *Tree*.

Trounce, to beat. (F. — L.) To beat with a truncheon. — O. F. *trons*, a truncheon, m.; *tronce*, f., variant of *tronche*, a great piece of timber, allied to *tronc*, a trunk; see *Truncheon*.

Trousers, Trowers. (F.) The latter *r* is modern; from the old word *trouses*, or *trouses*, breeches; older forms *trowse*, *trooze*; also *trews*; esp. used of the Irish *trews* or breeches; (whence Irish *triús*, *triubhas*, trousers; M. Irish *tribus*; Gael. *triubhas*). — F. *trousses*, trunk-hose, breeches (Littré), pl. of *trousse*, O. F. *tourse*, a bundle, package, case; from O. F. *tourser*, *troussier*, to pack; see *Truss*.

trousseau, a package; bride's outfit.

TROUT

(F.) *F. trousseau*, a little bundle; dimin. of *trousse*, a bundle, a pack; from O. F. *troussier*, to pack. Of doubtful origin. See **Truss**.

Trout. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *trūht*. — L. *trūta*. — Gk. *trōmērys*, a nibbler, also a fish with sharp teeth. — Gk. *trōmēiv*, to bite, gnaw. Lit. 'nibbler.' Cf. **Troglo-dyte**.

Trover, an action at law arising out of the finding of goods. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *trover* (F. *trouver*), to find; orig. to devise, invent, make up poetry. The same as Prov. *trobar*, Port. Span. *trovar*, Ital. *trovare*, to verify. β. Since Ital. *v* and Prov. *b* arise from L. *p*, the corresponding Late L. form is **tropāre*, to verify. — L. *tropus*, a trope; Late L. *tropus*, a song, manner of singing. — Gk. *trōmos*, a trope, also a mode in music. See **Troubadour**, **Trope**.

Trow, to believe, suppose. (E.) M. E. *trouwen*. O. Fries. *trouwa*, E. Fries. *trōen*, to believe. A. S. *trūwian*, to trow, trust, from Teut. base **trū-*; also *trōwian*, to believe, which is allied to the sb. *trēow*, faith, trust, and to the adj. *trēowe*, true, from Teut. base **trew(w)-*. Cf. Icel. *trúa*, to trow, *trūr*, true; Dan. *troe*, to trow, *tro*, true; Swed. *tro*, to trow; Low G. *trouen*, to trow, *trou*, true; Du. *trouwen*, to marry, *trouw*, true; G. *trauen*, O. H. G. *trūwēn*, to trust, Goth. *traujan*, to believe. See **True**.

Trowel. (F. — L.) M. E. *trucl*. — F. *truelle*, O. F. *truele*; Late L. *truella*, a trowel. Dimin. of L. *trua*, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle (hence a trowel, from the shape); cf. L. *trulla*.

Trowers; see **Trousers**.

Troy-weight. (F. and E.) Orig. a weight used at the fair of *Troyes*, a town in France, S. E. of Paris. See **Arnold's Chronicle**, ed. 1811, pp. 108, 191; **Haydn, Dict. of Dates**, &c.

Truant, an idler. (F. — C.) F. *truand*, a beggar; *truand*, adj., beggarly; Cot. [The same as Span. *truhan*, Port. *truhão*, a buffoon, jester.] — W. *truau*, wretched, a wretch; Bret. *truck*, a beggar; Gael. and Irish *truaghan*, a wretch, miserable creature. Cf. W. *tru*, wretched, Corn. *troc*, wretched, Gael. *truagh*, Irish *trogha*, miserable, O. Irish *trúag*; Celt. type **trougos*, wretched (Stokes, 138). The Late L. *trūthnus*, a wandering beggar, is from the same source.

TRUDGE

Truce. (E.) It should rather be *trews*, i. e. pledges; it is the pl. of *trew*, a pledge of truth. (This is proved by the M. E. forms.) — A. S. *trēow*, a compact, promise, pledge, faith; cf. A. S. *trēowe*, true; see **True**.

Truck (1), to barter, exchange. (F.) M. E. *trukken*. — F. *troquer*, 'to truck, barter'; Cot. So also Span. *trocár*, to barter; whence some have thought that the F. form was borrowed. Cf. Ital. *truccare*, 'to truck, barter, to skud away'; Florio (1598). Origin disputed; the sense 'skud away' is clearly due to Gk. *trōchos*, a course, from *trōcheiv*, to run; see **Truck** (2). β. But the Vocab. du haut Maine has *tric pour troc*, a simple exchange; and we find Norm. dial. *faire la troque*, to barter, from W. Flemish *trok*, used with respect to the (good or bad) 'sale' of goods; cf. *in trok sijn*, to be in vogue; and W. Flem. *trok* = Du. *trek*. The form *trok* is from Du. *trok*, weak grade of *trekken*, to pull, for which W. Flemish employs *trokken*.

Truck (2), a small wheel, low-wheeled vehicle. (L. — Gk.) Modified from L. *trochus*, a wheel. — Gk. *trōchos*, a runner, wheel, disc. — Gk. *trōcheiv*, to run. Der. *truckle-bed*, a bed on little wheels, where *truckle* = L. *trochlea*, a pulley; Baret has: '*Pullie*, trochlea; a *truckle*, or *pullie*.' Cf. Span. *trocla*, a pulley.

truckle, to submit servilely to another. (L. — Gk.) From the phrase to *truckle under*, due to the old custom of putting a *truckle-bed* under a larger one; the *truckle-bed* being occupied by a servant, pupil, or inferior. It prob. originated in University slang, from L. *trochlea* (as above).

Truculent, barbarous. (F. — L.) F. *truculent*. — L. acc. *truculentum*, cruel. — L. *truc*, stem of *trux*, fierce, wild.

Trudge, to march heavily. (F. — Tent.?) Perhaps to slouch along, or go about as an idle beggar. — F. *trucher*, to beg idly; obsol. (Litttré). Of Tent. origin; cf. Low G. *truggelen*, to beg fawningly, to wheedle; Du. *troggelen*, to beg, wheedle; M. Du. *truggelen*, 'to trudge up and downe a Begging,' Hexham; W. Flem. *troggelen*, to walk with difficulty; Dan. *trygle*, to importune; E. Fries. *trüggeln*, to press, push backward, also to be importunate. Allied to G. *drücken*, to press, A. S. *þryccan*, to press, afflict, prov. E. *thrutch*, to press.

TRUE

True, firm, certain. (E.) M. E. *trewe*. A. S. *trēwe*, *trjwe*, true. Orig. 'believed'; allied to O. Prussian *druwit*, to believe (Fick); Lith. *drūtas*, firm. + Du. *trouw*, Icel. *tryggr*, Swed. *trogen*, G. *treu*, Goth. *triggus*, true. Cf. also Icel. *trūr*, true, Goth. *trauan*, to believe, trust, be persuaded. See **Trow**.

Truffle. (F. — L.) M. F. *truffe*, F. *truffe*, a round edible fungus, found underground. Span. *trufa*, a truffle. It is thought that the F. *truffe*, Span. *trufa*, answer to L. pl. *tübera*, truffles, whence was formed a F. fem. sb. **tufre*, easily altered to *truffe*. We also find Ital. *tartufo*, a truffle < L. *terra tüber*, i. e. truffle of the earth; whence G. *kartoffel*, earlier form *tartuffel*, a potato. See **Trifle**.

Trull, a worthless woman. (G.) G. *trulle*, *trolle* (whence Picard *trouille*), a trull. Cognate with M. Du. *drol*, a jester, Icel. *troll*, a merry elf; see **Droll** and **Troll**.

Trump (1), a trumpet. (F. — G. — Slav.) M. E. *trumppe*, *trompe*. = F. *trompe*, 'a trumpet'; Cot. Cf. Span. *trompa*, Ital. *tromba*, a trump. = O. H. G. *trumpa*, *trumba*, a trumpet. = O. Slav. type **tromba*, as in O. Slav. and Pol. *traba* (with former a nasal), Slovenian *tromba*, *trōba*, a trumpet, Russ. *truba*, a pipe, tube, trumpet.

Trump (2), one of a leading suit of cards. (F. — L.) Well known to be a corruption of *triumph*; see Latimer's Sermons, and Nares. = F. *triomphe*, 'the card-game called ruffe, or trump; also the ruffe or trump at it'; Cot.: *trionpher*, 'to triumph, to trump at cards'; Cot. = L. *triumphus*, triumph; see **Triumph**.

Trumpery, nonsense. (F. — G. — Slav.) F. *tromperie*, a wile, fraud; Cot. = F. *tromper*, to deceive; orig. to sound a horn; whence the phrase *se tromper de quelqu'un*, to play with any one, amuse oneself at their expense. See **Trump** (1).

trumpet. (F. — G. — Slav.) F. *trompette*, dimin. of *trompe*, a horn; see **Trump** (1).

Truncate, to cut off short. (L.) From pp. of L. *truncāre*, to cut off. = L. *truncus*, a stump. See **Trunk** (1).

truncheon. (F. — L.) M. E. *tronchoun*. = O. North F. *tronchon* (Norm. dial.); O. F. *tronson*, a thick stick; formed from *tronc*, a trunk; see **Trunk**. Mod. F. *tronçon*.

Trundle, to roll. (F. — Low G.) Cf.

TRY

trundle-bed, a bed running on wheels; *trundle-tail*, a curly tail of a dog; A. S. *tryndyled*, rounded; Voc. 152. 5. = M. F. (Picard) *trondeler*, 'to trundle'; Cot.; Walloon *trondeler*, to roll (Sigart). Of Low G. origin; cf. Low G. *tröndeln*, Pomeran. *tründeln*, to trundle a hoop; O. Fries. *trund*, round; N. Fries. *trind*, round. From Teut. **trund-*, weak grade of a lost verb **trendan-*, to roll (pt. t. **trand*); whence also A. S. *sin-tryndel*, a large round shield. The *i* appears in Dan. Swed. *trind*, round; the *a*, modified to *e*, appears in M. E. *trenden*, to turn, roll, secondary verb from **trand*, 2nd grade of **trendan-*. See **Trend**.

Trunk (1), stem of a tree, &c. (F. — L.) F. *tronc*, trunk. = L. *truncum*, acc. of *truncus*, trunk, stem, bit cut off. = L. *truncus*, adj., cut off, maimed. Brugm. i. § 144. Der. *trunk-hose*, i. e. *trunk d'hose*, knee-breeches, breeches cut short.

Trunk (2), of an elephant. (F. — G. — Slav.) Formerly *trump*, signifying (1) trumpet, (2) tube. = F. *trompe*, 'a trumpet, or trumpet, the snout of an elephant'; Cot. Cf. O. F. *tromper*, to blow a trumpet; see **Trump** (1).

Trunnion, one of the projecting stumps on each side of a cannon, on which it rests in the carriage. (F. — L.) F. *trugnon*, a stump; from *tronc*, a trunk; cf. M. F. *tron*, a stump; see **Trunk** (1).

Truss, to pack, fasten up. (F.) O. F. *trousser*, *tourser*, to pack up; whence the sb. *trousse*, *tourse*, a bundle; and the dimin. *troussel*, *tourse*, later *trousseau*; see **Trousseau**. Cf. Port. *trouxa*, a pack, Span. *troja*, a soldier's knapsack. Origin doubtful; perhaps from O. F. *tros*, *trous*, a small piece; from Late L. *tursus*, L. *thyrsus*, a stalk. = Gk. *θύρσος*; see **Thyrus**. So Körting.

Trust. (Scand.) M. E. *trūst*. = Icel. *traust*, trust, protection, firmness; Dan. Swed. *tröst*, consolation. + G. *trost*, consolation, Goth. *trausti*, a covenant. Related to **Trow**, **True**.

truth. (E.) M. E. *trewthe*, *trouthe*; A. S. *trēowð*, truth. = A. S. *trēowe*, true; see **True**. + Icel. *tryggð*, truth. And see **Troth**.

Try, to select, test, examine, &c. (F. — L.) M. E. *trien*, to select, pick out, choose. = F. *trier*, 'to cull out'; Cot. The same as Prov. *triar*, to separate corn from the straw, also to choose. = Late L.

trillare, to pound small; cf. Ital. *tritare*, to pound, grind, mince, also to ponder, consider, scan. — L. *tritrus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub. It meant to thresh, pulverise, separate, purify, cull, pick. (Disputed.) Der. *tri-al*.

Tryst, Trist, an appointment to meet. (F. — Teut.?) See Jamieson; orig. a set station, place of meeting. M. E. *triste*, *tristre*, a station (in hunting), place to watch. — O. F. *triste*, *tristre*, station to watch (in hunting), ambush; Low L. *trista*. Of doubtful origin; but perhaps related to Frankish L. *trustis*, one in a place of trust (see Ducange). Allied to O. H. G. *tröst*, help, M. H. G. vb. *troesten*, to assist; see **Trust**.

Tub, a small cask. (O. Low G.) M. E. *tubbe*. — M. Du. *tobbe*, a tub; Low G. and E. Fries. *tubbe*, a tub.

Tube. (F. — L.) F. *tube*. — L. *tubum*, acc. of *tubus*, a tube, pipe; akin to *tuba*, a trumpet. Der. *tub-ul-ar*, from L. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus*.

Tuber, a rounded root. (L.) L. *tüber*, a bump, tumour, also a truffle. Lit. 'swelling'; allied to Tumid. Brugm. i. § 413 (8). Der. *tubercle*, a little swelling.

Tuck (1), to gather in a dress. (O. Low G.) M. E. *tukken*. — Low G. *tukken*, to pull up, draw up, tuck up, also to entice (= M. Du. *tocken*, to entice). + G. *suchen*, to twitch up; O. H. G. *suchen*. Teut. base **tuk*; intensive form from the weak grade (**tuk*) of Teut. **teuhan*-, to pull; see **Tow** (1), **Tug**, **Touch**.

Tuck (2), a rapier. (F. — Ital. — G.) Short for F. *étoc*, occasional form of *estoc*, 'the stock of a tree, a rapier, a tuck'; Cot. — Ital. *stocco*, a truncheon, rapier, tuck; Florio. — G. *stock*, a stock, stump, &c.; see **Stook**, **Stoccado**.

Tuck (3), beat of drum. (F. — Teut.) From Picard or Walloon *toquer*, *toker*, to touch, strike; variant of F. *toucher*, to touch; see **Touoh**, **Toosin**.

tucker, a fuller. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *touker*, lit. 'beater'; though the cloth was worked up with the feet. — O. North F. *touker*, *toquer*, to beat; variant of F. *toucher*, to touch. See **Toosin**.

tucket, a flourish on a trumpet. (F. — Teut.) North F. *touquet*, for O. F. *touchet*, a stroke; equivalent to Ital. *toccata*, a prelude, tolling of a bell, a tucket, a striking; from *toccare*, to strike, touch; see **Touch**. ¶ Or from Italian.

Tuesday. (E.) A. S. *Tīwes dag*, the day of *Tīw*, the god of war. + Icel. *Týs-dagr*, the day of *Týr*; Dan. *Tirsdag*, Swed. *Tisdag*; O. H. G. *Zies tac*, the day of *Ziu*, god of war. β. The A. S. *Tīw*, Icel. *Týr*, O. H. G. *Ziu* are the same as Skt. *dēva-s*, god, and allied to L. *deus*, god, and even to L. *Iu* in *Iu-piter*, Gk. *Zeús*, Skt. *Dyaus*. ¶ A translation of L. *dies Martis*.

Tufa, a soft stone. (Ital. — L.) For *tufo*. — Ital. *tufo*. — L. *tōfus*, *tōphus*. Cf. Gk. *ρόφος*. Origin unknown.

Tuft (1), a crest, knot. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *tuft*, but the final *t* is excrescent; prov. E. *tuff*, a tuft. — F. *touffe*, a tuft or lock of hair. — Swed. dial. *tuppa*, a tuft, fringe; Icel. *toppr*, a top, tuft, or lock of hair; M. Du. *top*, a tuft; G. *sopf*. ¶ W. *tuff* is borrowed from E., and preserves the correct form.

Tuft (2), a plantation, a green knoll. (Scand.) See **Toft**.

Tug, vb. (Scand.) M. E. *toggen*. From Icel. *tog*, M. Swed. *tog*, a rope to pull by; allied to E. Fries. *tokken*, to pull; Low G. *tukken*, to pull up, draw up; cf. Low G. *togg*, a pull (Danneil). From the weak grade (*tuk*-) of Teut. **teuk-an*-, to pull; see **Tow** (1), **Tuok** (1).

Tuition. (F. — L.) F. *tuition*. — L. acc. *tuitiōnem*, protection. — L. *tuit-us*, pp. of *tueri*, to guard, protect.

Tulip, a flower. (F. — Ital. — Turk. — Pers.) M. F. *tulippe*, also *tulipan*, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban. — Ital. *tulipa*, *tulipano*, a tulip. — Turk. *tul-bend*, a turban; also *dulbend*. — Pers. *dul-band*, a turban; see **Turban**.

Tulle, a kind of silk open-work or lace. (F.) Named from *Tulle*, the chief town in the department of Corrèze (France), where it was first made (Litttré).

Tumble, vb. (E.) M. E. *tumbelen*; frequent. of *tomben*, *tumben*, to tumble. — A. S. *tumbian*, to turn heels over head, dance. + Du. *tuimelen*; cf. G. *tummeln*, from O. H. G. *tūmōn*, to turn over and over (whence F. *tomber*); Dan. *tumle*. Der. *tumbler*, sb., (1) an acrobat, (2) a glass without a foot, which could only be set down when empty; *tumb-r-el*, a cart that falls over, O. F. *tomberel*, from F. *tomber*, to tumble, fall over, a word of Teut. origin.

Tumefy, to cause to swell. (F. — L.) M. F. *tumefier*; Cot. — Late L. **tumeficāre*,

TUMID

for L. *tumefacere*, to make to swell. — L. *tumē-re*, to swell; *facere*, to make.

tumid. (L.) L. *tumidus*, swollen. — L. *tumēre*, to swell. Cf. Gk. *τύλη*, a swelling; Skt. *tu*, to increase. Brugm. i. § 413 (8). (✓TEU.) Der. *tum-our*, F. *tumeur*, from L. acc. *tumōrem*, a swelling.

Tump, a hillock. (C.) W. *tump*, a tump, is perhaps from E. But the word seems to be Celtic; from W. *tom*, Gael. and Irish *tom*, a hillock; cf. Gk. *τύμβος*, L. *tumulus*, a mound. See Tomb.

Tumult. (F.—L.) F. *tumulte*. — L. acc. *tumultum*, an uproar. — L. *tumēre*, to swell, surge up.

tumulus. (L.) L. *tumulus*, a mound. — L. *tumēre*, to swell. And see Tomb.

Tun; see Ton.

Tune, tone, melody. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *tune*. — A. F. *tun*, F. *ton*, 'a tune, or sound'; Cot. — L. acc. *tonum*. — Gk. *τόνος*, a tone. See Tone.

Tungsten, a heavy metal. (Swed.) Swed. *tungsten*, lit. 'heavy stone.' — Swed. *tung*, heavy; *sten*, stone. Swed. *tung* = Icel. *pungr*, heavy; *sten* is cognate with E. *stone*.

Tunic. (F.—L.) O. F. *tunique*. — L. *tunica*, an under-garment; whence A. S. *tunica*. Der. *tunic-le*, *tunic-at-ed*.

Tunnel. (F.—L.) O. F. *tonnel* (later *tonneau*), a tun, great vessel; hence a tunnel (or trap) for partridges, which was an arched tunnel of wire, strengthened by hoops at intervals (whence the name; it was also called *tonnelle* in F.). It came to mean any kind of tunnel or shaft, e. g. the shaft or pipe of a chimney, &c. Dimin. from Late L. *tunna*, a ton; see Ton.

Tunny, a fish. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *thon*; Cot. — L. *thunnum*, acc. of *thunnus*. — Gk. *θύννος*, *θύνος*, a tunny. Lit. 'the darter.' — Gk. *θύειν*, allied to *θύειν*, to rush along. (✓DHEU.)

Tap, a ram. (Scand.) Prob. a transferred name; cf. Swed. and Norw. *tupp*, a cock, allied to Dan. *top*, a cock's crest, and to Icel. *toppr*, a top, a crest. See Top.

Turban. (F.—Ital.—Turk.—Pers.) Formerly *turbant*, *turribant*, *turband*; also *tolipant*, *tulipant*, *tulibant*. — M. F. *turbant*, *turban*, a turban; Cot. — Ital. *turbante*, 'a turbant'; Florio. — Turk. *tulband*, vulgar form of *dulband*, a turban. — Pers. *dulband*, a turban. Cf. Tulip.

Turbary, a right of digging turf, or a

TURN

place for digging it. (F.—O. H. G.) O. F. *torberie*; Low L. *turbāria*, the same. — O. H. G. **turba*, older form of *surba*, turf. †A. S. *turf*. See Turf.

Turbid. (L.) L. *turbidus*, disturbed. — L. *turbāre*, to disturb. — L. *turba*, a crowd, confused mass of people. See Trouble.

Turbot. (F.—L.) F. *turbot*, a fish. — Late L. *turbo*, a turbot; L. *turbo*, a spindle, reel; from its rhomboidal shape. So also L. *rhombus*, a spindle, rhombus, turbot.

Turbulent. (F.—L.) F. *turbulent*. — L. *turbulentus*, full of commotion. — L. *turbāre*, to disturb; see Turbid.

Tureen, the same as Terreen, q. v.

Turf. (E.) M. E. *turf*, pl. *turves* (*turves*). A. S. *turf*. †Du. *turf*, Icel. *torf*, sod, peat; Dan. *törf*, Swed. *torf*, O. H. G. *surba*. Cf. Skt. *darbha*, a matted grass, from *drbh*, to bind.

Turgid. (L.) L. *turgidus*, swollen. — L. *turgēre*, to swell out.

Turkey. (F.—Tatar.) Called a *Turkey* cock, or a cock of *India*, from the notion that it came from Turkey or from India; so also G. *Calcutischer hahn*, a turkey-cock, is lit. a cock of Calicut. (It really came from the New World.) From F. *Turquie*, Turkey. — F. *Turc*, a Turk. — Tatar *Türk*, a Turk; orig. an adj. meaning 'brave.' ¶ The usual Turkish word for 'Turk' is *Osmānlī*.

Turmeric. (Arabic?) New L. *turmerica* (Minsheu). Cf. F. *terre-mérite*, turmeric (Littre; s. v. *Curcuma*); as if L. *terra merita*, apparently 'excellent earth'; but cf. *terra meritum*, 'the produce of the earth,' in Dueange. ¶ But *terra merita*, like *turmeric*, is prob. a corruption of an Eastern word. Span. Port. *curcuma*, turmeric, are from Arab. *kurkum*, saffron; whence also L. *crocus*.

Turmoil, sb. (F.? — L.?) Formerly *turmōyl*; probably a corrupt form, the latter part of the word being assimilated to *moil*, q. v.; and the former part to *turn*. Prob. from M. F. *tremouille*, 'the hopper of a mill,' also called *trameul* (Cotgrave); O. F. *trameure*. β. So named from being in continual motion. — L. *tremere*, to tremble, shake. Cf. O. F. *tramoier*, to tremble.

Turn, vb. (L.—Gk.) M. E. *turnen*, *tournen*; A. S. *tyrnan*, *turnian*. [Cf. O. H. G. *turnen*, to turn.] — L. *turnāre*, to turn in a lathe. — L. *turnus*, a lathe. —

TURNIP

Gk. *rópos*, a tool to draw circles with; allied to *ropós*, piercing, *L. terere*, to rub, bore. (✓TER.) Der. *turn*, sb.

Turnip, **Turnep**, a plant. (F.—L.; and L.) The latter part of the word is M. E. *nepe*, a turnip, A. S. *næp*, borrowed from L. *nāpus*, a kind of turnip; cf. Irish and Gael. *neip*, a turnip. β. The origin of the former part is unknown; the suggestion *terra nāpus* does not agree with the spelling, which rather resembles the F. *ique* in the sense of 'wheel,' as signifying its round shape; it looks as if it had been turned. A turner's wheel was formerly called a *turn* in English, and *tour* in French. Cf. Irish *turnapa*, a turnep, *turnoir*, a turner (from E.).

Turnpike. Formerly a name given to the old-fashioned turn-stile, which revolved on the top of a post, and resembled a frame with pikes, used for defence. From *Turn* and *Pike*.

Turpentine, exudation from the terebinth. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. *turbentine*; Cot.; Norman dial. *turbentine*.—L. *terebinthus*.—Gk. *τερεβινθος*, the terebinth-tree. See *Terebinth*.

Turpitude. (F.—L.) F. *turpitude*.—L. *turpitudo*, baseness.—L. *turpis*, base.

Turquoise, **Turkis**, a gem. (F.—Ital.—Tatar.) F. *turquoise*; orig. fem. of *Turquois*, Turkish.—M. Ital. *Turchesa*, a turquoise, or Turkish stone.—Tatar *Turk*, a Turk.

Turret. (F.—L.) M. F. *tourette*; Cot. Dimin. of O. F. *tur*, F. *tour*, a tower.—L. acc. *turrem*. See *Tower*.

Turtle (1), a turtle-dove. (L.) A. S. *turtile*; formed, by change of *r* to *l*, from L. *turtur*, a turtle (whence also G. *turtel*, Ital. *tortora*, *tortola*). An imitative word; due to a repetition of *tur*, used to express the coo of a pigeon.

Turtle (2), the sea-tortoise. (L.) English sailors, ill understanding the Port. *tartaruga*, Span. *tortuga*, a tortoise or sea-turtle, turned these words into *turtle*; see above. The Span. and Port. words are allied to *Tortoise*.

Tush, an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Formerly *twish*, an expression of disgust. Cf. *pissh* and *tut*; and cf. Low G. *tuss*, silence! Also Dan. *tyse*, to silence.

Tusk. (E.) South E. *tush* (as in Shak.). A. S. *tusc*, usually spelt *tux*; prob. originally **tūsc*. Cf. O. Fries. *tusch*, *tusk*; E.

TWEEZERS

Fries. *tūsk*; Icel. *toskr*. Perhaps related to *Tooth*. Brugm. i. § 795.

Tussle, to scuffle. (E.) The same as *tousle*, to disorder; frequent. of *touse*, to pull about. See *Touse*. Cf. Westphal. *tusseln*, to pull about, and E. *toss*.

Tut, an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Cf. M. F. *trut* (the same); and cf. *tush*.

Tutelage, guardianship. (L.; with F. suffix.) From L. *tutēl-a*, protection; with F. suffix *-age* (< L. *-aticum*).—L. *tūt-us*, short for *tuitus*, pp. of *tueri*, to guard, protect; see *Tuition*.

tutelar. (L.) L. *tutēlāris*, protecting.—L. *tūt-us*, short for *tuitus* (above).

tutor. (L.) L. *tutor*, a guardian, tutor.—L. *tūt-us* (above).

Tutty, a collyrium. (F.—Pers.) F. *tutie*; M. F. *tutkie*, 'tutie,' Cot.—Pers. *tūtiyā*, green vitriol. Cf. Skt. *tuttha*, blue vitriol.

Twaddle, to tattle. (E.) Formerly *twattle*, a collateral form of *tattle*.

Twain; see *Two*.

Twang, to sound with a sharp noise. (E.) A collateral form of *tang*; see *Tang* (2). Cf. *Tingle*.

Tweark, to twitch, pinch. (E.) M. E. *twikken*; A. S. *twiccan*, pt. t. *twic-ode*, (spelt *twiccede*, Shrin. 41); cf. A. S. *twicce*, as in A. S. *angel-twicce*, a hook-twitcher, the name of a worm used as a bait. † Low G. *twikken*, E. Fries. *twikken*, G. *zwicken*, to pinch. See *Twitoh*.

Tweezers, nippers. (F.—Teut.; with E. suffix.) A surgeon's box of instruments was formerly called a *tweese*, whence small surgical instruments were called *tweezers*, a form afterwards turned into *tweezers*, and used of small nippers in particular. β. Again, the word *tweese* was really at first *twees*, the plural of *twee* or *etwee*, a surgical case; *etwee* being merely an Englished form of M. F. *estuy*, F. *éui*.—M. F. *estuy*, 'a sheath, case, a case of little instruments, now commonly termed an *etwee*;' Cot. γ. The M. F. *estuy* is cognate with Span. *estuche*, Port. *estojo*, M. Ital. *stuccio*, *stucchio*, 'a little pocket-case with cisors, pen-knives, and such trifles in them' (*sic*); Florio.—M. H. G. *stüche* (prov. G. *stauche*), a short and narrow muff (hence a case). † Icel. *stüka*, a sleeve. ¶ Etymology quite clear; *estuy* became *etwee*, *twee*, then *twees*, then *tweezers*, and lastly *tweezers*, which might be explained as 'instruments belonging to a *tweese* or *twee*.'

TWELVE

Twelve. (E.) M. E. *twelf*, whence *twelfe*, a pl. form, also written *twelue* (= *twelve*). A. S. *twelf*, *twelfe*. † O. Fries. *twilif*, Du. *twaaif*, Icel. *tölfi*, Dan. *tolv*, Swed. *tolv*, G. *zwölf*, O. H. G. *swelif*, Goth. *twalif*. β. The Goth. *two-lif* is composed of *two*, two; and *-lif*, the equivalent of the Lithuan. *-lika*, occurring in *dwy-lika*, twelve. Again, the suffix *-lika* is allied to Lithuan. *likas*, remaining, left over, from *lik-ti*, to remain. Hence *two-lif* = two over ten, i. e. twelve. Brugm. ii. § 175. Der. *twelf-th*, for *twelfti* = A. S. *twelftha*, twelfth; *twelvemonth* = M. E. *twelfmonth*.

twenty. (E.) A. S. *twentig*. = A. S. *twen* = *twēn*, short for *twegen*, twain; and *-tig*, suffix allied to Goth. *-tigjus* and E. *ten*. † Goth. *twaittigus*, Du. *twintig*, Icel. *tut-tuga*, G. *zwanzig*; all similarly formed.

twibill, twybill, a two-edged bill. (E.) M. E. *twibil*. A. S. *twibill*. = A. S. *twi*, double; *bill*, a bill; see *twice* (below).

twice. (E.) M. E. *twiēs* (disyllabic). A. S. *twiges*, a late form, for the older *twiwa*, twice. = A. S. *twi*-, double; like L. *bi-*, Gk. *di-*, Skt. *dvi-*; allied to *twā*, two. See *Two*.

twig (1), a shoot of a tree. (E.) A. S. *twig* (pl. *twigu*), a twig; Northumb. *twigge* (pl. *twiggo*), Jo. xv. 5, 6; orig. the fork of a branch, and named from being double, the small shoot branching off from the larger one. = A. S. *twi*-, double; see above. † Du. *twijg*, Low G. *twig* (Danneil), Westphal. *twich*, *twick*, G. *sweig*. Cognate with Skt. *dvi-ka*-, 'consisting of two,' Gk. *δισκός*, double, twofold. Brugm. ii. § 166.

Twig (2), to comprehend. (C.) Irish *tuig-im*, O. Irish *tucc-im*, I understand; Gael. *tuig*, to understand.

Twilight. (E.) M. E. *twilight*. The prefix *twi-* (A. S. *twi*-) is lit. 'double' (see *twice* above); but is here used rather in the sense of doubtful or between; cf. L. *dubius*, doubtful, from *duo*, two. † G. *swielicht*, M. Du. *twelicht*; similarly compounded.

twill, to weave, shewing ribs. (Low G.) The word has reference to a peculiar method of doubling the warp-threads, or taking two of them together; this gives an appearance of diagonal lines, in textile fabrics. From Low G. *twillen*. [One Low G. *twillen*, to bifurcate, is allied to O. H. G. *swinel*, twin, and to E. *Twin*.]

TWIRL

But *twillen* is here a Low G. spelling of M. H. G. *swilhen*, to double; from M. H. G. *swilch*, O. H. G. *swilsh*, adj., two-threaded, a word suggested by L. *bilix*, two-threaded (from L. *bi-*, double, *licium*, thread). Cf. G. *swillich*, ticking.

twin. (E.) A. S. *ge-twinnas*, twins. † Icel. *tvinnr*, in pairs; Lithuan. *dwyini*, twins; cf. L. *bini*, two at a time. From the A. S. *twi*-, double; the *-n* gives a distributive force, as in L. *bi-ni*, two at a time. Cf. Goth. *twaihna*, two apiece; Bav. *swin-ling*, G. *swil-ling*, a twin.

twine, vb. (E.) M. E. *twinen*, to twist together. From A. S. *twi*-, sb., a twisted or doubled thread. † Du. *twijn*, sb., a twist, twine, Icel. *tvinni*, twine; Swed. *tvinntråd*, twine-thread; also Du. *twieern*, G. *swirn*. β. All from Teut. type **twis-no* > **twis-no*, double; the *is* becomes *i* in A. S. *twi*-, Du. *twijn*; the *sn* becomes *nn* in Icel. and Swed.; and the *z* becomes *r* in Du. and G. The base *twis* occurs in E. *twis-t*, Goth. *twis*-, prefix; cf. L. *bis* (for **dwis*), Gk. *dis*, Skt. *dvis*, twice. Brugm. i. § 903 (c, note 2).

Twinge, to nip. (E.) M. E. *twengen*, weak vb. (*g=j*). Causal of *twingen*, str. vb., O. Fries. *twinga*, *thwiga* (pt. t. *twang*), to constrain, O. Sax. *bi-thwigan*, Icel. *þvinga*, Du. *dwingen*, G. *swingen*, O. H. G. *dwingan*; Teut. type **thwengan*-, pt. t. *thwang*. Cf. also Lith. *twenkti*, to be hot, to smart; *twankas*, sultry. (✓ TWENK.) Der. *thong*.

Twinkle. (E.) A. S. *twincian*, to twinkle; a frequentative form of *twink*, appearing in M. E. *twinken*, to blink, wink. Again, this is a nasalised form of M. E. *twikken*, to twitch (hence to quiver); see **Tweak**. † Bavarian *swinkern*, frequent. of *swinken*, to blink.

twinkling. (E.) M. E. *twinkeling*, the twitching of an eye. = M. E. *twinkelen*, to wink; the same word as E. *twinkle*.

Twinter, a beast two years old. (E.) A. S. *twi-wintre*, adj., of two years. = A. S. *twi*-, double (see *twice*), and *winter*, a winter, a year.

Twire, to peep out. (E.) In Shak. Son. 28. Only recorded in the cognate Bavarian *swiren*, *swieren*, to peep (Schmeller), M. H. G. *swieren*, to peep out (Schade). ¶ Nares is wrong in citing *twire* = *twitter* from Chaucer; the true reading is *twittrith*.

Twirl, to turn rapidly round. (E.) It stands for *thwiri* (like *twinge* for *thwinge*).

TWIST

Frequentative of A. S. *-þweran*, to turn, whence *þwiril*, the handle of a churn. Cognate with G. *querlen*, *quirien*, to twirl, *querl*, a twirling-stick; from O. H. G. *tweran*, *dweran*, to whirl round. β. The frequent form appears also in Du. *dwarlen*, to twirl, *dwarlwind*, a whirlwind; cf. Low G. *dweerwind*, a whirlwind. We also find Icel. *þvara*, a stirring-stick; from *thwar*, and grade of Teut. **thweran*, as seen in A. S. *-þweran*. Also E. Fries. *dwireln*, *dwirlen*, to twirl, *dwarrel*, a whirl, from *dweren*, to turn; cf. Gk. *τορνῆν*, a stirrer. (✓TWER.)

Twist, vb. (E.) M. E. *twisten*, vb. formed from A. S. *twist*, sb., a rope or twisted cord. = A. S. **twis*, double (see **Twine**); with suffix *-t* (ldg. suffix *-to*). The Du. *twist*, Dan. Swed. *twist*, G. *swist*, mean 'discord,' which is another sense of the same word; so also M. E. *twist*, a twig or fork of a branch; Icel. *twistr*, the deuce, in card-playing.

Twit, to remind of a fault. (E.) Shortened from M. E. *atwiten*, to reproach. = A. S. *atwitan*, to twit, reproach. = A. S. *at*, at, upon; *witan*, to blame, orig. to observe, hence to observe what is amiss. β. This A. S. *witan* answers to Goth. *-weitan* in comp. *fra-weitan*, to avenge; cf. *weitan*, to observe; allied to Goth. *witan*, to know; see **Wit** (1). Cf. Du. *wijten*, to reproach, G. *ver-weisen*, from Teut. base **weit*. (✓WEID.)

Twitch, to pluck. (E.) M. E. *twicchen*, palatalised form of M. E. *twikken*, A. S. *twiccian*, to tweak. See **Tweak**. For the form, cf. A. S. *angel-twicce*, prov. E. *angletwitch*, an earthworm (N. E. D.).

Twitter, vb. (E.) Frequentative from a base *twit*; cf. *titter*, *tattle*, and *twaddle*; all of imitative origin. + G. *zwitschern*, to twitter, Bavar. *zwitsern*; Du. *kwetteren*, Dan. *quidde*, Swed. *quittera*.

Two, Twain. (E.) The A. S. forms shew that the difference between *two* and *twain* was orig. one of gender only. A. S. *twegen*, masc., two (M. E. *twaien*, *twain*, E. *twain*); *twā*, fem., two; neut. *twā* or *tū*, two. + Du. *twee*, Icel. *tvair*, Dan. *to*, Swed. *två*, *tu*, Goth. *twai*, G. *zwei* (also *zween*, masc.); Irish *da*, Gael. *da*, *do*, W. *dau*, Russ. *dva*, Lith. *dvi*, L. *duo* (whence F. *deux*, E. *deuce*), Gk. *δύο*, Skt. *dvāu*, *dvā*. Cf. also L. *bi*-, *bis*, twice; and the prefixes *di*-, *dia*-, *dis*-. Der. *a-two*, i. e. on *two* = in two.

UDDER

Tybalt, the 'prince of cats.' (Low G.) In Shak. A. F. *Tebald*, *Tebaud*. = O. Sax. *Thiod-bald*, Theobald. Cf. *Tybert*, the cat; in 'Reynard the Fox.'

Tympanum, the hollow part of the ear, &c. (L. - Gk.) L. *tympanum*, a drum, tympanum. = Gk. *τύμπανον*, a drum, roller; the same as *τύπανο*, a drum. = Gk. *τυν*-, base of *τύπτειν*, to strike. Der. *tympany*, Gk. *τυμπανία*, a dropsy in which the belly is tightly stretched, as a drum.

type. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *type* (Sherwood). = L. *typum*, acc. of *typus*. = Gk. *τύπος*, a blow, mark of a blow, stamp, impress, mark, mould, type, &c. = Gk. *τυν*-, base of *τύπτειν*, to strike. Cf. Skt. *tip*, *tump*, to hurt; allied to Gk. *στυφάλλειν*, to strike. (✓STEU.) Der. *typic*, Gk. *τυπικός*; whence *typical*, &c.

Typhoon, a violent whirlwind. (Arab. - Gk.) [Sometimes claimed as a Chinese word meaning 'a great wind.' = Chinese *ta*, great; *feng* (in Canton *fung*), wind, whence *ta fung*, a gale, a typhoon (Williams).] But this seems to be a late mystification. In old authors the forms are *tuffon*, *tuffoon*, *tiphon*, &c. = Arab. *ṭūfān*, a hurricane, storm. = Gk. *τυφών*, better *τυφός*, a whirlwind. The close accidental coincidence of these words in sense and form is very remarkable, as Whitney notes. See below.

Typhus, a kind of fever. (L. - Gk.) L. *typhus*. = Gk. *τύφος*, smoke, mist; also stupor, esp. if arising from fever; *typhus fever* = stupor-fever. = Gk. *τύφειν*, to smoke. (✓DHEU.) Der. *typho-id*, i. e. typhus-like, from *εἶδος*, resemblance.

Tyrant. (F. - L. - Gk.) The final *t* is added. O. F. *tiran*, also *tyrant*. = L. *tyrannum*, acc. of *tyrannus*, a tyrant. = Gk. *τύραννος*, a lord, sovereign, master; orig. in a good sense (see **Prellwitz**). Der. *tyrann-y*, F. *tyrannie*, Late L. *tyrannia*, Gk. *τυραννία*, sovereignty.

Tyro, misspelling of **Tiro**, q. v.

U.

Ubiquity, omnipresence. (F. - L.) F. *ubiquité*, 'an ubiquity'; Cot. As if from L. acc. **ubiquitatem*, a being everywhere; a coined word. = L. *ubique*, everywhere. = L. *ubi*, where; with suffix *-que*, allied to L. *quis*, who. Der. *ubiquitous*.

Udder. (E.) A. S. *üder*, an udder. + M. Du. *uder*, Du. *uier*, Icel. *jügr* (for

**jüdr*), Swed. *jufver*, *jur*, Dan. *yver*; G. *euter*, O. H. G. *üter*; also L. *über*, Gk. *ὀΐσθαι*, Skt. *üdhar*, *üdhan*, an udder. Brugm. i. § 113.

Ugly, frightful. (Scand.) M. E. *ugly*, *uglike*. — Icel. *uggligr*, fearful, dreadful. — Icel. *ugg-r*, fear; — *-ligr* = A. S. *-lic*, like. Allied to Icel. *ugga*, to fear. Der. *ugliness*.

Uhlán, Ulan, a lancer. (G. — Polish. — Turkish.) G. *uhlan*, a lancer. — Pol. *ulan*, a lancer. Borrowed from Turk. *oglan*, also *olan*, a youth, lad. Of Tatar origin.

Ukase, an edict. (F. — Russ.) F. *ukase*. — Russ. *ukaz*, an edict; cf. *ukazate*, to indicate, shew, order, prescribe. — Russ. *u-*, prefix, allied to Skt. *ava*, away, off; *kazate*, to shew, Ch. Slav. *kazati*. Brugm. i. § § 163 (note), 616.

Ulcer, a dangerous sore. (F. — L.) F. *ulcère*. — L. *ulcer*, for **ulces*, stem of *ulcus*, a sore. + Gk. *ἔλκος*, a wound, sore; Skt. *arṇas*, hemorrhoids.

Ullage, the unfilled part of a cask. (Prov. — L.) 'Ullage of a cask, that which it wants of being full;' Phillips. — Mod. Prov. *ullage*; O. F. *ouillage*, *cullage*, a filling up. — Mod. Prov. *ulha*; O. F. *ouillier*, *cullier*, to fill a cask up to the bung. Cotgrave spells it *ociller*, and the sb. as *ocillage*. The Late L. type of the vb. is **oculäre*, i. e. to fill up to the *oculus*, eye, orifice. We also find O. F. *acouillier*, as if for **adoculäre*.

Uterior, further. (L.) L. *ulterior*, further; comp. of O. L. *ulter*, adj.

ultimate, furthest. (L.) L. *ultimātus*, pp. of *ultimäre*, to be at the last. — L. *ultimus*, last; *ul-ti-mus* being a double superl. form from the base *ul-*; see *ultra-*.

ultra-, beyond. (L.) L. *ultrā*, beyond, adv. and prep. Allied to O. Lat. *ul-s*, beyond, *olus*, that one.

ultramarine, beyond sea; as sb., sky-blue. (Span. — L.) Span. *ultramarino*, beyond sea; also a blue colour. — L. *ultrā*, beyond; *mar-e*, sea; and suffix *-inus*; see *Marine*.

ultramontane, beyond the Alps. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *ultramontain*. — Ital. *oltramontano*. — L. *ultrā*, beyond; *mont-em*, acc., a mountain; with suffix *-ānus*; see *Tramontane* and *Mountain*.

ultramundane, beyond the world. (L.) L. *ultrā*, beyond; *mundānus*, worldly, from *mundus*, world; see *Mundane*.

Umbel, an umbrella-like inflorescence. (L.) L. *umbella*, a parasol; dimin. of *umbra*, a shade; see *Umbra*.

umber. (F. — Ital. — Lat.) F. *ombre*, short for *terre d'ombre*, lit. 'earth of shadow,' a brown earth used for shadowing in paintings. — Ital. *terra d'ombra*, lit. earth of shadow (Torriano). — L. *terra*, earth; *dē*, of; *umbra*, shadow.

Umbilical, pertaining to the navel. (F. — L.) M. F. *umbilical*, adj., from *umbilic*, navel (Cot.). — L. *umbilicum*, acc. of *umbilicus*, navel, middle, centre. + Gk. *ὀμφαλός*, navel; cf. Skt. *nābhi-*, navel; see *Nave* (1). Brugm. i. § 467.

Umbra, shade of trees; offence. (F. — L.) Properly 'shadow'; hence, shadow or suspicion of injury. — M. F. *ombrage*, *umbrage*, shade, also suspicion. — F. *ombre*, shadow (with suffix *-age* < L. *-aticum*). — L. *umbra*, shadow.

umbrella. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *umbrella*, *ombrella*, a parasol; dimin. of Ital. *ombra*, a shade. — L. *umbra*, a shade.

Umpire. (F. — L.) For *numpire*, the old form of the word; M. E. *nompere*, *nounpere*, also *nounpere*, *nounpier*, P. Plowman, B. v. 337. — O. F. *nompier*, later *nompair*, peerless, odd (Cot.); earliest form *nonger* (Roquefort). — L. *non*, not; *parem*, acc. of *pār*, equal. Used, like L. *impar*, in the sense of arbitrator; the lit. sense is unequal, odd, hence a third man called in to arbitrate, a 'non-peer.' See *Non-* and *Peer*.

Un- (1), neg. prefix. (E.) Prefixed to sbs., adjs., and advs. (Distinct from *un-* (2) below.) A. S. *un-*, neg. prefix. + Du. *on-*, Icel. *ö-*, *ü-*, Dan. *u-*, Swed. *o-*, Goth. *un-*, G. *un-*, W. *an-*, L. *in-*, Gk. *ἀν-*, *δ-*, Zend. *an-*, *a-*, Skt. *an-*, *a-*. Readily prefixed to a large number of words; a few of these, such as *un-couth*, of which the simple form is not used, will be found below.

Un- (2), verbal prefix, expressing the reversal of an action. (E.) Quite distinct from *un-* (1) above; only used with verbs. Thus to *un-lock* = to reverse locking, to open that which was closed by locking. A. S. *un-*. + Du. *ont-*, G. *ent-*, O. H. G. *ant-*, Goth. *and-* (as in *and-bindan*, to unbind). Precisely the same as E. *an-* in *an-swer*, A. S. *and-*, Gk. *ἀντι-*; see *Anti-*. ¶ In the case of *past participles*, the prefix is ambiguous; thus *un-bound* may either mean 'not bound,' with prefix *un-* (1), or

may mean 'undone' or released, with prefix *un-* (2).

Un- (3), prefix. (E.) Only in *un-to*, *un-til*, which see.

Unaneled, without having received extreme unction. (E.; and L.—Gk.) In Hamlet, i. 5. 77. Lit. 'un-on-oiled.'—A. S. *un-*, not; M. E. *an-eled*, from *an* (for A. S. *on*) and *eled*, pp. of M. E. *elien*, to oil, vb., from *ele*, sb., oil. The A. S. *ele*, oil, is borrowed from L. *oleum*, Gk. *ἐλαιον*, oil; see Oil.

Unanimous, of one mind. (L.) L. *ūnanim-us*, of one mind; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *ūn-us*, one (see One); *animus*, mind.

Uncial, large, applied to letters. (L.) L. *uncialis*, adj. from *uncia*, inch; see Inch. (From the large size of the letters.)

Uncle. (F.—L.) M. E. *uncle*.—A. F. *uncle*; F. *oncle*.—L. *avunculum*, acc. of *avunculus*, a mother's brother, lit. 'little grandfather'; dimin. of *avus*, a grandfather.

Uncouth. (E.) A. S. *uncūð*, orig. unknown; hence, strange, odd.—A. S. *un-*, not; and *cūð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. See Can.

Unction. (F.—L.) F. *onction*.—L. *unctionem*, acc. of *unctio*, an anointing.—L. *unct-us*, pp. of *ungere*, to anoint. Der. *unctu-ous*, Late L. *unctu-ōsus*. Brugm. i. § 398. See Unguent.

Under, beneath. (E.) A. S. *under*. † Du. *onder*, Icel. *undir*, Dan. Swed. *under*, Goth. *undar*. G. *unter*, under. Common as a prefix. Brugm. i. § 446, ii. § 75.

Undern, a certain period of the day. (E.) The time denoted differed at different periods. The A. S. *undern* meant the third hour, about 9 a. m.; later, it meant about noon; and, still later, the afternoon, in which sense it survives in prov. E. *aunder*, *aandorn*, *orndorns*, *doundrins*, &c. † Icel. *undorn*, O. H. G. *untorn*, Goth. *undaurni*; the lit. sense being 'intervening or middle period.' Perhaps from A. S. *under*, with the sense 'among' or 'between,' like G. *unter*. Cf. L. *internus*, inward; from L. *inter*. ¶ Kluge explains it as equivalent to A. S. *un-dyrne*, 'not dark,' hence 'dawn.' (But *dyrne* usually means 'not manifest.') See Eng. Stud. xx. 334.

Understand. (E.) A. S. *understandan*, lit. to stand under or among, hence, to comprehend (like L. *intel-ligere*).—A. S. *under*, under; *standan*, to stand.

Undertake, to take upon oneself, attempt. (E. and Scand.) M. E. *undertaken*, compounded of *under* and M. E. *taken*, to take. Der. *undertak-er*, lit. one who takes a business in hand; Oth. iv. i. 224.

Undulate, to wave. (L.) From pp. of L. *undulāre*, to fluctuate.—L. **undula*, dimin. of *unda*, a wave. Allied to *Water*; cf. Skt. *udan*, water, *und*, to wet, Lith. *wandū*, water, Russ. *voda*, water. Brugm. i. §§ 102, 594.

Uneath, scarcely, with difficulty. (E.) Obsolete. M. E. *unæþe*. A. S. *unæðe*, adv., from adj. *unæðe*, difficult.—A. S. *un-*, not; *æðe*, *æð*, easy; the orig. sense being waste, empty, hence easy to occupy. Cf. O. Sax. *ōði*, easy; G. *öde*, waste, deserted, Icel. *aubr*, empty, Goth. *auths*, *authis*, desert, waste. ¶ But some dissociate A. S. *æðe*, O. Sax. *ōði*, from the rest.

Ungainly, awkward. (Scand.; with E. prefix and suffix.) Formed by adding *-ly* to M. E. *ungein*, inconvenient.—A. S. *un-*, not; Icel. *gegn*, ready, serviceable, convenient, allied to *gegna*, to meet, suit, *gegn*, against, and to E. *Again*. Cf. Icel. *ð-gegn*, ungainly.

Unguent, ointment. (L.) L. *unguentum*, ointment.—L. *unguent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ungere*, to anoint. † Skt. *añj*, to smear. Brugm. i. § 398.

Unicorn. (F.—L.) M. F. *unicorne*, a fabulous one-horned animal.—L. *unicor-nem*, acc. of *unicornis*, one-horned.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one (see One); *corn-ū*, a horn. See Horn.

Uniform, adj. (F.—L.) F. *uniforme*.—L. *ūniformem*, acc. of *ūniformis*, having one form.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one; *form-a*, form; see Form.

union (1), concord. (F.—L.) F. *union*.—L. acc. *unionem*, oneness.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one.

union (2), a large pearl. (F.—L.) The same word as the above; the L. *ūnio* means oneness, also a single pearl of a large size, also a kind of onion.

unique. (F.—L.) F. *unique*, single.—L. *ūnicum*, acc. of *ūnicus*, single.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one.

unison, concord. (F.—L.) F. *unisson*.—L. *ūnisonum*, acc. of *ūnisonus*, having a like sound.—L. *ūni-*, for *ūnus*, one; *sonus*, sound; see Sound (3).

unit. (F.—L.) Formed by dropping the final *-y* of *unity*. 'Unit, Unile, or

UNITE

Unity, in arithmetic, the first significant figure, or number 1, &c., Phillips; see **Unity**.

unite. (L.) L. *unītus*, pp. of *unīre*, to unite. — L. *unus*, one.

unity, oneness. (F.—L.) M.E. *unitee*. — M.F. *unite* (*unīd*). — L. *unītatem*, acc. of *unītas*, unity. — L. *unī-*, for *unus*, one, cognate with **One**.

universal. (F.—L.) F. *universel* (Latinised). — L. *uniuersālis*, belonging to the whole. — L. *uniuersus*, turned into one, combined into a whole. — L. *unī-*, for *unus*, one; *uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn; see **Verse**. Der. *univers-ity*, F. *université*, from L. acc. *uniuersitātem*.

univocal, having but one meaning. (L.) From L. *uniuoc-us*, univocal; with suffix *-ālis*. — L. *unī-*, for *unus*, one; *uoc-*, allied to *uox*, voice, sense; see **Voice**.

Unkempt, i.e. uncombed; for *unkemb'd*. From A.S. *cemban*, to comb; formed (by vowel-change of *a* to *e*) from *camb*, a comb. See **Comb**.

Unless, if not, except. (E.) Formerly *on les*, *on lesse*, in the phrase *on lesse that*, i.e. in less than, on a less supposition than. Thus *un-* here stands for *on*. See **On** and **Less**.

Unruly, disregarding restraint. (E.; and F.—L.) From *un-*, prefix, and *rule*; with suffix *-y*; a coined word. See **Rule**. Fabyan has *unrulled*.

Until. (E.) The same word as below, with the substitution of North E. (and Scand.) *til*, to, for E. *to*. See **Till**.

unto, even to. (E.) M.E. *unto* (not in A.S.). For *und-to*; where *to* is the usual E. prep., and *und* is the O. Fries. *und*, *ont*, Goth. *und*, O. Sax. *und*, unto, whence O. Sax. *un-īd*, unto. A related form *ōð* (<**anth*) is common in A.S.; cf. also A.S. *and-*, prefix, for which see **Un-** (2).

Up. (E.) M.E. *up*, up; A.S. *ūp*, *upp*, adv. + Du. *op*, Icel. *upp*, Dan. *op*, Swed. *upp*, Goth. *iup*, G. *auf*, O.H.G. *uf*. Allied to **Over**; cf. *ab-ove*.

Upas, the poison-tree of Java. (Malay.) Malay *ūpas*, a poisonous juice; *pūhun ūpas*, poison-tree (*pūhun*=tree).

Upbraid, to reproach. (E.) M.E. *op-breden*, to reproach. — A.S. *up*, up, upon, on; *bregdan*, to braid, weave, also to lay hold of, seize. The orig. sense seems to have been to lay hold of, hence to attack, accuse, &c. The A.S. *bregdan*, also = E.

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braid, to weave; so that *-braid* in *up-braid* is the usual verb *braid*, used in a special sense. So also Dan. *be-breide* (lit. be-braid), to upbraid.

Upholsterer. (E.) Lengthened from *upholster*, for *uphold-ster*, another form of *upholder*, which was formerly used of a dealer in furniture; lit. one who *holds up* for sale.

Upon. (E.) A.S. *uppon*, upon. — A.S. *upp*, *up*, up; *on*, on. + Icel. *upp á*, upon; Swed. *på*, Dan. *paa* (reduced forms).

Uproar, tumult. (Du.) The spelling shews confusion with E. *roar*. — Du. *oproer*, 'uprore, tumult'; Hexham. — Du. *op*, up; *roeren*, to excite, stir, move; so that *oproer*

= a stirring up, commotion. + Low G. *upprör* (Danneil); Swed. *upprör*, Dan. *uprör*, G. *aufruhr*. β. The verb is Du. *roeren*, Swed. *röra*, Dan. *røre*, G. *rühren*, A.S. *hrēran*, to stir; see **Reremouse**. The A.S. *hrēran* is from *hrōr*, adj., active, busy.

Upsidedown. (E.) From *up*, *side*, and *down*. But the M.E. form was *up-so-down*, i.e. 'up as it were down.'

Upstart, sb. (E.) From *upstart*, vb., to start up; Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 16; Chaucer, C. T., A. 1080. See **Start**.

Upwards; see **Up** and **-ward**, suffix.

Urbane, courteous. (L.) L. *urbānus*, belonging to a city. — L. *urb-s*, a city. Der. *urban*, doublet of *urbane*; *urban-ity*, F. *urbanité*, from L. acc. *urbānitatem*, courteousness.

Urchin, a hedgehog, goblin, imp, small child. (F.—L.) Orig. hedgehog; hence, goblin, imp, small child (Tempest, i. 2. 326); it being supposed that some imps took a hedgehog's shape. — Walloon *urechon*, *irchon* (Sigart); Norm. dial. *hêrichon*; O. North. F. *herichon*; O.F. *irêchon*, *erichon*, *herisson*, a hedgehog; formed with suffix *-on* (= L. *-ōnem*) from L. *ēricius*, a hedgehog, lengthened form of *ēr* (gen. *ēri-s*), a hedgehog. + Gk. *χῆρ*, hedgehog; cf. *χαρ-άσσειν*, to scratch.

Ure, practise, use. (F.—L.) Obsolete, except in *in-ure*, *man-ure*. (Distinct from *use*.) — O.F. *eure*, *uevre*, *oure*, work, action. — L. *opera*, work; see **Operate**.

Urge. (L.) L. *urgere*, to urge, drive. Allied to **Wreak**. (✓ WERG.) Der. *urg-ent*, from stem of pres. part.

Urim. (Heb.) Heb. *ūrīm*, lights; pl. of *ūr*, light. See **Thummim**.

Urine. (F.—L.) F. *urine*. — L. *ūrīna*. + Gk. *ōpōr*, urine; Skt. *vāri*, *vār*, water;

Icel. *úr*, drizzling rain; Icel. *ver*, A. S. *wær*, sea. Orig. 'water.'

Urn. (F.—L.) M. E. *urne*. = F. *urne*. = L. *urna*, urn. For **urc-na*; cf. *urc-eus*, a pitcher. Brugm. i. § 756.

Us. (E.) A. S. *ús*, dat. pl. of *wē*, we; *ús*, *úsic*, acc. pl. of *wē*. + Du. *ons*, Icel. *oss*, Swed. *oss*, Dan. *os*, G. *uns*; Goth. *uns*, *unsis*, dat. and acc. pl. Teut. base **uns-*. Cf. L. *nōs*, Skt. *nas*; also Gk. *hūās*, Skt. *asmān*, us. Brugm. i. § 437 (2); ii. § 436.

Use (1), sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *use*, *v* = O. F. *us*, use, usage. = L. *ūsum*, acc. of *ūsus*, use. = L. *ūsus*, pp. of *ūtī*, to use. Der. *use*, vb., F. *user*, Late L. *ūsāre*, frequent. of L. *ūtī*, to use; *us-age*, F. *usage*; *usu-āl*, L. *ūsualis*, adj., from *ūsus*, stem of *ūsus*, use; &c.

Use (2), profit, benefit. (F.—L.) When *use* is employed, legally, in the sense of 'benefit,' it is a modernised spelling of the Anglo-F. form of the Lat. *opus*, employment, need. We find the Anglo-F. spellings *oes*, *oefs*, *uoēs*; O. F. *oes*, *eus*, *ues*.

Usher, a door-keeper. (F.—L.) M. E. *uschere*, *usscher*. = A. F. *usser*; O. F. *ussier*, *uissier*, later *huissier*, 'an usher, or door-keeper;' Cot. = L. *ostiārium*, acc. of *ostiārius*, a door-keeper. = L. *ostium*, a door. Extended from L. *ōs*, mouth; see Oral.

Usquebaugh. (Irish.) Irish *uisge beatha*, usquebaugh, whisky. = Irish *uisge*, water (see Whisky); *beatha*, life, O. Ir. *beithu*, allied to Gk. *bios*, life. Brugm. i. §§ 85, 368.

Usurp, to seize to one's own use. (F.—L.) F. *usurper*. = L. *ūsūrpāre*, to employ, acquire; also, to usurp. β. Clearly derived from *ūs-us*, use, but the rest of the word is obscure; Brugmann (ii. § 4) suggests *ūs-* and *rapere*, to seize to one's own use.

usury. (F.—L.) M. E. *usurye*, *usure*. = F. *usure*, usury, the occupation of a thing. = L. *ūsūra*, use, enjoyment, interest, usury. = L. *ūs-us*, pp. of *ūtī*, to use.

Ut, the first note of the musical scale. (L.) L. *ut*. See Gamut.

Utas, the octave of a feast. (F.—L.) *Utas* is for *utaves*, an A. F. word corresponding to O. F. *oitaves*, pl. of *oitave*, octave, eighth day. = L. *octāua* (*diēs*), eighth day; fem. of *octāuus*, eighth. = L. *octō*, eight. See Octave.

Utensil. (F.—L.) M. F. *utensile*, sb. = L. *ūtensilis*, adj., fit for use; whence *ūtensilia*, neut. pl., utensils. For **ūtent-*

tilis, from the stem of pres. pt. of *ūtī*, to use. Cf. **Use** (1).

Uterine, born of the same mother by a different father. (F.—L.) M. F. *uterin*, 'of the womb, borne of one mother;' Cot. = L. *uterinus*, born of one mother. = L. *uterus*, womb. Cf. Gk. *borēpa*, womb. Brugm. i. § 706.

Utilise. (F.—L.) F. *utiliser*, a modern word; coined from *util-e*, useful, with suffix *-iser* (Gk. *-i(ew)*). = L. *ūtīlis*, useful. = L. *ūtī*, to use. Cf. **Use** (1).

utility. (F.—L.) F. *utilité*. = L. acc. *utilitatem*, from nom. *utilitās*, usefulness. = L. *ūtīli-s*, useful. = L. *ūtī*, to use.

Utis, festival merriment; see **Utas**.

Utmost. (E.) M. E. *outemest*. A. S. *ūto-m-est*, double superl. form, from *ūt*, out. Doublet of *outmost*. See **Out**.

Utopian. (Gk.) An adj. due to Sir T. More's description of *Utopia*, an imaginary island, situate *nowhere*. = Gk. *ou*, not; *tópos*, a place; see **Topio**.

Utter, outer. (E.) M. E. *utter*. A. S. *uttera*, which occurs as well as *utera*; both are comparative forms of *ūt*, out; see **Out**. Der. *utter*, vb.; cf. G. *äussern*, vb., from *äusser*, outer; also A. S. *ūt-ian*, to put out, from *ūt*, out.

utterance (1), an uttering. (E.; with F. suffix.) From the verb to *utter*, M. E. *outren*; formed from M. E. *outer*, *utter*, compar. of A. S. *ūt*, out. See **Out**.

Utterance (2), extremity. In Shak. (F.—L.) F. *outrance*, extremity. = F. *oultre*, beyond. = L. *ultrā*, beyond; see **Ultra**.

Uvula. (L.) Late L. *uvula*, dimin. of L. *ūua*, a grape, a cluster, also the uvula. + Lith. *ūga*, a berry. Brugm. i. § 223 (2).

Uxorious, excessively fond of a wife. (L.) L. *uxōri-us*, fond of a wife; with suffix *-ous*. = L. *uxōr*, stem of *uxor*, a wife.

V.

V. In Middle-English, *v* is commonly written as *u* in the MSS.; conversely, *v* is put for *u* in a few words, chiefly *vp*, *vnder*, *vnto*, *vs*, *vse*, and the prefix *vn-*.

Vacation. (F.—L.) F. *vacation*. = L. acc. *uacātiōnem*, leisure. = L. *uacātus*, pp. of *uacāre*, to be empty or at leisure. Cf. L. *uacuus*, W. *gwag*, empty.

Vaccinate. (L.) Coined as if from pp. of **vaccināre*, to inoculate. = L. *uacīnus*, belonging to cows. = L. *uacca*, a

VACILLATION

cow. + Skt. *vaçā*, a cow. ¶ First used about 1798.

Vacillation. (F.-L.) F. *vacillation*, 'a reeling, staggering;' Cot. - L. *uacillā-tionem*, acc. of *uacillatio*, a reeling, wavering. - L. *uacillātus*, pp. of *uacillāre*, to reel. Cf. Skt. *vañk*, to go tortuously, *vakra*, bent.

Vacuum. (L.) L. *vacuum*, an empty space; neut. of *uacuus*, empty. - L. *uacūre*, to be empty; see *Vacation*.

Vade, to fade. (Du.-F.-L.) M. Du. *vadden*, 'to fade.' Hexham. - O. F. *fader*, to fade; see *Fade*.

Vagabond. (F.-L.) F. *vagabond*, 'a vagabond;' Cot. - L. *uagābundus*, adj., strolling about. - L. *uagā-rī*, to wander; with suffix *-bundus*.

Vagary. (L.) Also *vagare* (trisyllabic; Stanyhurst); orig. used as a verb; [cf. F. *vaguer*, 'to wander, vagary;' Cot.] - L. *uagāri*, to wander; see *Vague*.

Vagrant. (F.-G.) A. F. *wakerant*, a vagrant; O. F. *walcrant*, wandering, pres. pt. of *walcrer*, to wander. - M. G. *welkern*, M. H. G. *walgern*, to walk about; allied to E. *Walk*. ¶ Confused with L. *uagāri*, to wander, but not derived from it. See Phil. Soc. Trans., 1885, 1888, 1889.

Vague, unsettled. (F.-L.) F. *vague*, wandering; *vaguer*, to wander. - L. *uagus*, wandering; whence *uagāri*, to wander.

Vail (1), the same as *Veil*.

Vail (2), to lower. (F.-L.) From O. F. *aval*, to let fall down. - F. *aval*, downward. - L. *ad uallem*, to the valley.

Vail (3), a gift to a servant. (F.-L.) A headless form of *avail*, sb., in the sense of profit, help (Palsgrave). From *Avail*, vb.

Vain. (F.-L.) F. *vain*. - L. *uānus*, acc. of *uānus*, empty, vain. Brugm. i. § 414 (3).

Vair, a kind of fur. (F.-L.) F. *vair*, 'a rich fur;' Cot. - L. *uarius*, variegated. Der. *vair-y* (in heraldry), from M. F. *vairé*, 'diversified with argent and azure;' Cot. Hence *meni-ver* (= F. *menu vair*), 'little vair.'

Valance, a fringe of drapery, now applied to a part of the bed-hangings. (F.-L.) Chaucer has 'a litel kerchief of *valence*'; Assembly of Foules, 272. Prob. named from *Valence* in France, near Lyons (still famous for silks). - L. *Valentia*, a name given to several towns, evidently from the name *Valens*, lit. 'strong.' - L. *ualent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ualēre*, to be

VALLEY

strong; see *Valid*. ¶ Johnson derives it from *Valentia* in Spain, which is also famous for silks.

Vale, a valley. (F.-L.) M. E. *val*. - F. *val*. - L. *uallem*, acc. of *uallis*, valley.

Valediction, a farewell. (L.) Formed from L. *ualedictus*, pp. of *ualedicere*, to say farewell. - L. *ualē*, farewell; *dicere*, to say. β. L. *ualē*, lit. 'be strong,' is the 2 p. s. imp. of *ualēre*, to be strong.

Valentine. (F.-L.) Named from St. *Valentine's* day, Feb. 14. - F. *Valentin*. - L. *Valentinus*. - L. *ualent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *ualēre*, to be strong.

Valerian. (F.-L.) M. F. *valeriane*, valerian; a flower. - Late L. *ualeriana*, valerian. Fem. of *Valerianus*, prob. a personal name; from L. *ualēre*, to be strong.

Valet. (F.-C.) F. *valet*, 'a groom;' Cot. The same word as *Varlet*, q. v.

Valetudinary. (F.-L.) M. F. *valetudinaire*, sickly. - L. *ualētudinarius*, sickly. - L. *ualētudin-*, stem of *ualētudo*, health (good or bad). - L. *ualē-re*, to be strong.

Valhalla, the hall of the slain. (Scand.) Icel. *valhöll* (gen. *valhallar*), lit. the hall of the slain. - Icel. *valr*, the slain, slaughter; *höll*, hall, a hall; see *Hall*.

Valiant, brave. (F.-L.) F. *vaillant*, valiant; O. F. *vaillant*, pres. pt. of F. *valoir*, to profit. - L. *ualēre*, to be strong.

Valid, having force. (F.-L.) F. *valide*. - L. *ualidus*, strong. - L. *ualēre*, to be strong.

Valise, a travelling-bag. (F.-Ital.) F. *valise*, 'a male [mail], wallet;' Cot. - Ital. *valigia*; corrupted in German to *felleisen*. β. Etym. unknown; Diez supposes it to be founded on L. *uidulus*, a leathern travelling-trunk. Devic suggests Pers. *walichah*, a large sack, or Arab. *walihat*, a corn-sack.

Valkyrie, Valkyria, one of the handmaidens of Odin. (Scand.) Icel. *Valkyria*, a goddess; lit. 'chooser of the slain.' - Icel. *val*, acc. of *valr*, the slain (A. S. *wal*). - *kyrja*, f., a chooser, from *kur-* (<*kus-), weak grade of *kjōsa*, to choose, cognate with E. *choose*.

Valley. (F.-L.) M. E. *vale*, *valeis*. - O. F. *valee* (F. *vallée*), a valley; parallel to Ital. *vallata*, a valley, which appears to mean, literally, 'formed like a valley.' Formed with suffix *-ee* (< L. *-ata*), from F. *val*, a vale, representing L. *uallem*, acc. of *uallis*, a vale.

VALOUR

Valour. (F.—L.) O. F. *valor*, *valor*, *valeur*, value, worthiness. = L. *ualōrem*, acc. of *ualor*, worth. = L. *ualēre*, to be strong, to be worth.

value. (F.—L.) M. F. *valuz*, fem. 'value'; Cot. Fem. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, to be worth. = L. *ualēre*, to be worth.

Valve. (F.—L.) F. *valve*, 'a foulding, or two-leaved door, or window'; Cot. = L. *ualua*, sing. of *ualua*, the leaves of a folding-door. Allied to L. *uoluerē*, to revolve; see **Voluble**.

Vambrace, Vantbrace, armour for the fore-arm. (F.—L.) The word simply means 'fore-arm.' It is short for *avant-brace*. = M. F. *avant-bras*, 'a vambrace, armour for an arm; also, the part of the arm which extends from the elbow to the wrist'; Cotgrave. (The latter is the orig. sense.) = F. *avant*, before; *bras*, the arm. = L. *ab ante*, from before, in front; *brachium*, arm (the pl. of which gave O. F. *brace*, arm; see **Scheler**). See **Van** (1) and **Vamp**. ¶ Similarly, armour for the upper part of the arm was called a *rere-brace*, i. e. rear-brace.

Vamp, the fore-part of a shoe. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. *vampay*, also *vaumpē*, a vamp. = M. F. *avant-pied*, 'the part of the foot that's next to the toes.' = F. *avant*, before; *pie* (A. F. *pee*), foot, from L. *pedem*, acc. of *pēs*, foot.

Vampire. (F.—G.—Servian.) F. *vampire*. = G. *vampyr*. = Servian *vampir*, a blood-sucker, a supposed ghost that sucked men's blood. Prob. of Turkish origin; cf. N. Turk. *uber*, a witch (Miklosich).

Vamplate, an iron plate protecting a lance. (F.—L.) From F. *avant*, in front, fore; and *plate*. See **Vambrace**.

Van (1), the front of an army. (F.—L.) Short for *van-guard*, which stands for M. E. *vantwarde*. = O. F. *avant-warde*, later *avant-garde*, 'the vanguard of an army'; Cot. = F. *avant*, before; O. F. *warde*, a guard; see **Advance** and **Guard** or **Ward**.

Van (2), a fan. (F.—L.) F. *van*, a fan. = L. *uannum*, acc. of *uannus*, a fan. Doublet, *fan*.

Van (3), a covered waggon for goods. (F.—Pers.) Short for *caravan*, like *bus* for *omnibus*. See **Caravan**.

Vandal, a barbarian. (L.—Teut.) One of the tribe of *Vandali* (Pliny); answering to A. S. *Wendlas*, pl. (from *Wendil*). Cf. Icel. *Vendill* (also *Vandill*), a proper name.

VARLET

Vane, a weather-cock. (E.) A Southern form; formerly also *fane*. A. S. *fana*, a small flag. + Du. *vaan*, Icel. *fáni*, Dan. *fane*, Swed. Goth. *fana*, G. *fahne*. Teut. type **fanon-*, m. Orig. a bit of cloth; allied to L. *pannus*, a cloth; see **Pane**.

Vanguard; see **Van** (1).

Vanilla, a plant. (Span.—L.) Span. *vainilla*, a small pod, or capsule (which is the orig. sense). Dimin. of Span. *vaina*, a scabbard, a pod. = L. *uagina*, scabbard, sheath, pod.

Vanish. (F.—L.) M. E. *vanissen*, *vanisshēn*; also *evanisshe*. Derived from an O. F. vb. **vanir*, with pres. pt. **vanissant*. The verb is only recorded as A. F. *evanir*, O. F. *esvanir*, *esvanuir*; but we find O. F. *esvanuir* and *vanuir*. Cf. Ital. *svanire*, to vanish (where *s* = L. *ex*); Late L. type **exvanire*, for L. *ēvanescere*. = L. *ē*, out, away; *uānescere*, to vanish, lit. to become empty, from L. *uānus*, empty. See **Vain**.

vanity. (F.—L.) F. *vanité*. = L. *uānitatem*, acc. of *uānitās*, emptiness. = L. *uānus*, vain, empty.

Vanquish. (F.—L.) M. E. *venkisen*, *venquishen*. = A. F. *venquis*, O. F. *veinquiss*, stem of pres. pt. of A. F. *venquir*, *veinguir*, occurring as a collateral form of *veindre*, to conquer (F. *vaincre*). = L. *vincere*, to conquer. Brugm. i. § 367.

Vantage. (F.—L.) Short for M. E. *advantage*; see **Advantage**.

Vapid, insipid. (L.) L. *uapidus*, stale, flat, said of wine; cf. L. *uappa*, vapid or palled wine; wine that has emitted its vapour or strength. Allied to *uapor* (below).

vapour, mist. (F.—L.) F. *vapeur*. = L. *uapōrem*, acc. of *uapor*, vapour. + Gk. *καπνός*, smoke. Brugm. i. § 193.

Varicose, permanently dilated, as a vein. (L.) L. *uāricōsus*. = L. *uāric-*, stem of *uārix*, a dilated vein; named from its crooked appearance. = L. *uārus*, crooked.

Variegate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uari-gāre*, to make of various colours. = L. *uario-*, for *uarius*, of divers colours; *-igāre*, due to *agere*, to drive, to make.

various. (L.) L. *uari-us*, variegated, diverse, manifold; with suffix *-ous*. Der. *varie-ty*, M. F. *variété*, from L. acc. *uarietatem*, variety.

Varlet. (F.—C.) M. F. *varlet*, 'a groom, stripling, youth'; Cot. An older spelling was *vaslet*, dimin. of O. F. *vasal*, *vassal*, a vassal; see **Vassal**. The suc-

VARNISH

cessive spellings were *vaslet*, *varlet*, *vallet*, *valet*.

Varnish. (F.) F. *vernis*, 'varnish'; Cot. Cognate with Ital. *vernice*, Port. *verniz*, Span. *bernis*, varnish; Late L. *vernicium*, *vernix*, *bernix*. Origin unknown. Perhaps from M. Gk. *βερνίξ*; see Schade, p. 1439.

Vary. (F.—L.) F. *varier*.—L. *uariāre*, to vary.—L. *uarius*, various.

Vascular. (L.) From L. *vasculum*, a small vessel; double dimin. of *uās* (below).

Vase. (F.—L.) F. *vase*, a vessel.—L. *uāsum*, allied to *uās*, a vessel. Allied to Skt. *vāsana-*, a receptacle, cover.

Vassal. a dependant. (F.—C.) M. E. *vassal*.—F. *vassal*, 'a vassal, subject, tenant'; Cot. The Celtic sense is 'servant'; Low L. *uassallus*; extended from Low L. *uassus*, *uassus*, a servant.—O. Bret. *uwas*, Bret. *gwaz*, a servant, vassal; W., Corn. *gwas*, youth, servant; O. Irish *foss*. Celtic type **uassos*.

Vast. (F.—L.) F. *vaste*.—L. *uāstus*, vast, great, of large extent. See **Waste**.

Vat, a large vessel for liquors. (E.) M. E. *vat* (Southern); also *fat* (Northern). A. S. *fat*, a vessel, cask. + Du. *vat*, Icel. *fat*, Dan. *fad*, Swed. *fat*, G. *fass*. Teut. type **fatom*, N. Lit. 'that which contains'; cf. E. Fries. *faten*, O. Fries. *fatia*, Du. *vatten*, to catch, contain, G. *fassen*, to seize, contain.

Vaticinate, to foretell. (L.) From L. *uāticinātus*, pp. of *uāticināri*, to prophesy.—L. *uāticin-us*, prophetic.—L. *uāti-*, for *uātes*, a prophet, allied to **Wood** (2); *-cin-*, from *can-ere*, to sing, proclaim (Bréal).

Vaudeville. (F.) F. *vaudeville*, orig. a country ballad; 'so termed of *Vaudeville*, a Norman town, wherein Olivier Bassel [or Basselin], the first inventor of them, lived'; Cot. Basselin was a Norman poet (died ab. 1418), whose songs were named after his native valley, the *Val de Vire*; *Vire* is in Normandy, S. of Bayeux.

Vault (1), an arched roof, cellar. (F.—L.) For *vaut*; the *l* was pedantically inserted. M. E. *voute*, *vorwte*, *vawte*, *vauite*.—M. F. *voute* (also *voulte*, with inserted *l*), 'a vault, arch, a vaulted roof'; Cot. O. F. *volte*, a vault (whence the later form *voute*, mod. F. *voûte*); this is the fem. of O. F. *volt*, vaulted, lit. bent, bowed, the same as Ital. *volta*.—Late L. **voltus*, substituted

VEHICLE

for *uolūtus*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll, turn round. Thus a *vault* meant a 'bowed' roof, hence a chamber with bowed roof, a cellar which has an arched roof.

vault (2), to bound, leap. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *voller*, 'to vault'; Cot.—M. F. *volte*, a round, turn, tumbler's gambol.—Ital. *volta*, a sudden turn; the same word as *volta*, a vault (above). See **Volute**.

Vaunt. (F.—L.) F. *se vanter*, to boast.—Late L. *vānitāre*, to speak vanity, flatter; (F. *se vanter* = to flatter oneself). A frequentative form from *uānus*, vain; see **Vain**.

Vavasour, a vassal of the second rank. (F.—C.) A. F. *vavasour*.—Low L. *vassus*, *vassorum*, vassal of vassals; see **Vassal**.

Vaward, another spelling of *vanward* or *vanguard*; see **Van** (1).

Veal. (F.—L.) O. F. *veîl*, a calf.—L. *uitellum*, acc. of *uitellus*, dimin. of *uitulus*, a calf. + Gk. *ἱταλός*, a calf; cf. Skt. *vatsa-*, a calf, properly 'a yearling', from Skt. *vatsa-*, Gk. *ἔτος*, a year. Allied to **Wether** and **Veteran**.

Veda, knowledge; one of the ancient sacred Skt. books. (Skt.) Skt. *veda-*, lit. knowledge.—Skt. *vid*, to know; allied to **Wit**.

Vedette, Vidette, a cavalry sentinel. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *vedette*, a sentinel.—Ital. *vedetta*, a horse-sentry; formerly a watch-tower.—Ital. *vedere*, to see.—L. *uidere*, to see; see **Vision**.

Veer. (F.—L.?) F. *vire*, to turn, veer. Said to be derived from L. *gyrāre*, to turn round (see **Gyrate**), but influenced by L. *uiriola*, dimin. of *uiria* (only in pl. *uiria*), an armet, a ring. Allied to **Environ**. Cf. also M. F. *virole*, 'a boy's wind-mill'; Cot. (Doubtful.)

Vegetable. (F.—L.) M. F. *vegetable*, adj., 'vegetable, fit or able to live'; Cot. This is the old sense.—L. *uegetābilis*, full of life, animating.—L. *uegetāre*, to quicken, enliven.—L. *uegetus*, lively.—L. *uegēre*, to quicken, arouse. Allied to **Vigour**. Der. *vegetat-ion*, M. F. *vegetation* (Cot.).

Vehement, passionate. (F.—L.) M. F. *vehement* (Cot.).—L. *uehement*, stem of *uehemens*, passionate; lit. 'out of one's mind.' β. *Uehe-* has been explained as equivalent to *uē-*, 'apart from', as in *uē-cors*, senseless; cf. Skt. *vahis*, apart. For *mens*, mind, see **Mental**.

Vehicle. (L.) L. *uehiculum*, a carriage.—L. *uehere*, to carry, convey. + Skt.

VEIL

vah, to carry. Allied to **Weigh** and **Wain**. (✓WEGH.) Brugm. i. § 128.

Veil, sb. (F.—L.) O. F. *veile*, later *voile*.—L. *uēlum*, a sail; also a cloth. For **uexlum* = **uocslum*; cf. *uexillum*, a standard. Lit. 'propeller' of a ship; from *uehere*, to carry along. Brugm. i. § 883.

Vein. (F.—L.) F. *veine*.—L. *uēna*, a vein. For **uecsna*. Lit. 'conveyer' of the blood.—L. *uehere*, to carry. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Vellum. (F.—L.) M. E. *velim*.—O. F. *velin* (F. *velin*); cf. Late L. *vitulinum*, or *pellis vitulina*, vellum, calf's skin.—L. *vitulinus*, adj., from *vitulus*, a calf. See **Veal**.

Velocity. (F.—L.) M. F. *velocitē*; swift-ness.—L. acc. *uēlocitātem*.—L. *uēloci-*, decl. stem of *uēlax*, swift. Allied to **Volatile**. Der. *veloci-pede*, lit. 'swift-foot', coined from L. *uēloci-* (above), and L. *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, a foot.

Velvet. (Ital.—L.) M. E. *velouette*, *velouet*; Spenser has *vellet*. A. F. *velwet*, *veluet*; Low L. *vellutūm*; answering to a Romanic type **villūtettum*. Cf. M. Ital. *veluto* (Ital. *velluto*), velvet; answering to a Late L. **uillūtus*, shaggy, by-form of L. *uillōsus*, shaggy. All from L. *uillus*, shaggy hair; allied to *uellus*, fleece, and to E. **Wool**.

Venal. (F.—L.) M. F. *venal*, saleable.—L. *uēnālis*, saleable.—L. *uēnus*, *uēnum*, sale. Allied to Gk. *ōvos*, a price, *ōvā*, a buying; Brugm. i. § 329. Der. *venal-ity*.

vend, to sell. (F.—L.) F. *vendre*.—L. *uendere*, to sell; short for *uēnundare*, lit. to give or offer for sale, also written *uēnum dare*.—L. *uēnum*, sale; *dare*, to give, offer.

Veneer, to overlay with a thin slice of wood. (G.—F.—O. H. G.) Formerly *furner*.—G. *furniren*, to furnish or provide small pieces of wood, to veneer.—F. *fournir*, to furnish; a word of G. origin; see **Furnish**.

Venerable. (F.—L.) M. F. *venerable*.—L. *uenerābilis*, to be revered.—L. *uenerā-ri*, to reverence.—L. *uener-*, for **uenes*, stem of *uenus*, love. Der. *uenerat-ion*, from pp. of *uenerā-ri*.

veneréal. (L.) Coined from L. *uener-e-us*, *ueneri-us*, pertaining to Venus or love.—L. *ueneri-*, decl. stem of *uenus*, love. Allied to Skt. *van*, to love, honour.

Venery, hunting. (F.—L.) M. F.

VENTAIL

venerie, 'hunting'; Cot.—O. F. *vener*, to hunt.—L. *uēnāri*, to hunt; see **Venison**.

Venesection, blood-letting.—(L.) L. *uēna*, of a vein, gen. of *uēna*; and *section*. See **Vein** and **Section**.

Venew, Venue, Veney, (1) a turn or bout or thrust in fencing; (2) a locality. (F.—L.) M. F. *venuē*, 'a coming, a *venny* in fencing, turn, trick'; Cot. Lit. a coming, home-thrust; fem. of *venu*, pp. of *venir*, to come.—L. *uēnīre*, to come; see **Venture**. 2. As a law-term, *venue* is the same word, and signifies a place of arrival, locality. ¶ Apparently confused by Blackstone with O. F. *visné*, vicinity (a derivative of L. *uicinus*, near).

Vengeance. (F.—L.) F. *vengeance*, 'vengeance'; Cot.—F. *venger*, to avenge.—L. *uindicare*; see **Vindicate**.

Venial. (F.—L.) O. F. *venial*.—L. *uēniālis*, pardonable.—L. *uēnia*, pardon; also grace, favour. Allied to **venereal**.

Venison. (F.—L.) M. E. *veneison*.—A. F. *veneison*, M. F. *venaison*, 'venison, flesh of beasts of chase'; Cot.—L. *uēnāt-ionem*, acc. of *uēnātio*, the chase, also game.—L. *uēnātus*, pp. of *uēnāri*, to hunt. Cf. Gain, vb. And see **Venery**.

Venom. (F.—L.) M. E. *venim*.—A. F. *venim* (F. *venin*).—L. *uēnēnum*, poison.

Venous, belonging to a vein. (L.) For L. *uēnōsus*, adj.; from *uēna*, a vein. See **Vein**.

Vent (1), an air-hole, flue. (F.—L.) 'A vent, meatus, porus; To vent, aperire, euacuare'; Levins. Doubtless influenced by a popular etymology from F. *vent*, wind, as if 'air-hole'; but the true sense was 'fissure.' Formerly *fent*. 'Fent of a gowne, fente'; Palsgrave.—M. F. *fente*, 'a cleft, rift'; Cot.—F. *fendre*, to cleave.—L. *findere*, to cleave. See **Fissure**. Der. *vent*, vb., Temp. ii. 2. 111; certainly confused with F. *vent*, wind; see **Vent** (3).

Vent (2), sale, utterance. (F.—L.) Formerly common.—F. *vente*, sale, selling.—F. *vendre*.—L. *uendere*, to sell; see **Vend**.

Vent (3), to snuff up air, breathe, expose to air. (F.—L.) See Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. 75; F. Q. iii. 1. 42. The word was prob. due to a misuse of *vent* (1); but the popular etymology is obvious.—F. *vent*, wind.—L. *uentum*, acc. of *uentus*, wind; cognate with **Wind** (1). Der. *vent-age*, air-hole, Hamlet, iii. 3. 373.

ventail, lower half of the moveable

VENTILATE

part of a helmet. (F.—L.) M. E. *auentaille* (with prefix *a* = F. *a* < L. *ad*). — M. F. *ventaille*, 'breathing-part of a helmet'; Cot. — F. *vent-er*, to puff; with suffix *-aille* (< L. *-ācula*). — F. *vent*, wind (above).

ventilate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uentilāre*, to blow, winnow. — L. *uentulus*, a light wind. — L. *uentus*, wind.

Ventral, belonging to the belly. (L.) L. *uentralis*, adj.; from *uenter*, the belly.

ventricle. (F.—L.) F. *ventricule*, 'the ventricle, the place wherein the meat sent from the stomach is digested'; Cot. — L. *uentriculum*, acc. of *uentriculus*, stomach, ventricle, double dimin. of *uenter*, the belly.

ventriloquist. (L.) Coined from L. *uentriloqu-us*, lit. speaking from (or in) the belly. — L. *uentri-*, decl. stem of *uenter* (above); *loqui*, to speak. See Loquacious.

Venture, sb. (F.—L.) A headless form of M. E. *aventure* (*aventure*), an adventure, chance. — F. *aventure*, a chance, occurrence. — L. *aduentūra*, fem. of *aduentūrus*, about to happen. — L. *ad*, to; *uentūrus*, fut. pt. of *uenire*, to come. Cognate with E. Come. (✓GwEM.) Doublet, *adventure*. Der. *venture*, vb.

Venne; see *Venew*.

Veracious, truthful. (L.) From L. *uerāci-*, decl. stem of *uerāx*, true; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *uērus*, true. See *Very*.

Veranda, Verandah, a covered balcony. (Port.—Span.—L.) Port. *varanda*. — O. Span. *varanda*, a stair-railing; in Pedro de Alcala (1505). If of native Span. origin, it may be from Span. *vara*, a rod, rail. — L. *uāra*, a forked pole. Cf. L. *uārus*, crooked. ¶ Hence also was borrowed Skt. *varaṇḍa*, a portico, which is quite a modern word; see *veranda* in *Yule*.

Verb, the word; the chief word in a sentence. (F.—L.) F. *verbe*. — L. *uerbum*, a word. For **uerdhum*, cognate with E. Word. Der. *verb-iage*, F. *verbiage*, from O. F. **verbiē*, *verboier*, to talk.

Verbena. (L.) L. *uerbēna*, orig. a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. Allied to *uerber*, a rod. See *Vervain*.

Verdant, flourishing. (F.—L.) A false form; as if from F. **verdant*, substituted for *verdissant*, pres. pt. of *verdir*, to flourish. — O. F. *verd*, green. — L. *uiridis*, green. See *Vert*. Cf. also *verdure*, F. *verdure*, lit. greenness.

VERMICELLI

Verdict. (F.—L.) M. E. *verdit* (the correct form). — A. F. and O. F. *veirdit*, *veirdit*. — L. *uērē dictum*, truly said; whence Late L. *uērēdictum*, true saying, verdict. — L. *uērē*, adv., from *uērus*, true; *dictum*, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, to say. ¶ Mod. F. *verdict* is from E.

Verdigris, rust of copper. (F.—L.) M. F. *verd de gris*, 'verdigrease, Spanish green'; Cot. Spelt *verte grez* in the 13th cent., and *verd de grice* in the 14th (Littré). A better form is the M. E. *verdegrece*, i. e. *verd de Grece*, lit. 'green of Greece'; so also A. F. *vert de Grece*, Vie de S. Gile, 853. Cf. **uiride grecum*, Ang. *verdegrece*; Wülker, Voc. 619. 35. M. F. *verd* (F. *vert*) is from *uiridem*, acc. of *uiridis*, green. (See Acad. 1118, Oct. 1893.)

verditer, a green pigment. (F.—L.) M. F. *verd de terre*, a green mineral; Cot. — L. acc. *uiridem*, green (above); *dē*, of; *terra*, earth.

Verge (1), a wand of office, edge, brink. (F.—L.) Distinct from *verge* (2) below. M. E. *verge*, a wand, rod, yard (in measure). — F. *verge*, 'a rod, wand, yard, hooped ring, rood of land'; Cot. From the sense of rod it came to mean hoop, ring (hence, edge); the sense of edge also easily followed from the Law-term *verge*, i. e. limit of jurisdiction. — L. *uirga*, a rod, pliant twig. Der. *verg-er*, a rod-bearer, mace-bearer, F. *verger*, L. *uirgarius*.

Verge (2), to tend towards. (L.) L. *uergere*, to bend, tend, incline towards, incline. ¶ The phrase 'to be on the verge of' is quite distinct, and belongs to *Verge* (1).

Verify. (F.—L.) M. F. *verifier*; Cot. — Late L. *uerificare*, to make true. — L. *uēri-*, for *uērus*, true; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make.

verisimilitude, likelihood. (F.—L.) M. F. *verisimilitude*. — L. *uerisimilitudo*. — L. *uēri similis*, like the truth. — L. *uēri*, gen. of *uērum*, the truth, orig. neuter of *uērus*, true; *similis*, like.

verity, truth. (F.—L.) M. F. *verité*. — L. *ueritatem*, acc. of *ueritās*, truth. — L. *uēri-*, for *uērus*, true. See *Very*.

Verjuice. (F.—L.) F. *verjus*, verjuice; lit. 'green juice,' i. e. juice of green grapes. — O. F. *verd*, green, from L. *uiridem*, acc. of *uiridis*; *jus*, juice, from L. *iūs*; see *Juice*.

Vermicelli. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *vermicelli*, lit. 'little worms;' from the shape.

VERMICULAR

Pl. of *vermicello*, dimin. of *verme*, a worm. — *L. uermem*, acc. of *uermis*, a worm. See Worm.

vermicular, pertaining to a worm. (L.) From *L. uermicul-us*, a little worm; dimin. of *uermis*, a worm.

vermillion. (F.—L.) *F. vermillon*, 'a little worm, vermillion'; Cot.—*F. vermeil*, vermillion. — *L. acc. uermiculum*, dimin. of *uermis* (above). ¶ So named from the cochineal insect (see *Orimson*); but *vermillion* is now generally made from red lead.

vermin. (F.—L.) *F. vermine*, vermin; applied to obnoxious insects, &c. As if from a Lat. adj. **uerminus*, formed from *uermis*-, decl. stem of *uermis*, a worm, cognate with *E. Worm*.

Vernacular, native. (L.) From *L. uernicul-us*, adj., native; lit. belonging to a home-born slave. — *L. uerna*, a home-born slave. Lit. 'dweller'; cf. *Skt. vas*, to dwell. (✓WES.) Brugm. ii. § 66.

Vernal. (L.) *L. uernalis*, extended from *uernus*, belonging to spring. — *L. uēr*, spring. †Gk. *ἔαρ* (for **fēoar*), Russ. *vesna*, Icel. *vār*, Dan. *vaar*; Swed. *vår*, spring; the time of increasing brightness. Cf. Lith. *wasara*, summer; *Skt. vasanta*-, spring, *ush*, to burn, glow; also *O. Irish dir*, *W. gwawr*, dawn.

Vernier, a kind of scale, for fine measurement. (F.) Invented by *P. Vernier*, b. 1580, died Sept. 14, 1637.

Verse. (L.) *M. E. vers, fers* (Ormulum); *A. S. fers* (perhaps from *O. Irish fers*, also from *L.*) — Late *L. versus*, *L. uersus*, a turning, course, row, line of poetry. — *L. uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn. Allied to *Worth* (1). (✓WERT.) Der. *vers-ed*, imitated from *L. uersātus*, pp. of *uersāri*, pass. of frequent. of *uertere*; *vers-at-ile*, quickly turning, *M. F. versatil* (Cot.), *L. uersātīlis*, versatile, likewise from *L. pp. uersātus*.

versify. (F.—L.) *F. versifier*. — *L. uersificāre*, to make verses. — *L. uersi*-, for *uersus*, a verse; *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. Der. *versificat-ion*, from pp. *uersificātus*.

version. (F.—L.) *F. version*. — Late *L. uersionem*, acc. of *uersio*, a version, translation. — *L. uersus*, pp. of *uertere*, to turn.

verst, a Russian measure of length. (Russ.) Russ. *versta*, 3500 English feet;

VESTIBULE

also, age. For **vert-tā*; from ✓WERT (Russ. *vertiete*), to turn.

Vert, green. (F.—L.) *F. vert*, *O. F. verd*. — *L. uiridem*, acc. of *uiridis*, green. Cf. *L. uirēre*, to be green. †*W. gwyrdd*, green; Corn. *guirt*. Or (if these Celtic words are borrowed) allied to *vivid*; cf. *Skt. ji-ra-*, active, *jī-va*, living. Brugm. ii. § 74.

Vertebra. (L.) *L. uertebra*, a joint, vertebra. — *L. uertere*, to turn.

vertex, top. (L.) *L. uertex*, top, pole of the sky (which is the turning-point of the stars), but afterwards the zenith. — *L. uertere*, to turn. Der. *vertic-al*, *F. vertical*, from *L. uerticālis*, vertical, which is from *uertic-*, for *uertec-*, stem of *uertex*, top.

vertigo, giddiness. (L.) *L. uertigo*, giddiness. — *L. uertere*, to turn round.

Vervain. (F.—L.) *F. verveine*, 'vervaine'; Cot. — *L. uerbēna*, a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. See *Verbena*.

Very, true. (F.—L.) *M. E. verrai*. — *O. F. vrai* (*F. vraī*), true. Cf. Prov. *verai*, true. It answers to a Late *L.* type **verācus*, allied to *L. uērāx*, true. — *L. uērus*, true, credible (whence *O. F. voir*). †*W. gwir*, *O. Irish fir*, true; *G. wahr*, *A. S. wēr*, true. Cf. Russ. *viēra*, faith. Brugm. i. § 367.

Vesicle, a small tumour or cell. (L.) *L. uēscula*, dimin. of *uēscā*, a bladder.

Vesper. (L.) *M. E. vesper*, the evening-star (Gower). — *L. uesper*, evening-star, evening; cf. *uespera*, even-tide. Hence *O. F. vespre* (*F. vèpre*), evening, and *vespres* (*F. vèpres*), vespers, even-song. †Gk. *ἑσπερος*, adj. and sb., evening; *O. Irish fescor*, *W. ucher*, evening. Brugm. i. § 329.

Vessel. (F.—L.) *M. E. vessel*. — *A. F. vessel*; *O. F. vaisseau*, a vessel, ship, later *vaisseau*, a vessel (of any kind). — *L. uascellum*, a small vase or urn; dimin. of *uās*, a vase. See *Vase*.

Vest, a garment. (L.) *L. uestis*, a garment, clothing. †Goth. *wasti*, clothing; cf. Gk. *ἱ-ρῶν* (= *fēo-rwū*), I clothe, *ἱ-θῆς*, clothing, *Skt. was*, to put on clothes. (✓WES.) See *Wear*.

Vestal. (F.—L.) *F. Vestale*, a Vestal virgin. — *L. Vestālis*, belonging to a Vestal, also a priestess of *Vesta*. — *L. Vesta*, *Vesta*, goddess of the flocks and household. †Gk. *ἑστία*, goddess of the domestic hearth.

Vestibule. (L.) *L. uestibulum*, a forecourt; lit. 'separated from the abode.' —

VESTIGE

L. *uē-*, separate from, *stabulum*, an abode; see *Stable* (Vaniček).

Vestige. (F.—L.) F. *vestige*, a step, foot-track.—L. *uestigium*, foot-track.

Vestment. (F.—L.) M. E. *vestment*.—O. F. *vestment* (F. *vêtement*).—L. *uestimentum*, clothing.—L. *uestire*, to clothe; from *uestis*, clothing. See *Vest*.

vestry. (F.—L.) M. E. *vestrie*; shortened from O. F. *vestiarie*; cf. M. F. *vestiaire*, 'vestry'; Cot. = L. *uestiārium*, a wardrobe; neut. of *uestiārius*, adj., from *uestis*, a robe.

vesture. (F.—L.) O. F. *vesture*, *vestiure*.—Late L. *vestitūra*, clothing.—L. *uestire*, to clothe.—L. *uestis*, a robe.

Vetch. a plant. (F.—L.) Also *fitch*. M. E. *feche* (of which the Southern form was *veche*).—O. F. *veche*, *vece*, M. F. *vesce*, vetch (where *veche* is a Walloon and North F. form).—L. *uicia*, a vetch; whence also G. *wicke*, Du. *wikke*.

Veteran. (L.) L. *ueterānus*, experienced; as sb., a veteran.—L. *ueter-*, for **uetes*, stem of *uetus*, old, lit. 'advanced in years.' Cf. Gk. *ēros*, Skt. *vatsa-*, a year. See *Veal*.

veterinary. (L.) L. *ueterinārius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden; as sb., a cattle-doctor.—L. *ueterinus*, belonging to beasts of burden. The L. *ueterina* meant an animal at least a year old, one that had passed its first year; from the base **uet-*, year (above). See *Wether*.

Veto. a prohibition. (L.) L. *ueto*, I forbid; O. L. *uoto*.

Vex. to harass. (F.—L.) F. *vexer*.—L. *uexāre*, to vex; orig. intensive form of *uexere* (pt. t. *uex-ē*). See *Vehicle*.

Viaduct. (L.) L. *uia ducta*, a road conducted across (a river, &c.).—L. *uia*, a way, road; *ducta*, fem. of pp. of *dūcere*, to carry, conduct. β. L. *uia*, formerly *uea* = Skt. *vaha-*, a road; from L. *uexere* = Skt. *vah*, to carry; see *Vehicle*, *Way*.

Vial, Phial, a small bottle. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. *virole*, *firole*.—O. F. and F. *firole*.—L. *phiala*.—Gk. *φιάλη*, a shallow cup or bowl.

Viands. food. (F.—L.) Pl. of *viand*.—F. *viande*, food.—L. *uiuenda*, neut. pl., provisions, food; from the gerundive of *uiuere*, to live. See *Victuals*.

Vibrate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uibrāre*, to swing, shake. Cf. Skt. *vep*, to tremble. (✓WEIP.) Brugm. i. § 701.

Vicar. (F.—L.) F. *vicair*, a deputy.

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= L. *uicārius*, a deputy, orig. an adj., deputed, put in place of. = L. *uic-*, base of *uicis*, gen. case, a turn, change, succession. (✓WEIQ.) Brugm. i. § 701.

Vice (1), a fault. (F.—L.) F. *vice*.—L. *uitium*, blemish, fault. Der. *vic-i-ous*, F. *vicioux*, L. *uitiōsus*, faulty; *uiti-ate*, from pp. of L. *uitiāre*, to injure. And see *Vituperation*.

Vice (2), an instrument for holding things firmly. (F.—L.) M. E. *vice*, orig. 'a screw,' because tightened by a screw.—F. *vis*, 'vice, a winding-staire'; Cot. O. F. *vis*.—L. *uītis*, a vine, bryony, lit. 'that which winds or twines.' (✓WEI.) See *Withy*.

Vice-gerent. (F.—L.) M. F. *vice-gerent*, a deputy; Cot. = L. *uice*, in place of; *gerent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *gerere*, to carry on, rule; see *Gesture*. ¶ So also *vice-admiral*; *vice-roy* (from F. *roi*, L. acc. *rēgem*, king), *vice-réal*.

Vicinage, neighbourhood. (F.—L.) Altered from F. *voisinage*, neighbourhood.—F. *voisin*, near. = L. *uicinus*, near, lit. 'belonging to the same street.'—L. *uicus*, a village, street; see *Wiok* (2).

vicinity, neighbourhood. (F.—L.) M. F. *vicinid*.—L. acc. *uicinidātem*, neighbourhood.—L. *uicinus*, near (above).

Vicissitude. (L.) L. *uicissitūdo*, change. Allied to *uicissim*, by turns.—L. *uic-is* (genitive), a change; see *Vicar*.

Victim. (F.—L.) F. *victime*.—L. *uictima*, a victim. Cf. Goth. *weihan*, to consecrate. Brugm. i. § 606.

Victor. (L.) L. *victor*, a conqueror.—L. *uic-*, base of *uincere*, to conquer (pt. t. *uic-i*); with suffix *-tor*. †Goth. *weihan*, to fight; cf. A. S. *wig*, war. (✓WEIQ.) Brugm. i. § 367. Der. *victory*, A. F. *victorie*, L. *uictōria*.

Victuals. (F.—L.) Pl. of *viactual*, a pedantic spelling of M. E. *vitaille*, provisions.—O. F. *vitaille*, usually in pl. *vitailles*, provisions.—L. neut. pl. *uictualia*, provisions; from *uictuālis*, adj., belonging to nourishment.—L. *uictu-*, stem of *uictus*, food.—L. *uictus*, pp. of *uiuere*, to live; allied to *uiuus*, living, and to E. *Quick*. (✓GWEI.) Brugm. ii. § 488.

Vicuna, a quadruped of the camel tribe. (Span.—Peruv.) Span. *vicuña*; of Peruvian origin (Acosta, iv. 40).

Videlicet, viz., namely. (L.) In old MSS. and books, the abbreviation for *et* resembled *z*; hence *viet* (short for *vide-*

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licet) was misread as *viz.* = L. *uidēlicet*, short for *uidēre licet*, it is possible to see, it is evident, hence, to wit, namely. — L. *uidēre*, to see; *licet*, it is allowable; see **Vision** and **Licence**.

Vidette; see **Vedette**.

Vie, to contend for superiority. (F. — L.) M. E. *vien*, a contracted form of *envien*, to vie, contend for superiority. (Cf. *fence for defence, story for history, &c.*) — O. F. *envier* (au ieu), 'to vie'; Cot. The lit. sense of O. F. *envier* was to invite [quite distinct from *envier*, to envy], esp. used in gaming in the sense 'to open a game by staking a certain sum'; precisely as Span. *envidar*, Ital. *invitare*, to invite, to vie, or propose a stake. = L. *inuitāre*, to invite (of which *vie* is thus seen to be a doublet). See **Invite**. ¶ The sense was to stake a sum to draw on or invite a game, then to wager, bet against, contend, strive for the upper hand.

View, sb. (F. — L.) A. F. *view*, *vewe*, *vne*; M. F. *veut*, 'a view, sight'; Cot. Fem. of *veu*, pp. of O. F. *veoir* (F. *voir*), to see. — L. *uidēre*, to see. See **Vision**.

Vigil. (F. — L.) Lit. 'a watching.' F. *vigile*, 'a vigile, eve of a holy day'; Cot. — L. *uigilia*, a watch. — L. *uigil*, awake. — L. *uigēre*, to be lively; cf. *uegēre*, to arouse; allied to **Wake**. See **Vigour**. Der. *vigilant*, F. *vigilant*, from stem of pres. pt. of L. *uigilāre*, to watch.

Vignette, a small engraving with ornamented border. (F. — L.) First applied to borders in which vine-leaves and tendrils were introduced; XVIIth cent. = F. *vignette*, a little vine; pl. *vignettes*, 'branch-like flourishes'; Cot. Dimin. of F. *vigne*, a vine; see **Vine**.

Vigour, energy. (F. — L.) O. F. *vigor*; F. *vigueur*. — L. *uigōrem*, acc. of *uigor*, liveliness. — L. *uigēre*, to be lively; see **Vigil**. Der. *vigor-ous*.

Viking, a Northern pirate. (Scand.) Icel. *víkingr*, a pirate, free-booter, rover. Lit. 'a warrior'; for **vigningr* (ign > ik); allied to *vig*, war, Goth. *weihan*, to fight, L. *vincere*, to conquer. See **Victor**. (So Noreen, § 252; cf. Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 319.) + A. S. *wicing*. ¶ Usually explained as 'creek-dweller'; from Icel. *vík*, a creek.

Vile. (F. — L.) F. *vil*, fem. *vile*, base. — L. *vilis*, base, mean. + W. *gwaal*, vile.

Villa. (L.) L. *uilla*, a farm-house; O. L. *uella*. Perhaps for **ues-la*, i. e. a

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dwelling, from ✓WES, to dwell; see **Was**.

village. (F. — L.) F. *village*. — L. *uillāticus*, adj., belonging to a farm-house. — L. *uilla* (above).

villain. (F. — L.) M. E. *vilain*. — A. F. *vilain*, servile; as sb., a bondman, slave, villain. — Late L. *uillānus*, orig. a farm-servant, hence a slave, serf, villain. — L. *uilla*, a farm-house. Der. *villain-y*, A. F. *vilanie*, servitude, baseness.

Vinculum, a link. (L.) L. *uinculum*, a bond, fetter. — L. *uincire*, to bind.

Vindicate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uindicāre*, to arrogate, lay claim to; cf. *uindic-*, stem of *uindex*, a claimant.

vindictive. (F. — L.) Shortened from F. *vindicatif*, 'revenging'; Cot. From L. *uindicāt-us*, pp. of *uindicāre*, to avenge; with suffix *-iūs*, F. *-if*.

Vine. (F. — L.) F. *vigne*. — L. *uinea*, a vineyard; in Late L. (apparently) a vine. Fem. of L. *uineus*, adj., from *uinum*, wine; see **Wine**. Der. *vine-yard*, substituted for A. S. *win-geard*, a vineyard, lit. 'wine-yard.' See **Yard** (1).

vinegar. (F. — L.) M. E. *vinegre*. — O. F. *vin egre* (F. *vinaigre*). — L. *uinum*, wine; *acer*, acc. of *ācer*, sharp. See **Wine** and **Elager**.

Vinewed, mouldy. (E.) A Southern form. Also *finewed*, *fenowed* (Nares). From M. E. *fenow*, mouldiness; with suffix *-ed*; cf. A. S. *fynegian*, to become mouldy. — A. S. *fynig*, mouldy (Joshua, ix. 5). — A. S. *fyne*, mould, moistness. Allied to Du. *vunn*, rank; M. Du. *vunstigh*, 'mustie (as hay)'; Hexham.

Vintage. (F. — L.) An alteration of M. E. *vindage*, *vendage*; by influence of *vint-ner*. — F. *vendange*, M. F. *vendenge*, vintage. — L. *uindēmia*, vintage. — L. *uinum*, wine, grapes; *-dēmia*, a taking away, from *dēmere*, to take away. *Dēmere* = **dē-imere*, from *emere*, to take.

vintner. (F. — L.) M. E. *vintener*, altered form of earlier *vineter*, *viniter*. — M. F. *vinetier*, 'a vintner'; Cot. — Late L. *uindētarius*, a wine-seller. — L. *uindētum*, a vineyard. — L. *uinum*, grapes, wine.

Viol. (F. — Prov. — Late L.) M. F. *virole*, *violle*, 'a violin'; Cot. — Prov. *viola*. — Late L. *vidula*, *vitula*, a viol; whence also O. H. G. *fidula*, A. S. *fīpele*, a fiddle. See **Fiddle**.

Violate. (L.) From pp. of L. *uiolāre*, to treat with force, violate. Formed as if

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from an adj. **uiolus*, due to *ui-s*, force. Brugm. i. § 655.

Violent. (F. — L.) F. *violent*. — L. *uiolentus*, full of might. Formed as if from an adj. **uiolus*; see **Violate**.

Violet, a flower. (F. — L.) M. F. *viole*, m., *violette*, f. (Cot.). Dimin. of M. F. *viole*, 'a gilliflower'; Cot. — L. *uiola*, a violet. + Gk. *lov*, a violet. Der. *violet*, adj.

Violin. (Ital. — Late L.) Ital. *violino*, dimin. of Ital. *viola*, a viol; see **Viol**.

Violoncello. (Ital. — Late L.) Ital. *violoncello*, dimin. of *violone*, a bass-viol, an augmentative form of *viola*, a viol.

Viper. (F. — L.) F. *vipère*. — L. *uipera*, a viper. Usually explained as 'that produces living young'; short for *uiuipara*, fem. of *uiuiparus*, producing living young; see **viviparus**.

Virago. (L.) L. *uirāgo*, a manlike woman. — L. *uir*, a man; see **Virile**.

Virgate, a measure of land. (L.) From Late L. *terra uirgata*, land measured with a rod. — L. *uirga*, a rod; see **Verge** (1).

Virgin. (F. — L.) O. F. *virgine*. — L. *uirginem*, acc. of *uirgo*, a maid. Der. *virgin-als*, the name of a musical instrument, played upon by *virgins*.

Viridity, greenness. (L.) L. *uiriditās*, greenness. — L. *uiridis*, green. See **Vert**.

Virile, manly. (F. — L.) F. *viril*, 'manly'; Cot. — L. *uirilis*, adj., from *uir*, a man. + A. S. *wer*; O. H. G. *wer*; Goth. *wair*; Icel. *verr*; O. Irish *fer*, W. *gwr*, a man; cf. Skt. *vīra*-, a hero.

virtue. (F. — L.) M. E. *vertu*. — F. *vertu*. — L. *uirtutem*, acc. of *uirtūs*, manly excellence. — L. *uir*, a man.

Virtuoso. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *virtuoso*, one skilled in the fine arts, orig. 'virtuous.' — Ital. *virtù*, shortened form of *virtute*, virtue, also, a love of the fine arts. — L. *uirtutem* (above).

Virulent. (F. — L.) F. *virulent*. — L. *uirulentus*, full of poison. — L. *uirus*, poison. + Gk. *lós*, Skt. *visha*-, poison. Cf. **Wisen**.

Visage, look, face. (F. — L.) F. *visage*, face, look. — M. F. *vis*, visage; with suffix *-age* (< L. *-aticum*). — L. *uisum*, acc. of *uisus*, sight, afterwards look, face. — L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

visard, the same as visor.

Viscera, entrails. (L.) L. *uiscera*, neut. pl., entrails. Der. *e-viscer-ate*, to remove the entrails.

Viscid, sticky, clammy. (L.) L. *uis-*

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cidus, sticky, clammy. — L. *uisum*, mistletoe, birdlime. + Gk. *lós*, mistletoe.

Viscount. (F. — L.) Also spelt *vi-counte* (and the inserted *s* is not pronounced). A. F. *visconte*, *viconte*; F. *viconte*, 'a vicount, at first the deputy of an earl', Cot.; O. F. *visconte* (12th cent.). — L. *uice*, in place of; *comitem*, acc. of *comes*, a count; see **Count** (1).

Visible. (F. — L.) F. *visible*. — L. *uisibilis*, that can be seen. — L. *uis-us*, pp. of *uidere*, to see. + Gk. *lōiv*, to see; Skt. *vid*, to know. Allied to **Wit**. (✓WEID.)

vision. (F. — L.) F. *vision*. — L. *uisiōnem*, acc. of *uisio*, sight. — L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

visit. (F. — L.) F. *visiter*. — L. *uisitare*, to visit, go to see, frequent. of *uisere*, to behold; from *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

visor, visard, vizor. (F. — L.) The *d* is added. M. E. *visere*. — M. F. *visiere*, 'the visor, or sight of a helmet'; Cot. Formed from M. F. *vis*, the face; see **Visage**. A *visor* also meant a mask, from its covering the face; Cotgrave has 'faux visage, a maske, or visard.'

vista. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *vista*, lit. a view. — Ital. *vista*, fem. of *visto*, seen, from *vedere*, to see. — L. *uidere*, to see.

visual. (F. — L.) M. F. *visual*. — L. *uisualis*, belonging to the sight. — L. *uisu-*, decl. stem of *uisus*, sight. — L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.

Visier; see **Visier**.

Vital. (F. — L.) F. *vital*. — L. *uitālis*, belonging to life. — L. *uita*, life; allied to *uiuere*, to live. See **Victuals**.

Vitiate; see **Vice** (1).

Vitreous. (L.) L. *uitre-us*, glassy; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *uitri-*, for *uitrum*, glass. The *i* in *uitrum* is common; some connect the word with *uidere*, to see. ¶ L. *uitrum*, 'wood,' is cognate with E. **Wood**.

vitriol. (F. — L.) F. *vitriol*, 'vitrioli'; Cot. Said to be so called from its glassy look. — L. *uitreolus*, glassy. — L. *uitreus*, glassy. — L. *uitrum*, glass (above).

Vituperation, blame. (F. — L.) M. F. *vituperation*. — L. acc. *uituperationem*. — L. *uituperātus*, pp. of *uituperare*, to blame, lit. 'to prepare (or find) a blemish.' — L. *uitu-*, for *uiti-*, base of *uitium*, a vice, fault; *parare*, to prepare, provide.

Vivacity. (F. — L.) F. *vivacité*, liveliness. — L. *uiuacitatem*, acc. of *uiuacitas*, liveliness. — L. *uiuāci-*, decl. stem of *uiuāx*,

tenacious of life. — L. *vivere*, to live. See **Victuals**.

vivid. (L.) L. *vividus*, lively. — L. *vivere*, to live.

vivify. (F. — L.) F. *vivifier*, to quicken. — L. *vivificare*, to quicken. — L. *vivui*-, for *vivuus*, living; *facere*, for *facere*, to make.

viviparous. (L.) From L. *viviparus*, producing living young. — L. *vivui*-, for *vivuus*, living; *parere*, to produce.

vivisection. (L.) Coined from L. *vivui*- (above); and *section*.

Vixen. (E.) M. E. *vixen*, *fixen*, a she-fox; answering to A. S. *fyx-en*, made from *fox* by vowel-change of Teut. *u* (A. S. *o*) to *y*, with fem. suffix *-en* (for **-in-jā-*); precisely as A. S. *gyden*, a goddess, from *god*, a god. See **Fox**. Cf. G. *fuchsin*, f. of *fuchs*, fox. The *v* for *f* is Southern.

Viz; see **Videlicet**.

Vizard; see **Visor**.

Visier, Visier, a councillor of state. (F. — Arab.) F. *visir*. — Arab. *wasir*, a councillor of state; orig. a porter, one who bears the burden of state affairs. — Arab. root *wasara*, to bear a burden, sustain.

Vocable, a term, word. (F. — L.) F. *vocable*. — L. *vocābulum*, an appellation, name. — L. *uocāre*, to call. — L. *uoc*-, related to *uoc*-, stem of *uox*, voice, name (below). Der. *vocabulary*, from Late L. *uocābulārium*, a list of words.

vocal, uttering sound. (F. — L.) F. *vocal*. — L. *uocālis*, adj., from *uoc*-, stem of *uox*, voice, sound. + Gk. *ēpos*, a word; Skt. *vacha-s*, speech, from *vach*, to speak. (✓WEQ.) Brugm. i. § 678.

vocation. (F. — L.) F. *vocation*. — L. acc. *uocātiōnem*, a calling, invitation. — L. *uocātus*, pp. of *uocāre*, to call.

vociferation. (F. — L.) M. F. *vociferation*. — L. acc. *uociferātiōnem*, an outcry. — L. *uociferātus*, pp. of *uociferāre*, to lift up the voice, cry aloud. — L. *uoci*-, decl. stem of *uox*, voice; *fer-re*, to bear, carry, cognate with E. *bear*.

Vogue, mode, fashion. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) Formerly *vogue* meant sway, authority, power. — F. *vogue*, 'vogue, sway, power; a cleere passage, as of a ship in a broad sea;' Cot. Orig. 'sway of a ship, verbal sb. of F. *voguer*, 'to saile forth;' id. — Ital. *voga*, sb., stroke of an oar, *vogare*, to row in a galley. — M. H. G. *wāgen*, G. *wogen*, to fluctuate, be in motion on the sea. — M. H. G. *wāg*, G. *woge*,

a wave; O. H. G. *wāc*. + A. S. *wæg*, Goth. *wēgs*, a wave; Teut. type **wēgos*, m.; from **wēg*-, 3rd stem of Teut. **wegan*-, to move; see **Weigh**.

Voice. (F. — L.) M. E. *vois*. O. F. *vois* (F. *voix*). — L. *uocem*, acc. of *uox*, voice, sound. See **vocal**.

Void, empty. (F.) O. F. *vuide*, *voide* (F. *vide*); a fem. form of which the masc. is *vuit*. Origin unknown.

Volant, flying. (F. — L.) F. *volant*, pres. pt. of *voler*, to fly. — L. *uolāre*, to fly. Cf. Gk. *βολή*, a throw; Brugm. i. § 663.

volatile. (F. — L.) F. *volatil*, 'flying;' Cot. — L. *uolātīlis*, flying. — L. *uolātus*, flight. — L. *uolāre*, to fly.

Volcano, a burning mountain. (Ital. — L.) Ital. *volcano*, a volcano. — L. *Volcānum*, acc. of *Volcānus*, *Vulcānus*, Vulcan, god of fire, fire. Cf. Skt. *varcha-s*, lustre.

Vole, a field-mouse. (Scand.) Also called *vole-mouse*, *field-mouse*, *meadow-mouse*, *campagnol*; L. *arvicola*. A modern word; abbreviated from North E. *vole-mouse*, i. e. field-mouse. From Norw. *voll*, field; cognate with E. *Wold*. Der. *water-vole*, i. e. water field-mouse.

Volition. (F. — L.) F. *volition*. — Late L. **volitiōnem*, acc. of **volitiō*, volition (prob. a term of the schools). — L. *uolo*, I wish. See **Voluntary**.

Volley. (F. — L.) F. *volte*, 'a flight;' Cot. Hence, a flight of shot. — L. *uolāta*, fem. of pp. of *uolāre*, to fly.

Volt, another spelling of **Vault** (2).

Voltaic, originated by Volta. (Ital.) From A. Volta, of Como, died March 5, 1826.

Voluble, fluent. (F. — L.) M. F. *voluble*, 'voluble, easily rolled, glib;' Cot. — L. *uolūbilis*, easily turned about. — L. *uolū*-, as in *uolū-tus*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll; with suffix *-bilis*. + Goth. *walwjan*, to roll, Gk. *ἐλθεῖν*, to unfold; allied to Russ. *valite*, to roll. (✓WEL.) See **Helix**.

volume, a roll, a book. (F. — L.) F. *volume*. — L. *uolūmen*, a roll, scroll; hence, a book on a parchment roll. — L. *uolū*-, as in *uolū-tus*, pp. of *uoluere*, to roll.

Voluntary. (F. — L.) M. F. *voluntaire*, *volontaire*. — L. *uoluntārius*, willing. — L. *uoluntās*, free will. — L. **uolunt*-, related to *uolent*-, stem of *uolens*, willing, from *uelle*, to wish, *uolo*, I wish. + Skt. *vr*, to choose, select. Allied to **Will** (1). (✓WEL.) Brugm. ii. §§ 102, 493.

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voluptuous. (F.—L.) F. *voluptuōus*, Cot.—L. *uoluptuosus*, addicted to, or full of pleasure.—L. *uolupt-ās*, pleasure.—L. *uolup*, *uolupe*, adv., agreeably.—L. *uol-o*, I wish. Cf. Gk. *ἐλπίς*, hope.

Volute, a spiral scroll on a capital. (F.—L.) F. *volute* (Cot.)—L. *uolūta*, a volute; fem. of *uolūtus*, pp. of *uoluerē*, to roll; see **Voluble**.

Vomit, sb. (L.) L. *uomitūs*, a vomiting; whence *uomitāre*, to vomit.—L. *uomitūs*, pp. of *uomere*, to vomit.—Gk. *ἐμεῖν*, Lith. *vemiti*, Skt. *vam*, to vomit. (✓WEM.)

Voracity. (F.—L.) F. *voracitē*.—L. *uoracitatem*, acc. of *uoracitās*, hungriness.—L. *uorāci-*, for *uorax*, voracious, greedy to devour.—L. *uorāre*, to devour.—L. *uorū*s, devouring, as in *carni-uorū*s, flesh-eating. Allied to Skt. *-gara-*, as in *ajagara-*, goat-devouring; Gk. *βορός*, gluttonous. (✓GwER.) Brugm. i. § 653.

Vortex, a whirlpool. (L.) L. *uortex*, also *uertex*, whirlpool.—L. *uertere*, to turn; see **Verse**.

Vote, sb. (L.) L. *uōtum*, a wish; orig. a vow.—L. *uōtum*, neut. of *uōtus*, pp. of *uouēre*, to vow. Der. *uot-ive*, L. *uōtiū*s, promised by a vow; *uot-ary*, a coined word, like *votaress*, *votress*.

Vouch, to warrant. (F.—L.) M. F. *voucher*, 'to vouch, cite, pray in aid in a suit'; Cot. O. F. *vochier*.—L. *uocāre*, to call, call upon, summon. See **Vocable**.

vouchsafe. (F.—L.) Formerly *vouch safe*, i. e. warrant as safe; from *vouch* and *safe*.

Vow, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. *vow*, *vou*.—O. F. *veu*, *vou* (F. *vœu*), a vow.—L. *uōtum*, a vow; see **Vote**. ¶ Hence the M. E. *avow*, sb., common in the sense of 'vow'; Chaucer, C. T. 2237, 2414; and hence the verb *avow*, to vow. Another *avow* answers to F. *avouer*, L. *aduocāre*, and is a doublet of *avouch*.

Vowel. (F.—L.) O. F. *vowel*, *voiel*; F. *voyelle*, 'a vowel'; Cot.—L. *uocālem*, acc. of *uocālis* (*littera*), a vowel, vocal letter; see **Vocal**.

Voyage. (F.—L.) M. E. *viage*, *veage*.—O. F. *veiage*, later *voyage*.—L. *uiaticum*, properly provisions for a journey.—L. *uiaticus*, belonging to a journey.—L. *uia*, a way. See **Viaduct**.

Vulcanise, to combine caoutchouc with sulphur by heat. (L.) Coined, with suffix *-ise*, from *Vulcan*, god of fire,

WADI

fire. See **Volcano**. Der. *vulcan-ite*, vulcanised caoutchouc.

Vulgar. (F.—L.) F. *vulgaire*.—L. *vulgāris*, belonging to the common people.—L. *uulgus*, *uolgus*, the common people; a throng, crowd. Der. *vulgar-ity*; also *vulgate*, the E. name for the L. version of the Bible known as the *editio vulgata*, where *vulgata* is a later form of the fem. of the pp. of *vulgāre*, to publish.

Vulnerable. (F.—L.) M. F. *vulner-able*.—L. *uulnerābilis*, liable to injury.—L. *uulnerāre*, to wound.—L. *uulner-*, for **uulnes*-, stem of *uulnus*, a wound; O. L. *uolnus*. Allied to *uellere*, to pluck, tear. Cf. Skt. *vraṇa-*, a wound, fracture; Gk. *ὀβλή*, W. *gweli*, a wound. (✓WEL.)

Vulpine, fox-like. (F.—L.) M. F. *vulpin*; Cot.—L. *uulpinus*, fox-like.—L. *uulp-*, base of *uulpes*, a fox. Allied to Wolf (Darbshire, Reliquiæ Philologicæ, p. 92).

Vulture. (L.) L. *uultur*, a vulture; O. L. *uolturus*; lit. 'tearer'.—L. *uul-* (*uol-*), as in *uul-si*, pt. t. of *uellere*, to pluck, tear. Allied to **Vulnerable**.

W.

Wabble, Wobble, to reel, move unsteadily. (E.) Frequentative of *wap*, *whap*, to flutter (Halliwell); see **Wave**, **Whap**. Cf. E. Fries. *wabbeln*, to wobble; Low G. *wabbeln*, *quabbeln*, to palpitate, to wabble; Swed. dial. *vabbla*, to move food to and fro in the mouth.

Wacke, a rock derived from basalt. (G.) G. *wacke*, *wacke*; M.H.G. *wacke*, O.H.G. *waggo*, a kind of flint.

Wad, a small bundle of stuff, little mass of tow. (Scand.) Swed. *vadd*, wadding, M. Swed. *wad*, clothing, stuff; cf. Icel. *vaðmál*, wadmal, a plain woollen stuff.—G. *watte*, wadding, wad (whence F. *ouate*). Der. *wadd-ing*, *wad-mal*. Cf. **Weed** (2).

Waddle, to walk clumsily. (E.) Frequentative of *wade* (below).

Wade, to walk slowly, esp. through water. (E.) A.S. *wadan*, pt. t. *wōd*, to wade, go.—Du. *waden*; Icel. *vaða*, pt. t. *ōð*, to wade; (cf. Icel. *vað*, a ford); Dan. *vade*, Swed. *vada*, G. *waten*, O. H. G. *watan*, to wade, go. Further allied to L. *nadium* (for **uadhom*), a ford, *uādere*, to go.

Wadi, a water-course, river. (Arab.) Arab. *wādī*.

WAFER

Wafer. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *wafre*.—A. F. *wafre*, O. F. *waufre* (F. *gaufre*), a wafer. — M. Du. *waefel*, a wafer (Du. *wafel*); Low G. *wafel*, whence G. *waffel*, wafer. ß. F. *gaufre* also means 'honeycomb'; hence Low G. *wafel* may be allied to G. *wabe*, a honeycomb, Icel. *vaf*, a weft; from Teut. **waf*, 2nd grade of **wedan-*, to weave; see **Weave**.

Waft. (E.) For *waff*, like *graft* for *graff*. Again, *waff* is the same as *wave*, in the sense 'to beckon by waving something'; see *waft*, pt. t. of *waff*, in *Merch. Ven.* v. i. 11. See **Wave** (1).

Wag (1). (Scand.) M. E. *waggen*.—M. Swed. *wagga*, Swed. *vagga*, to wag, sway, rock. Cognate with A. S. *wagian* (> M. E. *warrens*), to wag, which is a secondary verb derived from the 2nd grade of A. S. *wegan*, to carry, move. Similarly, the Swed. *wagga* is a secondary verb, from O. Swed. **wega*, Icel. *vega*, to weigh; see **Weigh**. So also Goth. *wagian*, to shake. Der. *wag-tail*; *waggle*, q. v.

wag (2), a merry knave. (E.) Short for *wag-halter*, one who deserves hanging (jocosely).

Wage, a gage, pledge; pl. **Wages**, pay for service. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *wage*, pl. *wages*.—O. F. *wage*, later *gage*, a gage, pledge; hence a stipulated payment; whence O. F. *wager*, to pledge, Low L. *wadiāre*.—Low L. *wadium*; formed from Goth. *wadi*, a pledge; see **Wed**. Der. *wage*, vb., as in to *wage war*, orig. to declare (or pledge oneself to) war; cf. Walloon *wager*, to pledge.

wager, a bet. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *wager*, *waïour*.—O. F. *wageure*, later *gageure*, 'a wager'; Cot.—Low L. *wadiātūra*, from *wadiāre*, to pledge (above). Der. *wager*, vb. See also **Gage** (1).

Waggle, to wag frequently. (Scand.) Frequent. form of **Wag** (above); cf. Swed. dial. *vaglia*, Swed. *wackla*, to totter; also G. *wackeln*, Pomeran. *waggeln*, to waggle; Low G. *wigeltwageln*, to wiggle-waggle.

wagon, waggon. (Du.) XIVth cent. Borrowed from Du. *wagen*, a wagon; which is cognate with **Wain**.

wagtail; from **Wag** and **Tail**.

Waif, sb., a thing abandoned, a thing found astray. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *waif*, *weif*; pl. *wayues*, *weyues*, (*wayves*, *weyves*).—A. F. and O. F. *waif*, later *gaif*, pl. *waives*, *gaives*; *choses gayves*, 'weifes, things forsaken, or lost'; Cot.—O. Icel.

WAIT

weif*, Icel. *veif*, anything moving or flapping about (applied, e.g. to the fin of a seal); allied to *veifa*, to vibrate, move about; see **Waive.

Wail, to lament. (Scand.) M. E. *weilen*.—O. Icel. **wala*, Icel. *vala*, to wail; also *vāla*. Lit. 'to cry wo'; from *væ*, *vet*, interj., wo! See **Wo**. Cf. Swed. dial. *vāla*, to wail; Dan. dial. *valle*, to wail, *væl*, a wail; Norw. *vala*, to bleat.

Wain, a waggon. (E.) M. E. *wain*, *wayn*; formed (by the usual change of *ag* to *ay*) from A. S. *wagn*, a wain; we also find A. S. *wān*, a contracted form. From the 2nd grade (**wag*) of *wegan*, to carry; see **Weigh**. + Du. *wagen* (whence E. *wagon*), Icel. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, Swed. *vagn*, G. *wagen*. Allied to L. *ueh-iculum*, Gk. *ὄχος*, O. Irish *fēn*, a car. (✓WEGH.)

Wainscot, panelled boards on walls of rooms. (Du.) XIVth cent.—Du. *wagenschot*, 'wainscot,' Hexham; cf. Low G. *wagenschot*, the best kind of oak-wood. As if from Du. *wagen*, a wain; but really an alteration of M. Du. *waeghe-schot*, which Kiliaan explains as 'oak-wood with a waving grain'; from M. Du. *waeghe* (G. *wage*, M. H. G. *wāg*), a wave, and *schot*, 'a wainscot, partition,' &c., Sewel, or 'a closure of boards,' Hexham. The Du. *schot* is cognate with E. *scot* and *shot*. ¶ Not from M. Du. *weegh*, a wall.

Waist. (E.) M. E. *wast*, waist; lit. 'the growth' of a man, or the part of the body where size and strength are developed. The same word as M. E. *wacst*, strength, answering to an A. S. form **waxt*, not found, but nearly allied to A. S. *wæstm*, growth.—A. S. *wæxan*, to grow; see **Wax** (1). + Goth. *wahstus*, growth, increase, stature; Icel. *vöxtr*, stature, shape; Swed. *våxt*, Dan. *væxt*, growth. Brugm. i. § 795 (2). Der. *waist-coat*.

Wait, sb. (F.—O. H. G.) Orig. a watchman, sentinel, afterwards one who is awake at night, a night-musician.—O. F. *waite*, a guard, watchman; cf. F. *guet*.—O. H. G. *wahita*, a watchman, orig. a watch, a guard, a being awake. From the Teut. base **wak-*, as in Goth. *wak-an*, to be awake; see **Wake** (1); with Teut. suffix *-ton-*. ¶ Also used in the phr. *to lie in wait*; cf. Walloon *waitier*, to spy.

wait, vb. (F.—O. H. G.) O. F. *waiter*, *waitier*, *gaiter*, later *guetter*, to watch, wait.—O. F. *waite*, a watchman, a watching (above).

WAIVE

Waive, to relinquish a claim. (F.—Scand.) M. E. *waiuen*, *weiuen* (*waiven*, *weiuen*), to set aside, shun, push aside, remove. — A. F. *weiver*, M. F. *guesver*, 'to waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, resign'; Cot. (Low L. *waviäre*, to waive). — O. Icel. **weifa*, Icel. *veifa*, to vibrate, flap, flutter, whence *veif-skati*, a spendthrift. Cf. Norw. *veiva*, to turn (a grindstone), *veiv*, a crank, Swed. *vefva*, to wind. Allied to O. H. G. *weibōn*, to hover, move about; M. Du. *weyfele*, to be inconstant; E. Fries. *wif*, restless. And to **Vibrate**. (✓WEIP.) Cf. **Waif**. ¶ Distinct from *wave*.

Wake (1), to be brisk, cease from sleep. (E.) M. E. *waken*, pt. t. *wook*: properly intransitive; whence the weak verb *wakien*, pt. t. *waked*, to cause to wake, rouse. A. S. *wacan*, to arise, come to life, be born, pt. t. *wōc*, pp. *wacen*; whence *wacian*, weak verb, to wake, watch, pt. t. *wacode*. + Goth. *wakan* (pt. t. *wōk*), *wakjan* (pt. t. *wakida*); Du. *waken*, Icel. *vaka*, Dan. *vaage*, Swed. *vaka*, G. *wachen* (whence Du. *wekken*, Icel. *vekka*, Dan. *vakke*, Swed. *väcka*, G. *wecken*). Ultimately allied to **Vigil**; see Brugm. ii. § 804. Der. *wake*, sb., a vigil, A. S. *-wacu*.

Wake (2), the track of a ship. (Scand.) In Norfolk, a *wake* means a space of unfrozen water in a frozen tarn or 'broad.' The proper sense is an opening in ice, passage through ice, hence a track of a ship through a frozen sea, or a track generally. — O. Icel. **wak*, Icel. *vak*, stem of *vök*, a hole, opening in ice; Swed. *vak*, Norweg. *vak* (the same). Hence Norweg. *vekkja*, Dan. *vakke*, to cut a passage for ships through ice. The orig. sense was 'a wet place.' — Icel. *vökr*, wet (Lowl. Scotch *wak*); cf. Du. *wak*, moist, Gk. *try-pós*, wet.

Waken, to awake. (E.) Now usually transitive, but orig. *intransitive only*, in the sense 'to become awake.' M. E. *waknen*, *wakenen*. A. S. *wacnan*, to be aroused, be born; intrans. form from *wacan*, to wake; see **Wake**. ¶ The verbal suffix *-en* has now usually a *transitive* force; the M. E. suffix *-en* is properly *intransitive*, as in Gothic. Cf. Goth. *gawaknan*, Swed. *vakna*, Dan. *vaagne*, to become awake. Der. *a-waken*, where the prefix *a* = A. S. *ā*; see **A** (4).

Wale, Weal, the mark of a blow. (E.) M. E. *wale*. A. S. *walu*, a weal; also

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wyrt-wau, the root of a tree (with the idea of ridge). + E. Fries. *wale*, a weal; O. Fries. *walu*, rod, wand, Icel. *völr*, a round stick, Goth. *walus*, a staff. Cf. E. Fries. *walen*, to turn round, roll; Russ. *val*, a cylinder, *valiate*, to roll. **β**. The sense of rod or beam is preserved in *gun-wale*, the plank along the edge of a ship protecting the guns.

Walk, vb. (E.) M. E. *walken*, pt. t. *welk*, pp. *walken*. A. S. *wealcen*, pt. t. *wēole*, pp. *wealcen*, to roll, toss oneself about, rove about; hence, generally, to ramble, walk. Cf. M. Du. *walchen*, to press, full cloth, Swed. *valka*, to roll, full, work, Dan. *valke* (same), G. *walken*, to full. Allied to Skt. *valg*, to go by leaps. ¶ M. E. *walker*, a fuller, is from M. Du.

Wall. (L.) A. S. *weall*, borrowed from L. *uallum*, a rampart, orig. a row of stakes; Cf. L. *uallus*, a stake, palisade, lit. protection. Allied to O. Irish *fál*, a hedge.

Wallah, lit. an agent. (Hind.) H. H. Wilson explains Hind. *wālā* as one who is charged with doing any duty; Yule says it is practically an adj. suffix, like the L. *-ārius* (or E. *-er*); orig. an agent, doer, &c. See *Competition-wallah* in Yule; we may explain this as *competition-er* = *competitor*.

Wallet, a bag, budget. (E.? or F. — O. H. G. ?) M. E. *walel*, apparently equivalent to M. E. *watel*, a wattle, also a bag. In P. Plowman, C. xi. 269, where some MSS. express 'bag-full' by *watel-ful*, others have *walel-ful*. Again, Shakespeare has *wallets* for bags of flesh upon the neck (Temp. iii. 3. 46), which is the same as *wattles*. ¶ Very doubtful; the form suggests an A. F. **walel*, possibly from O. H. G. *wallōn*, to go on pilgrimage. Cf. O. F. *gauler*, to wander (Ducange).

Wall-eyed, with diseased eyes. (Scand.) '*Glauciolus*, an horse with a *waule eye*;' Cooper (1565). — Icel. *vald-eygðr*, corruption of *vaglegr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse. — Icel. *vagl*, a beam, also a beam in the eye, disease of the eye; *eygðr*, *eygr*, eyed, from *auga*, eye, cognate with E. *eye*. The Icel. *vagl* is the same as Swed. *vagel*, a perch, roost, sty in the eye, Norw. *vagl*, a hen-roost. Cf. Wars of Alexander, 608, 1706.

Wallop; see **Potwalloper**.

Wallow. (E.) M. E. *waluen*. A. S. *wealwian*, to roll round. Cf. Goth. *walwjan*, L. *woluer*, to roll; see **Voluble**.

Walnut. (E.) Lit. 'foreign (Gaulish)

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nut.' O. Merc. *walh-hnutu*, from O. Merc. *walh*, A. S. *wealh*, foreign; *hnutu*, a nut. + Du. *walnoot*, Icel. *walhnót*, Dan. *valnöd*, Swed. *valnöt*, G. *wallnuss*. β. The A. S. *wealh* makes the pl. *wealas*, O. Merc. *walas*, which is the mod. E. *Wales* (now applied to the country itself); cognate with O. H. G. *walah*, a foreigner, whence G. *Wälsch*, Italian. ¶ The explanation 'foreign' is inexact; the A. S. *wealh* meant a Celt, either of Wales or Gaul. In form it answers to 'one of the tribe of *Volca*,' who occupied Southern Gaul.

Walrus, a large seal. (Du.—Scand.) Du. *walrus*. = Swed. *vallross*, Dan. *hvalros*, a morse; lit. a 'whale-horse'; the same as A. S. *hors-hwal*, a morse, horse-whale. — Swed. *vall*, Dan. *hval*, a whale; Icel. *hross*, a horse. Said to be named from the neighing sound made by the animal. See Whale and Horse.

Waltz, a dance. (G.) Short for G. *walzer*, a waltz (with *z* sounded as *ts*). = G. *walsen*, to roll, revolve; see *Welter*.

Wampum, small beads, used as money. (N. American Indian.) Amer. Indian *wampum*; from the Massachusetts *wampí*, Delaware *wápi*, white (Mahn). Cf. Algonkin *wab*, white (Cuq).

Wan, colourless. (E.) M. E. *wan*. A. S. *wann*, *wonn*, dark, black, colourless; now applied to pale objects deficient in colour.

Wand, a slender rod. (Scand.) M. E. *wand*. — Icel. *vöndr* (gen. *vand-ar*), a switch; M. Swed. *wand*; Dan. *vaand*. + Goth. *wandus*, a rod, orig. a pliant stick; prob. from *wand*, and grade of *windan*, to wind, bind. From the use of wands in wicker-work.

Wander, to ramble. (E.) A. S. *wand-rian*, to wander; used as frequentative of *wend*, to go, but formed from *wand*, 2nd grade of *windan*, to wind; see *Wend*. + E. Fries. *wandern*, *wandeln*; Du. *wandelen*, G. *wandeln*; Swed. *vandra*, Dan. *vandre*.

Wane, to decrease (as the moon), to fail. (E.) A. S. *wanian*, to wane, decrease. — A. S. *wan*, *won*, deficient. + Icel. *vana*, vb., from *vanr*, deficient. Cf. Goth. *wans*, lacking, Gk. *évis*, bereft of, Skt. *úna*-, wanting. Brugm. ii. § 67.

wanion. (E.) In the phr. *with a wanion*, i. e. with ill-luck. I believe *wanion* = North E. *waniand*, waning, pres. pt. of M. E. *wanien*, to wane; see *Wane* (above). Sir T. Moore (Works, p. 306)

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writes in the *waniand*, which I explain to mean 'in the waning of the moon,' i. e. with ill-luck; see Brand, Popular Antiq. on *The Moon*. (So also Wedgwood.)

want, lack. (Scand.) M. E. *want*, first used as an adj., signifying 'deficient.' — Icel. *vant*, neut. of *vanr*, adj., lacking, which was formerly used with a gen. case following; as, *var þeim vettugis vant*, there was lacking to them of nothing, i. e. they wanted nothing. The Icel. *vanr* = A. S. *wan*; see *Wane* (above). Der. *want*, vb., Icel. *vanta*, from the neut. adj. *vant*.

wanton, unrestrained. (E.) M. E. *wantoun*, unrestrained, not educated; full form *wantowen*. — M. E. *wan-*, prefix, lacking, a neg. prefix (from A. S. *wan*, lacking); *towen* < A. S. *togen*, pp. of *tēon*, to draw, to educate. See *Wane* and *Tow* (1).

Wap, to strike; see *Whap*.

Wapentake, a district. (Scand.) M. E. *wapentake*. A. S. *wāpungelac*, not an E. word, but borrowed from Icel. *vāp-natak*, lit. a weapon-touching, hence, a vote of consent so expressed; and, finally, the district governed by a man whose authority was confirmed by the touching of weapons. See Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 455. — Icel. *vāpna*, gen. pl. of *vāpn*, a weapon; and *tak*, a touching, grasping; see *Weapon* and *Take*.

Wapiti, the N. Amer. elk. (Amer. Indian.) Cree *wapitiik*, 'white deer'; cf. Delaware *wápi*, white (see *Wampum*).

War. (F.—Teut.) M. E. *werre*; A. S. Chron. an. 1119. Also *war-*; we find: 'armorum oneribus, quod Angli *war-scot* dicunt,' Laws of Cnut, De Foresta, § 9. [Not common, the usual A. S. words being *wig*, *hild*, *winn*, *gāb*.] — O. F. *werre*, later *guerre* (see Low L. *werra*, *guerra*), war. — M. Du. *werre*, war, cf. *warren*, to embroil; O. H. G. *werra*, broil, confusion, strife. — O. Sax. and O. H. G. *werran*, str. vb., to confuse. Base **werr-*, for **wers-*; allied to *Worse*. Cf. G. *verwirren*, to embroil. Der. *war-fare*, i. e. war-expedition; from A. S. *faran*, to go.

Warble, to sing as a bird. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. *werbeln*, *werbelen*. — O. F. *werbler* (Burguy). — M. H. G. **werbelen*, old form of G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, run round, warble; see *Whirl*.

Ward, a guard, watch, &c. (E.) M. E. *ward*. A. S. *weard*, masc., a guard, watchman, defender; also *weard*, fem., a guarding, protection, defence. Allied to *Wary*.

WARDEN

(Base **war-*) + Icel. *vörðr*, (1) a watchman, (2) a watching; G. *wart*, Goth. *-wards* in *daura-wards*, a door-keeper. Cf. also A. F. *warde*, sb.; see **Guard**. Der. *ward*, vb., *ward-er*, sb.; also *bearward*, *ste-ward*, &c.

warden, a guardian. (F. = Teut.) M. E. *wardein*. = A. F. *wardein*, old spelling of O. F. *gardein*, *gardain*, Low L. *gardiānus*, a guardian. = O. F. *warder*, later *garder*, to guard; with L. suffix *-iānus*. = O. Sax. *wardōn*, to watch; see **Guard**. Doublet, *guardian*.

wardrobe. (F. - G.) M. E. *warderobe*. = O. F. *warderobe*, later *garderobe*, a wardrobe, i. e. place for keeping robes. See **Guard** and **Robe**.

Ware (1), merchandise. (E.) M. E. *ware*. A. S. *waru* (L. *merx*; Wright). The orig. sense was prob. 'valuables,' and the word may be allied to A. S. *waru*, protection, guard, custody. + Icel. *vara*, Dan. *vare*, Swed. *vara*, Du. *waar*, G. *waare*, a commodity; prob. allied to Dan. *vare*, Swed. *vara*, care; see **Wary** and **Worth** (1).

Ware (2), aware. (E.) See Acts xiv. 6. M. E. *war*; A. S. *wær*, cautious. (The true form, whence *wary* was made by adding *-y*.) See **Wary**.

Wariness; see **Wary**.

Warison, **Warisoun**, protection, reward. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *warisoun*, protection (the true sense); more common in the sense of reward or help; it also meant recovery from illness or healing. = O. F. *warison*, *garison*, surety, safety, provision, healing. = O. F. *warir*, to protect, heal. = O. H. G. *warjan*, *werjan*, to protect; see **Weir**.

Warlock, a wizard. (E.) M. E. *warloghe*, a wicked one, the devil; *warlawe*, a deceiver. = A. S. *wærlaga*, a traitor, perfidious man, liar, truce-breaker; (hence, a witch, wizard). Lit. 'liar against the truth.' = A. S. *wær*, truth (cognate with L. *uērūm*, truth); *loga*, a liar, from *log-* (Teut. **lug-*), weak grade of *lōgan*, to lie. See **Very** and **Lie** (2).

Warm. (E.) A. S. *wearm*. + Du. G. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Dan. Swed. *varm*. Teut. type **warmos*. Cf. Lith. *wirti*, to cook, Russ. *varite*, to boil, scorch. Brugm. i. § 680. (Doubtful; some compare *warm* with L. *formus*, Gk. *θερμός*, warm, Skt. *gharma-s*, heat; with labio-velar *gh*.)

WARY

Warn. (E.) A. S. *wearnian*, *warenian*, (1) to take heed, which is the usual sense, (2) to warn. Cf. the sb. *wearn*, refusal, denial, orig. an obstacle; whence *wiernan*, to refuse. Prob. allied to **Weir**. + Icel. *varna*, to warn off, from *vörre*, a defence; Swed. *varna*, G. *warnen*. Der. *fore-warn*, *pre-warn*.

Warp, sb. (E.) M. E. *warpe*. A. S. *wearp*, a warp, in weaving. = A. S. *wearp*, for **warp*, 2nd grade of *weorpan* (strong verb), to cast, throw, hence, to throw the shuttle. + Icel. *varp*, a throwing, from *varp*, 2nd grade of *verpa*, to throw; Swed. *varp*, a warp; O. H. G. *warf* (G. *werft*), from *werfen*, to throw; cf. Goth. *wairpan*, to throw. From Teut. str. vb. **werpan-* (pt. t. **warp*, pp. **wurpanos*). Allied to Russ. *vergale*, to throw. Der. *warpe*, vb., from Icel. *varpa*, to throw, cast (hence, to twist out of shape); this mod. E. *warpe* is a secondary (weak) verb, not the same as A. S. *weorpan*. So also Swed. *varpa*, Dan. *varpe*, to warp a ship, from Swed. *varp*, the draught of a net.

Warrant, sb. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *warrant*. = O. F. *warant*, *guarant*, later *garant*, 'a warrant'; Cot. 'The form *warrant* is that of the pres. pt., with the sense 'warranting.' = O. H. G. *werēnt*, stem of pres. pt. of *werēn* (G. *gewähren*), to certify, to warrant. 'Of obscure origin. Der. *warrant*, vb.; *warrant-y*, O. F. *warantie*, fem. sb. formed from *warantir*, to warrant; see **Guarantee**.

Warren, sb. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *wareine*. = O. F. *warenne*, *varenne*, later *garenne*, 'a warren of conies,' Cot.; Low L. *warenna*, a preserve for hares, &c. = O. H. G. *warjan*, to protect, preserve; see **Warison**.

Warrior. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. *werriour*. = A. F. *werreieur*, old spelling of A. F. *guerreiur*, a warrior. = A. F. *werreier*, *guerreiur*, to make war (whence E. *warray* in Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 48, ii. 10. 21). = O. F. *werre*, *guerre*, war. = O. H. G. *werra*, strife; see **War**.

Wart. (E.) M. E. *werte*, A. S. *wearte*, a wart. + Du. *wrat*, Icel. *varta*, Dan. *vorte*, Swed. *vårta*, G. *warze*. Perhaps 'growth' as from a root; and allied to **Wort** (1). Some connect it with L. *uerŕuca*, wart; A. S. *wearr*, a callosity.

Wary, **Ware**, cautious. (E.) M. E. *war*; *war-y* is a rather late form, with added *-y* (as in *murk-y*). A. S. *war*, cau-

WAS

tious. † Icel. *varr*, Dan. Swed. *var*, Goth. *vars*. Cf. G. *gewahr*, aware. Allied to Gk. *ᾠ-ᾠω*, I perceive, L. *uer-eri*, to regard, dread. (✓WER.) Der. *wari-ness*.

Was, pt. t. of the verb to be. (E.) M. E. *was*, pl. *weren*. A. S. *was*, I was, he was; *wære*, thou wast; pl. *wæron*, were; subjunctive sing. *wære*, pl. *wæren*. Mod. E. substitutes *wast* for the A. S. *wære* in the indicative, and *wert* for the same in the subjunctive; both are late forms. β. The infin. is A. S. *wesan*, to be; cognate with Du. *wesen*, O. Icel. *vesa*, Dan. *være*, Swed. *vara*, Goth. *wisan*, to be, dwell, remain; Skt. *vas*, to dwell. (✓WES, to dwell.) γ. The form was answers to O. Icel. *vas*, Du. *was*, Dan. Swed. *var*, G. *war*, Goth. *was*; and the pl. *were* to Icel. *vörum*, *vörut*, *vöru*, Du. G. *waren*, Swed. *voro*, Goth. *wesum*, *wesuth*, *wesun*.

Wash, vb. (E.) M. E. *waschen*, pt. t. *wesch*. A. S. *wascan*, *waxan*, pt. t. *wōx*, pp. *wascen*. † Du. *wasschen*, Icel. Swed. *vaska*, Dan. *vaske*, G. *waschen* (pt. t. *wusch*). Allied to **Water**. Brugm. i. § 942.

Wasp. (E.) Prov. E. *waps*, *wops*; A. S. *waps*, *wafs*. † G. *wespe*, L. *wespa*; Lith. *wapsa*, a gad-fly; Russ. *osa*, a wasp. Allied to **Weave**. Brugm. i. § 918.

Wassail. (E.) M. E. *wasseyl*, *wassayl*, orig. a drinking of a health, from the Northern E. *wes heil*, answering to A. S. *wes hæl*, lit. 'be whole,' a form of wishing good health. Here *wes* is imperative sing. of *wesan*, to be; and *heil* is cognate with mod. E. *whole*. The dialectal *heil* is the Scand. form; Icel. *heil*, whole. See **Hail** (2) and **Whole**.

Waste, desert, unused. (F.—O. H. G.—L.) M. E. *wast*. = O. F. *wast*, in the phrase *faire wast*, to lay waste (Roquefort); whence mod. F. *gâter* (< *gaster* < *waster*). = M. H. G. *waste*, sb., a waste, *wasten*, to lay waste. Borrowed from L. *uastus*, waste, desolate, also *vast*, *uastäre*, to lay waste. β. We also find A. S. *wæste*, O. H. G. *wuosti*, waste; these forms are not borrowed from Latin, but are cognate. So also O. Irish *fās*, empty. Idg. types **wāstos*, **wōstios*. Brugm. i. § 317.

Watch, sb. (E.) M. E. *wacche*; A. S. *wacce*, a watch, guard. = A. S. *wacan*, to wake; see **Wake** (1). Der. *watch*, vb., M. E. *wacchen*, A. S. *waccan*, weak verb.

Water, sb. (E.) A. S. *water*. † Du. *water*, G. *wasser*. Allied to Icel. *vatn*, Dan. *vand*, Swed. *vatten*, Goth. *wato*;

WEAK

Russ. *voda*, Gk. *ῥῆπ*, L. *unda*, Lith. *wandū*, Skt. *udan-*, water. Brugm. i. § 594. Der. *water*, vb.; *olter*.

Wattle, a flexible rod, hurdle; fleshy part under the throat of a cock or turkey. (E.) The orig. sense was something twined or woven together; hence a hurdle, woven stuff, a fleshy flap on a cock's neck. M. E. *watel*, a bag; A. S. *watel*, *waitul*, a hurdle. Cf. **Weed** (2).

Wave (1), to fluctuate. (E.) M. E. *wauen*. A. S. *wafian*, to wave with the hand; also, wonder at or waver in mind; cf. the adj. *wafre*, wavering, restless. Cf. Icel. *vafra*, *vafsta*, to waver; *vast*, hesitation; Bavar. *wabern*, to sway to and fro (Schmeller). Der. *wave*, sb., from the verb above (not the same word as M. E. *wave*, a wave, which is allied to *wag*).

Waver, vb. (E.) M. E. *waueren* (*waweren*), to wander about. = A. S. *wafre*, restless, wandering. † Icel. *vafra*, to waver; cf. O. H. G. *wabar-*, adj., wavering; see above.

Wax (1), to grow. (E.) M. E. *waxen*, pt. t. *wax*, *wex*, pp. *woxen*, *waxen*. A. S. *wæxan*, pt. t. *wōx*, pp. *gewæxen*. † Du. *wassen*, Icel. *vaxa*, Dan. *vox*, Swed. *våxa*, G. *wachsen*, Goth. *wahsjan*, pt. t. *wōhs*. Further allied to Gk. *αἰῶναι*, Skt. *waksh-*, to wax, grow. Brugm. ii. § 657.

Wax (2), a substance made by bees. (E.) M. E. *wax*; A. S. *wear*. † Du. *was*, Icel. Swed. *vax*, Dan. *vox*, G. *wach*, Russ. *vosk*, Lith. *wasskas*.

Way. (E.) M. E. *wey*, *way*. A. S. *weg*. † Du. *weg*, Icel. *veg*, Dan. *vei*, Swed. *väg*, G. *weg*, Goth. *wigs*. Also Lith. *weka*, the track of a cart; L. *uia*; Skt. *vaha-*, a way, from *vah*, to carry. See **Weigh**. (✓WEGH.) Der. *al-way*, *al-ways*, see **All**; *way-faring*, i. e. faring on the way, A. S. *weg-farnde*, where *farende* is the pres. pt. of *faran*, to travel; *way-lay*, *way-worn*.

Wayward, perverse. (E.) M. E. *weiward*, headless form of M. E. *aweitward*, adv., in a direction away from a thing; from M. E. *awei*, away, and *-ward*, suffix. See **Away**.

We, pl. of the 1st pers. pronoun. (E.) M. E. *we*. A. S. *wē*. † Du. *wij*; Icel. *vér*, Dan. Swed. *vi*; G. *wir*; Goth. *weis*; Skt. *vay am*.

Weak. (E.) [The verbal form has ousted the M. E. *wook*, A. S. *wāc*, adj., weak.] A back-formation from the verb signifying to weaken; from M. E. *wēken*

WEAL

(Ch.), to make weak, A. S. *wēcan*; the M. E. *k* being due to association with the adj. *weak*. This verb is for **wāc-ian*, from A. S. *wāc*, weak. + Icel. *veikr*, adj., weak, Swed. *veg*, Dan. *veg*, pliant, Du. *week*, G. *weich*, O. H. G. *weih*. All from Teut. **waik*, and grade of **wikan-*, as in A. S. and O. Sax. *wīcan*, G. *weichen*, to yield.

Weal (1), sb. (E.) M. E. *wela*; A. S. *wela*, weal, prosperity; allied to A. S. *wel*, adv., well; see **Well** (1). + Dan. *vel*, Swed. *väl*, G. *wohl*, welfare.

Weal (2); see **Wale**.

Weald, a wooded region, an open country. (E.) The M. E. *wald* became *wold*; but Layamon has a by-form *wald*; l. 21339. Caxton speaks of 'the weeld' of Kent, which is apparently connected with this M. E. *wald*, but seems also to have been more or less confused with **Wild**. Shakespeare and Lyly speak of 'the wilde' of Kent; see **Wild** and **Wold**.

Wealth, riches. (E.) M. E. *welthe*; not in A. S. Extended from M. E. *wela*, weal; see **Weal** (1). + Du. *welde*, luxury; O. H. G. *welida*, riches.

Wean, to accustom a child to bread and meat, to reconcile to a new custom. (E.) We also use the word, less properly, in the sense, 'to disaccustom,' because a child that is *weaned* to meat is also being *weaned from* the breast. M. E. *wenen*; A. S. *wenian*, to accustom; *āwenian*, to wean away or disaccustom. From an adj. base **wano-*, accustomed, found in the cognate Icel. *vanr* (Swed. *van*), accustomed (cf. *vani*, custom); from **wan*, 2nd grade of Teut. **wenan-*, to crave; see **Ween**. The weak grade appears in A. S. *gewuna*, accustomed, *wunian*, to dwell. + Du. *wennen*, to accustom, *afwenen*, to wean from; Icel. *venja*, Dan. *vanne*, Swed. *vänja*, G. *gewöhnen*, to accustom; Dan. *vanne fra*, Swed. *vänja af*, G. *entwöhnen*, to wean from.

Weapon. (E.) M. E. *wepen*. A. S. *wāpen*, a weapon. + Du. *wapen*, Icel. *vápn*, Dan. *vaaben*, Swed. *vapen*, G. *waffe*; Goth. *wēpna*, neut. pl., weapons. Cf. A. S. *wāpnmann*, *wāpmann*, a full-grown man, a male.

Wear (1), to wear clothes, to consume by use. (E.) M. E. *weren*, pt. t. *wered*. A. S. *werian* (pt. t. *werode*). + Icel. *verja*, O. H. G. *werian*, to wear; Goth. *wasjan*, to clothe. Allied to **Vest**. (✓**WES**, to clothe.) See **Vest**. ¶ All the senses of

WED

wear come from the sense of carrying clothes on the body; hence it means to consume or use up by wear, to destroy, efface. The pt. t. *wore* is modern. Not allied to A. S. *werian*, to defend, which is a different word.

Wear (2) a weir; see **Weir**.

Wear (3), to veer a ship; the same as **Veer**, q. v.

Weary, exhausted, tired. (E.) M. E. *weri*. A. S. *wērig*, tired; cf. A. S. *wōrian*, to tramp about, wander, travel. — A. S. *wōr-*, a moor, swampy place (tedious to tramp over) in the comp. *wōr-hana*, moor-cock; O. E. Texts, p. 465. + O. Sax. *wōrig*, weary. (The change from *ō* to *ē* is regular.)

¶ Not allied to **wear** (1).

Weasand, Wesand, the wind-pipe. (E.) A. S. *wāsend*, the gullet; but the mod. E. *wesand* answers rather to a by-form **wāsend*. + O. Fries. *wāsende*, wind-pipe; Bavar. *waissel*, the gullet.

Weasel. (E.) M. E. *wesel*, *wesele*. A. S. *wesle*, *wesule*, a weasel. + Du. *wezel*, Icel. *vísla*, Dan. *vasel*, Swed. *vesla*, G. *wiesel*.

Weather. (E.) M. E. *weder*; A. S. *weder*. (The *-ther* for *-der* seems to have arisen in prov. (Northern) E.; cf. *father*.) + Du. *weder*, Icel. *veðr*, Dan. *veir*; Swed. *väder*, wind, weather; G. *wetter*. Allied to G. *gewitter*, a storm, Icel. *land-viðri*, a land-wind; Russ. *vietr*, wind, breeze, Lith. *viltra*, storm. Allied to **Wind** (1); cf. Goth. *waian*, to blow, O. Irish *feth*, air.

weather-beaten, weather-bitten. (E.) Both forms seem to be correct. The former means 'beaten by the weather,' from *beat*. The latter means 'bitten by the weather,' from *bite*, and occurs in Wint. Tale, v. 2. 60; derived from Norw. *vederbiten*, Swed. *väder-biten*, lit. bitten by the weather.

Weave. (E.) M. E. *wewen* (*woven*). A. S. *wefan*, pt. t. *wef*, pp. *wefen*. + Du. *weven*, Icel. *vefa*, Dan. *veve*, Swed. *vefva*, G. *weben*. Also Gk. *ὑφ-αίειν*, to weave. Teut. type **wēban-*. (✓**WEBH**.) Brugm. i. § 562.

web. (E.) A. S. *webb*, a web; Teut. type **wabjom*, n.; from **wab*, 2nd grade of **wēban-* (above). + Du. *web*, Icel. *vefr*, Dan. *væv*, Swed. *väf*, G. *gewebe*.

Wed, vb. (E.) M. E. *wedden*. A. S. *weddian*, lit. to pledge, engage; hence to betroth. — A. S. *weddā*, a pledge; Teut. type **wadjom*, n. + M. Du. *wedde*, Icel.

WEDGE

veð, Swed. *vad*, G. *wette*, Goth. *wadi*, a pledge, wager. Allied to L. *uas* (gen. *uad-is*), a pledge, Gk. *ἀ-θλον* (= *ἀ-φελον*), the prize of a contest; Lith. *wadoti*, to redeem a pledge. (✓WEDH.)

Wedge. (E.) M. E. *wegge*. A. S. *wecg*. + Du. *wig*, Icel. *weggr*, Dan. *vægge*, Swed. *vigg*, O. H. G. *wecgi*, a wedge; G. *weck*, *wecke*, a kind of wedge-shaped loaf; cf. prov. E. *wig*, a kind of cake. Also Lith. *wāgis*, a wedge, wooden peg. Teut. type **wagjos*, m. Lit. 'a mover,' from its effect in splitting trees; allied to **Wag**. (✓WEGH.)

Wedlock, marriage. (E.) A. S. *wedlāc*, lit. a pledge, pledging. — A. S. *wed*, *wedd*, a pledge; *lāc*, a sport, also, a gift, often a mere suffix. See **Wed**.

Wednesday. (E.) M. E. *wednesday*. A. S. *wōdnesdag*, Woden's day; O. Fries. *wernisdei* (for **wēdnisdei*), where *ē* is the mutation of *ō*; N. Fries. *wēnsdi*, Outzen, p. 38. + Du. *woensdag*, Icel. *ōðinsdagr*, Swed. Dan. *onsdag*; all meaning 'Woden's (or Odin's) day.' β. The name *Wōden* signifies 'furious,' from A. S. *wōd*, mad, furious (= Icel. *ōðr*, Goth. *wods*); or else 'filled with divine frenzy.' See **Wood** (2). ¶ A translation of L. *diēs Mercurii*; *Woden* was identified with L. *Mercurius*. Brugm. i. § 190.

Wee, tiny. (E.) M. E. *we*, *wei*, only as sb., in the phrase 'a litel *we*' = a little bit, a short time. I have little hesitation in assuming the O. Northern E. *we*, or *wey* (Barbour), or *wei* (Cursor Mundi), a way, space, to be the same as M. E. *wei*, a way, also a distance, mod. E. **Way**, q. v. Cf. North. E. *way-bit*, also *wee-bit*, a small space. ¶ Certainly not allied to G. *wenig*, little.

Weed (1), a noxious plant. (E.) M. E. *weed*; A. S. *wēod*, *wiod*, a weed. + O. Saxon *wiod*; whence Du. *wieden*, vb., to weed. Root unknown.

Weed (2), a garment. (E.) M. E. *wede*. A. S. *wāde*, neuter, *wād*, fem., a garment. + O. Fries. *wēde*, O. Sax. *wādi*; Icel. *vād*, *vōð*, a piece of stuff, cloth; O. H. G. *wāt*, *wāt*, clothing, armour. Lit. 'something woven;' from the Idg. root WĒ, Skt. *vā*, to weave.

Week. (E.) M. E. *weke*, *wike*; A. S. *wice*, *wicu*, a week. (There was a later A. S. *wicu*, a week, which became M. E. *wouke*, a week, and is obsolete.) + Du. *week*, Icel. *vika*, Swed. *vecka*, O. H. G.

WEIGHT

wecha, *wehha* (mod. G. *woche*). We also once find Goth. *wiko* in the sense of order or succession (Luke i. 8), answering to L. *ordine* (not to *uicis*) in the Vulgate version. The orig. sense seems to have been 'succession, series; cf. Icel. *vikja*, to turn, return; from **wik*-, weak grade of **wikan*-, to give way; see **Weak**. And cf. G. *wechsel*, a change.

Ween, to suppose, think. (E.) M. E. *wenen*, A. S. *wēnan*, to imagine. — A. S. *wēn*, sb., expectation; orig. 'a striving after.' Teut. type *wānis*, f. (Sievers, § 269); from **wān*, 3rd grade of a supposed Teut. str. vb. **wenan*-, to crave, desire. Cf. A. S. *wine*, friend, Skt. *van*, to crave; L. *uenus*, desire. + Du. *wanen*, Icel. *vāna*, G. *wāhnen*, Goth. *wēnjan*, to expect, fancy; from Du. *waan*, Icel. *vān*, G. *wahn*, Goth. *wēns*, expectation, conjecture, orig. 'a wish.' See **Wish**.

Weop. (E.) M. E. *wēpen*, pt. t. *wēep*, *wēp*. A. S. *wēpan*, pt. t. *wēop*, to cry aloud, raise an outcry; cf. A. S. *wōp*, a clamour, outcry (note the change from *ō* to *ē*). + O. Sax. *wōpian*, to cry out, *wōp*, outcry; Icel. *æpa*, to shout, *ōp*, outcry; Goth. *wōppan*, wk. vb., to cry out. ¶ Not allied to *whoop*.

Weet, to know. (E.) Another spelling of **Wit** (1); in Spenser, F. Q., i. 3. 6; &c.

Weevil, a small beetle. (E.) M. E. *wewel*, *wiucl* (*wewel*, *wiuel*); A. S. *wifel*, *wibil*. + Icel. *-yfill*, M. Du. *wewel*, O. H. G. *wibil*; cf. E. Fries. *wefel*, (1) a weaver, (2) a beetle. A dimin. form; cf. A. S. *wibba*, a beetle. Apparently allied to **Weave**. Cf. Lith. *wibalas*, a chafer, winged insect.

Weft. (E.) A. S. *weft*, *westa*, the threads woven across the warp; from *wefan*, to weave. + Icel. *veftr*. See **Weave**.

Weigh. (E.) M. E. *weghen*. A. S. *wegan*, pt. t. *wag*, to carry, bear; also, to move; also to raise, lift (cf. to *weigh* anchor); to weigh. + Du. *wegen*; Icel. *vega*, to move, lift; Dan. *veie*, Swed. *våga*; G. *bewegen*, to move, *wiegen*, to rock; and cf. *wāgen*, to weigh. Allied to L. *uehere*, Skt. *vah*, to carry. (✓WEGH.)

weight. (E.) M. E. *weght*, *wight*. A. S. *wiht*, *gewiht*, weight; for **wēht* - < **weg-ti* -; from *wegan* (above). + Du. *gewigt*, Icel. *vatt*, Dan. *vægt*, Swed. *vigt*, G. *gewicht*.

WEIR

Weir, Wear, a dam. (E.) M. E. *wer*; A. S. *wer*; allied to *werian*, to defend, protect, also dam up. + Low G. *ware*, a weir; M. Du. *weer*, a rampart; Icel. *vörr*, a fenced-in landing-place, *verja*, to defend; G. *wehr*, a defence, *mühlwehr*, a mill-dam; Goth. *warjan*, to defend. Allied to Skt. *vr*, to cover, *vārāya*, to stop, hinder, keep off.

Weird, fate, destiny. (E.) Properly a sb.; but used as adj. M. E. *wyrde*, *wirde*. A. S. *wyrd*, fate; Teut. type **wurd-iz*, f.; from **wurd* (for **wurð* < **wurþ*, by Verner's law), weak grade of Teut. **werthan-*, to become, take place, happen; see **Worth** (1). + O. Sax. *wurð*, Icel. *urðr*, fate.

Welcome. (Scand.) For *well come*. — Icel. *velkominn*, welcome, lit. well come. — Icel. *vel*, well; *kominn*, pp. of *koma*, to come. So also Dan. *velkommen*, Swed. *välkommen*, welcome. Hence A. F. *welcomer*, to welcome (Godefroy). ¶ Distinct from A. S. *wilcuma*, one who comes at another's pleasure; where *cuma* is 'a comer', from *cuman*, to come.

Weld (1), to heat metal together. (Swed.) Late M. E. *well* (G. Douglas). The final *d* is modern; the word is Swedish, from the iron-works there. — Swed. *välla*, orig. to well, whence *välla up*, to well up, *välle ihop*, to weld (iron); cf. Dan. *valde*, to well up (with excrement *d*, as in English). Cognate with E. *well*, vb.; from **Well** (2).

Weld (2), dyer's weed. (E.) M. E. *welde*, *wolde*; Lowl. Sc. *wald*. + Du. *wouw*; Low G. *wolde* (Lübben); G. *wau* (from Du.). Teut. base **wald-*, as shewn by Span. *gualdo*, F. *gaude*, weld. Prob. 'belonging to the wood'; cf. A. S. *weald*, a wood; see **Wold**. ¶ Quite distinct from *wood*.

Welfare. (E.) M. E. *welfare*. — M. E. *wel*, well; *fare* = A. S. *faru*, a faring, lit. a journey, from A. S. *faran*, to fare; see **Fare**.

Welkin, sky, clouds. (E.) M. E. *welkne*, *welkene*; also *wolkne*, *wolkene*, A. S. *wolcnu*, clouds, pl. of *wolcen*, a cloud. + O. Sax. *wolkan*, Du. *wolk*, Low G. *wulke*; G. *wolke*, O. H. G. *wolka*, f., *wolcan*, n., a cloud. All from the base **wulk-*, weak grade of **walkan-*, to roll (see **Walk**); or else allied to O. H. G. *welc*, moist.

Well (1), excellently. (E.) M. E. *wel*;

WEN

A. S. *wel*, orig. 'agreeably to a wish'; allied to *will*, sb. and vb. + Du. *wel*, Icel. *vel*, Dan. *vel*, Swed. *väl*, Goth. *waita*; G. *wohl*, O. H. G. *wela*, *wola*. Cf. W. *gwel*, better; also Skt. *vara-*, better, *vara-*, a wish; *prati varam*, according to a wish. See **Will** (1) and **Weal**.

Well (2), a spring, fount, (E.) M. E. *welle*; A. S. *wylla*, *wella*, a spring; with two other by-forms. Teut. type **walljon-*, m.; cf. A. S. *weallan* (pt. t. *wēoll*), to well up, boil; [but the mod. E. *well*, vb., is derived from the sb.]. + Icel. *vell*, ebullition, from *vella*, to boil (pt. t. *vall*); Du. *wel*, a spring; Dan. *væld*; G. *wella*, a wave, surge; cf. *wallen*, to boil. Further allied to Skt. *val*, to move to and fro, Russ. *val'*, a wave, *valiate*, to roll. See **Walk**, **Helix**. (✓WEL.) Der. *well*, vb., as above.

Wellaway, an exclamation of sorrow. (E.) M. E. *wellawey*; also *wa la wa*. It stands for *wei la wei or wa la wa*. A. S. *wā lā wā*, lit. wo! lo! wo! = A. S. *wā*, wo; *lā*, lo; *wā*, wo; cf. Icel. *veí*, wo. ¶ Early misunderstood, and turned into *wellaway*, and even into *welladay*, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 106. See **Wo**.

Welsh, pertaining to Wales. (E.) M. E. *walsh*, foreign. A. S. *wælic*, *welisc*, *wylisc*, Celtic. Formed, with suffix *-isc* (E. *-ish*) and vowel-change, from A. S. *wealh*, a Celt; whence *Wealas*, pl., mod. E. *Wales*. + G. *wälsch*, Italian. See **Walnut**.

Welt. (E.) The old sense seems to be border, hem, fringe. M. E. *walt*, *welte*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *waut*, a welt, prov. E. *welt*, to turn down the upper leather of a shoe. Perhaps from A. S. *wyltan*, *weltan*, to roll; cf. Icel. *velta*, to roll over; see **Welter**. + W. *gwald*, a hem, welt, *gwaltes*, the welt of a shoe; *gwaldau*, to welt, hem.

Welter, to wallow, roll about. (E.) Formerly also *walter*. *Walter*, *welter*, are frequentatives from M. E. *walten*, to roll over, tumble, turn over. = A. S. *weltan* to roll (cf. *gewalten*, strong pp., Matt. xvii. 14, Lind.). Cf. Icel. *velta* (pt. t. *vall*), to roll, Dan. *vælte*, to overturn; Swed. *vältra*, to welter, frequent. of *välta*, to roll; G. *wälzen*, to roll, *welter*, from *walsen*, to roll. Cf. Goth. *us-waltjan*, to subvert; L. *uoluerē*, to roll. (✓WEL.)

Wen, a tumour. (E.) A. S. *wenn*. + Du. *wen*; Low G. *ween*; Dan. dial. *van*. A. S. *wenn* < Teut. type **wanjos*, m. Prob. from *wann*, and grade of A. S. *winnan*, to

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toil, to win, to suffer from illness (whence *E. win*). See *Win*, *Wound*.

Wench. (E.) M. E. *wenche*, earlier form *wenche*, a child (male or female). — A. S. *wenclo*, *winclo*, sb. pl., children (of either sex). Allied to A. S. *wancol*, tottery (hence weak, infantine). From the base **wank*, seen in G. *wanken*, to totter, M. H. G. *wenken*, to render unsteady. Allied to *Wink*.

Wend, to go. (E.) Little used except in the pt. t. *went* (used as pt. t. of *to go*). M. E. *wenden*; A. S. *wendan*, to turn, also to turn oneself, proceed, go. The pt. t. *wende* became *wente*, and finally *went*. Causal of A. S. *windan*, to wind; see *Wind* (2). † Du. *wenden*, Icel. *venda*, Dan. *vende*, Swed. *vända*, Goth. *wandjan*, G. *wenden*, to turn; all causal forms.

went. (E.) See above.

Were, pl. of *Was*, q. v.

Werwolf, a man-wolf. (E.) A. S. *werewulf*, a werewolf, the devil. — A. S. *wer*, a man; *wulf*, a wolf. † G. *währwolf*, M. H. G. *werwolf*, a man-wolf; from M. H. G. *wer*, a man, and *wolf*. (Hence O. F. *garoul*, F. *garou*, now *louppgarou*, i.e. wolf-werewolf.) See *Virile*. ¶ It was supposed that fierce men could turn into wolves; cf. Gk. *λυκάθερνος*, i.e. wolf-man.

West. (E.) A. S. *west*, adv., westward; *west-dæl*, west part or quarter. † Du. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, Dan. Swed. *vest*, G. *west*. Perhaps allied to *Vesper*.

Wet, moist. (E.) M. E. *wet*, *weet*; A. S. *wæt*, wet. † Icel. *væt*, Dan. *vaad*, Swed. *vät*, wet. Teut. type **wētos*. Allied (by gradation) to *Water*. Der. *wet*, vb., A. S. *wētan*.

Wether, a castrated ram. (E.) A. S. *wēþr*. † O. Sax. *wethar*, *withar*, Icel. *veþr*, Dan. *væder*, Swed. *vådur*, G. *widder*, Goth. *withrus*, a lamb. Lit. 'a yearling'; allied to *Veal*. Brugm. i. § 118.

Wey, a heavy weight; from two to three cwt. (E.) M. E. *wēge*. A. S. *wāge*, *wāg*, a weight. — A. S. *wāg*, 3rd grade of *wegan*, to weigh. † Icel. *vág*, O. H. G. *wāga*. See *Weigh*.

WH.

Wh. This is distinct from *w*. The mod. E. *wh* answers to A. S. *hw*, Icel. *hv*, L. *qu*, Gk. *ϕ*, *τ*, *κ*, Idg. *kw*.

Whack, to beat; see *Thwack*. But

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cf. E. Fries. and Westphal. *wackeln*, to beat, to cudgel.

Whale. (E.) M. E. *whal*, *qual*. A. S. *hwal*. † Du. *walvisch* (whale-fish), G. *walfisch*, Icel. *hvalr*, Dan. Swed. *hval*. It also meant a porpoise, grampus, &c. Cf. Gk. *τεῖλας*, a monster. Der. *wal-rus*.

Whap, to beat, flutter. (E.) Also *whop*, *wap*, *wop*. M. E. *quappen*, to palpitate, throb. E. Fries. *kwabben*, *kwappen*, to strike violently. From a base **kwap*, to throb; see *Quaver*. Cf. also W. *chwap*, a sudden stroke, *chwapio*, to strike, slap.

Wharf (1), a place for landing goods. (E.) A. S. *hwerf*, a dam or bank to keep out water (Thorpe, *Diplomatarium*, pp. 341, 361); *mere-hwearf*, sea-shore (Grein). — Teut. **hwarb*, A. S. *hwearf*, and grade of *hweorfan*, to turn, turn about. β. This difficult word, with a great range of senses, meant a turning, reversion, turning-place, space, dam, shore, dockyard, as proved by the cognate words, viz. Du. *werf*, Icel. *hvarf*, Dan. *værft*, Swed. *varf*, M. Swed. *hvarf*, &c. The A. S. *hweorfan* answers to Goth. *hwairban*, to turn oneself about, walk, and to Icel. *hverfa*, to turn. (Base HWERB.) ¶ Not allied to G. *werfen*, to throw; but rather to Gk. *καρπός*, the wrist. Der. *wharf-inger*, for *wharfager*; with inserted *n* as in *messenger*, *passenger*.

wharf (2), bank of a river. (E.) In Shak. *Hamlet*, i. 5. 33. Cf. A. S. *mere-hwearf*, sea-shore (Grein); it is the same word as *Wharf* (1).

What. (E.) A. S. *hwat*, neut. of *hwā*; see *Who*.

Wheal (1), a pimple. (E.) Distinct from *weal*, *wale*, a mark of a blow. Perhaps from A. S. *hwæle*, a wheal (Somner); A. S. *hwelian*, to form pus; *ge-hweled*, inflamed. Cf. also W. *chwiler*, a maggot, wheal, pimple.

Wheal (2), a mine. (C.) A Cornish word. — Corn. *hwel*, a work, a mine. Cf. W. *chwal*, *chwyl*, a course, a turn.

Wheat. (E.) M. E. *white*. A. S. *hwæte*, wheat; Teut. type **hwaitjo*, m.; from **hwai*, and grade of **hwet*; named from the whiteness of the meal; see *White*. † Du. *weite*, *weit*, Icel. *hveiti*, Dan. *hvede*, Swed. *hvete*, Goth. *hwaitai*, G. *weisen*. Der. *wheat-en*, adj., A. S. *hwæiten*.

Wheedle. (E.?) Spelt *wheadle* in Blount, ed. 1674; who connects it (quite unsatisfactorily) with W. *chwedla*, to gos-

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sip, *chwedl*, a fable, tale. But perhaps from A.S. *wæddian*, to beg, orig. to be poor; from *wæddl*, poverty.

Wheel. (E.) A.S. *hwōl*, shorter form of *hweowol*, *hweogul*, a wheel; also spelt *hweohl*. † Icel. *hjól*, Dan. *hjul*, Swed. *hjul*, O. Swed. *hjuhl* (Ihre). Tent. type **hwegwōlm*, n., for **hwehwōlm*, Idg. **geglō-*, as in Skt. *chakrā-*, a wheel, Gk. *κύκλος*, a wheel. Idg. **ge-glo-* is a reduplicated form, from √QEL, to drive; whence Gk. *πόλος*, an axis, Russ. *koleso*, Icel. *hvel*, a wheel. See *Cycle* and *Pole* (2). Brugm. i. § 658.

Wheeze. (E.) A.S. *hwēsan* (pt. t. *hwōs*), to wheeze. Allied to A.S. *hwōs-ta*, prov. E. *hoast*, a cough, Du. *hoest*, G. *husten*. From Tent. **hwōs-*, Idg. **gās*, as in Skt. *kās*, to cough; from √QAS, as in Irish *cas-achdach*, W. *pas*, a cough; cf. Lith. *kosti*, to cough. See *Pose* (3).

Whelk (1), a mollusc with a spiral shell. (E.) Ill spelt; it should be *welk* or *wilk*. M. E. *wilk*; A. S. *wilc*, also *weluc*, *weluc*. † Du. *wulk*, also spelt *welk*, *wilk*, *willok*, *wullok*. Prob. named from its convoluted shell; cf. Gk. *ἐλκ* (*ἔλκ-ε*), a volute; see *Helix*. Der. *whelk'd*, i. e. convoluted, K. Lear. iv. 6. 71; spelt *wealk'd* in the first folio.

Whelk (2), a small pimple. (E.) M. E. *whelke*, Chaucer, C. T., A. 632. Dimin. of *Wheal* (1).

Whelm, to overturn, cover over by something that is turned over, to overwhelm, submerge. (Scand.) M. E. *whelmen*, to turn a hollow vessel upside down (Palsgrave), to turn over; Lowl. Sc. *quhemle*, *whommle*, *whamle*, to turn upside down. Closely related to M. E. *wheluen* (*whelven*) and *overwheluen* (*overwhelven*), used in the same sense. β. The only difficulty is to explain the final *-m*; this is due to the fact that *whelm*, vb., is really formed from a sb. *whelm*, standing for *hwelf-m*, the *f* being dropped because unpronounceable. This appears from M. Swed. *hwalma*, to cock hay, derived from the sb. *hwaln*, a hay-cock; where *hwaln* is for **hwalfm*, being derived from M. Swed. *hwalf*, an arch, vault; cf. *hwälfwa*, to arch over (make into a rounded shape). Thus the suffix *-m* is substantival (as in *doo-m*, *bloo-m*, &c.), and the Tent. base is HWELB, to become convex (M. H. G. *welben*, pt. t. *walb*), the derivatives of which appear in A.S. *hwelf*, adj., convex, sb., a vault, Icel. *hvälf*, *hölf*,

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a vault, *hvälfa*, *höfja*, to 'whelve' or turn upside down, G. *wölben*, to arch over. γ. We thus trace the following forms, viz. base HWELB, to swell out, become convex, Icel. *hwelfa*, to vault, turn a round vessel upside down; hence *whelm*, sb., a thing made convex, *whelm*, vb., to make convex, turn a round vessel over, capsize. Forby remarks that *whelm*, in the E. Anglian dialect, signifies 'to turn a tub or other vessel upside down, whether to cover anything with it or not.' From √QELP; whence also Gk. *κόλπος*, bosom, a hollow. Der. *over-whelm*.

Whelp. a puppy. (E.) A.S. *hwelp*, sb. † Du. *welp*, Icel. *hvelfr*, Dan. *hvalp*, Swed. *valp*, M. H. G. *welf*. Root unknown.

When. (E.) M. E. *whan*; A. S. *hwenne*, *hwonne*, when. † M. Du. *wan*, G. *wann*, Goth. *hwan*; W. *pan*. Allied to Goth. *hwas*, A. S. *hwā*, who. Cf. L. *quan-do*, Gk. *πό-τε*, when.

whence. (E.) M. E. *whennes*, older form *whanene*. — A. S. *hwanon*, whence; closely allied to *When* (above).

where. (E.) M. E. *wher*; A.S. *hwēr*, where; allied to *hwā*, who. † Du. *waar*, Icel. *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, Swed. *hvar*, G. *war* (in *war-um*), Goth. *hwar*; Lith. *kur*.

Wherry, a shallow, light boat. (E.) Spelt *whirry* by Latimer. Perhaps allied to *Whir*; cf. Sc. *whirry*, to whirl, to hurry. Origin unknown.

Whet. (E.) M. E. *whetten*. A. S. *hwettan*, to sharpen (< **hwaet-jan*). — A. S. *hwat*, keen, bold, brave. † Du. *wetten*, Icel. *hvetja*, Swed. *vätta*, G. *wetzen*, to sharpen, encourage; from O. Sax. *hvat*, Icel. *hvatr*, bold, O. H. G. *hwas*, sharp. Der. *whetstone*, A. S. *hwetstān*.

Whether, which of two. (E.) See Matt. xxvii. 21. A. S. *hwæðer*, which of two; formed with comparative suffix *-ðer* (Idg. *-tero-*) from the base of *who*. † Icel. *hvárr*, Goth. *hwaðar*; cf. Lith. *kātras*, Gk. *κόρεπος*, *κόρεπος*, Skt. *kātara*.

Whey. (E.) M. E. *wey*. A. S. *hwæg*, whey. † M. Du. *wey*; Du. *huy*, *wei*. Cf. W. *chwig*, whey fermented with sour herbs.

Which. (E.) M. E. *which*; *quhilk* (Barbour). A. S. *hwilc*, *hwelc*, which; short for *hwi-līc*, lit. 'of what form.' — A. S. *hwi-*, allied to *hwā*, who; *līc*, like; see *Who* and *Like*. † O. Sax. *hwilik*, O. Fries. *hwelik*, Du. *welk*, Goth. *hwileiks*,

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hwǫleiks, Icel. *hwítkr*, Dan. Swed. *hvilken*, G. *welcher*, O.H.G. *hwelih*. Cf. L. *quālis*, Gk. *ῥηλικος*. Brugm. ii. § 88.

Whiff, sb., a puff. (E.) M. E. *weffe*, vapour. An imitative word, like *puff*, *pife*. + W. *chwiff*, a puff, *chwaff*, a gust; Dan. *vift*, a puff, gust. Cf. A. S. *hwiða*, Icel. *hviða*, a breeze.

whifle, to blow in gusts, veer as the wind. (E.) Frequentative of *whiff*, to puff. Der. *whiff-er*, a piper, fifer, hence one who goes first in a procession.

Whig. (E.?) See Todd's Johnson and Nares. *Whig* is a shortened form of *whiggamor*, applied to certain Scotchmen who came from the west to buy corn at Leith; from the word *whiggam*, employed by these men in driving their horses. A march to Edinburgh made by Argyle (in 1648) was called 'the *whiggamor*'s inroad,' and afterwards those who were opposed to the court came (in 1680) to be called *whigs*. (Burnet, Own Times, b. i.) But the term had previously been applied (in 1667) to the Scotch Covenanters (Lingard). The Glossary to Sir W. Scott's novels has: '*whigamore*, a great whig; *whigging*, jogging rudely, urging forward.' 'To *whig awa*' is to jog on briskly. Perhaps for *wig*; cf. E. Fries. *wiggen*, Norw. *vigga*, to rock; Icel. *vigg*, a horse; E. *wiggie* and *wag*.

While, a time. (E.) A. S. *hwīl*, sb., a pause, a time. + Icel. *hvila*, a place of rest; Dan. *hvile*, rest; Swed. *hvila*, rest; G. *weile*, Goth. *hweila*, a time. Prob. allied to L. *qui-es*, rest. (✓QEI.) Brugm. i. § 675. Der. *while*, adv.; *whiles*, M. E. *whiles*, adv. (with gen. suffix *-es*); whence *whils-t*, with added *t* (as in *amongst*, *amids-t*); also *whil-om*, formerly, from A. S. *hwīlum*, dat. pl. of *hwīl*, a time. Also *mean-while*, see *Mean* (3); also *whiling-time*, the waiting a little time before dinner (Spectator, no. 448), whence the phrase to *while away time*, probably with some thought of confusion with *wile*.

Whim, a freak. (Scand.) Skelton has *whim-wham*. = Icel. *hvima*, to wander with the eyes, as a silly person; Norw. *hvima*, to whisk about, trifle. Cf. Swed. dial. *hvimmerkantig*, giddy in the head; Norw. *hvim*, foolery (Ross). Der. *whimsey*, a whim, from the allied Norw. *hvimsa*, Swed. dial. *hvimsa*, Dan. *vimse*, to be giddy, skip or whisk about.

Whimper, to whine. (E.) The same

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as Lowland Sc. *whimmer*, to whimper, frequentative of *whim*, another form of *whine*; see *Whine*. '[They] wil *whympe* and *whine*;' Latimer, Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 77. + G. *wimmern*.

Whin, gorse. (C.) M. E. *whynne*, *quyn*. = W. *chwyn*, weeds; cf. Bret. *chouenna* (with guttural *ch*), to weed.

Whine, vb. (E.) A. S. *hwinan*, to whine. + Icel. *hvina*, Swed. *hvina*, Dan. *hvine*, to whir, whiz, whine. [Cf. Icel. *hveina*, to wail, Goth. *kwainōn*, to mourn.] Der. *whimp-er*, q. v.

Whinyard, a kind of sword. (Scand.) Lit. *whine-yard*, where *yard* (probably) is a mere suffix (*-i-ard*). = Icel. *hvín-a*, to whiz, whistle through the air like a weapon; the same word as E. *whine*, but used in a different way. Cf. also E. *whinny*; and Lowl. Sc. *whing-er*, a whinyard, from the verb *whinge*, an extension of *whine*.

Whip, to move quickly, to flog. (E.) M. E. *whippen*, to overlay a cord by rapidly binding the twine round it, *whippe*, a scourge. From the sense of rapid movement; M. E. *wippen*, to jump up and down suddenly, to jig. + Du. *wippen*, to skip, formerly to shake; Low G. *wippen*, to bob up and down; Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw, bob; Swed. *vippa*, to wag, jerk; G. *wippen*, to move up and down, see-saw, jerk. (I find no very early authority for the *h*.) Cf. L. *uibrāre*; see *Vibrate*. Der. *whip*, sb., M. Du. *wippe* (Hexham).

whipple-tree, a swing-bar for traces. (E.) The sense is 'piece of swinging-wood,' composed of *tree* (as in *axle-tree*) and the verb *whipple*, frequent of *whip*, to move about quickly, to see-saw (above).

Whir, to buzz. (Scand.) An imitative word, like *whiz*. = Dan. *hvirre*, to whirl, twirl; Swed. dial. *hvirra*, to whirl. Allied to *Whirl*.

Whirl. (Scand.) M. E. *whirlen*; a contraction for **whirf-len*, frequent. of M. E. *wherfen*, to turn. = Icel. *hvirfla*, to whirl; frequent. of *hversfa* (pt. t. *hvarf*), to turn round; Dan. *hvirule*, Swed. *hvirfla*, M. Du. *wervelen*, to whirl; G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to warble. (Base HWERB.) Allied to *Wharf*. Cf. Goth. *hwaistran*, to go about; Gk. *κῆρῶς*, the wrist. Brugm. i. § 675. Der. *whirl-wind*, from Icel. *hvirflvindr*, Dan. *hvirvelvind*, Swed. *hvirvelvind*, a whirlwind; also *whirl-pool*; *whirl-i-gig* (see *Gig*).

WHISK

Whisk, to move or sweep quickly. (Scand.) The *h* is intrusive. It is properly *wisk*, orig. to wipe, brush, sweep, esp. with a quick motion, as when using a light brush; the *h* was due to confusion with *whis*, *whir*, *whirl*, &c. = Dan. *viske*, to wipe, rub, sponge, from *visk*, a wisp, rubber; Swed. *viska*, to wipe, also to wag (or whisk) the tail, from *viska*, 'whisk (*sic*), a small broom, Widegren; Icel. *visk*, a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber. † G. *wischen*, 'to wipe, wisk, rub,' Flügel; from the sb. *wisch*, 'whisk (*sic*), clout,' id. Cf. A. S. *weoxian* (for **wiscian*), to wipe. β. The sb. which thus appears as Icel. *visk*, Swed. *viska*, G. *wisch*, meant orig. 'a wisp.' Der. *whisk-er*, from the likeness to a small brush. 'Nestor brush'd her with his whiskers,' Dryden, Troilus, iv. 2. Also *whisk-y*, a light gig, easily whisked along.

Whisky, Whiskey, an spirit. (Gaelic.) Gaelic *uisge-beatha*, water of life, whisky; the latter element being dropped; see *Usquebaugh*.

Whisper, vb. (E.) M. E. *whisperen*. O. Northumb. *hwisprian*, to murmur, Luke xix. 7, John vii. 12. † M. Du. *wisperen*, *wispelen*, G. *wispeln*. Cf. also Icel. *hviskra*, Swed. *hviska*, Dan. *hviske*, to whisper. (Imitative base HWIS.) Allied to *Whis* and *Whistle*.

Whist, a game requiring silence. (E.) Orig. called *whisk*, from the sweeping up of the tricks (see *Whisk*); renamed as *whist*, from the use of the word *whist* to enjoin silence; cf. *hist* and *hush*. Chaucer has both *hush* and *whist* in the sense of 'silenced' or 'quiet'; tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 5, l. 134^r.

Whistle, vb. (E.) A. S. *hwistlian*, to hiss; *hwistlere*, a whistler, piper. † Icel. *hvisla*, to whisper; Dan. *hvisle*, to hiss, whistle; Swed. *hvisla*, to whistle. (Base HWIS.) See *Whisper*.

Whit, a thing, particle. (E.) The *h* is misplaced; *whit* is for *wiht*, the same as *wight*, a person, also a thing, bit, whit. = A. S. *wiht*, a wight, a thing, bit; see *Wight* (1). Der. *aught* = A. S. *āwihht*, one whit; whence *N-ought*, *n-ot*.

White. (E.) M. E. *whit*. A. S. *hwit*. † Du. *wit*, Icel. *hvitr*, Dan. *hvid*, Swed. *hvít*, Goth. *hweits*, G. *weiss*. Allied to Skt. *ṛ̥ṣṭā-*, white, from *ṛ̥ṣ*, to shine, to be white; also to Russ. *svietite*, to shine; Lith. *swaitinti*, to illuminate. Brugm. i.

WHITTLE

§ 319. (✓KWEI.) Der. *whit-ing*, a fish with delicate white flesh, also ground chalk; also *whit-ster*, a whitener, bleacher; *whittle* (2), *wheat*, *Whit-sunday*, q. v.

Whither. (E.) M. E. *whider*. A. S. *hwider*, *hwader*, *whither*. † Goth. *hwadrē*. Cf. *hither*, *thither*. Allied to *Who*.

Whitlow, a painful swelling on the fingers. (Scand.) Corruption of *whick-flaw*, a whitlow (Halliwell); where *whick* is the Northern pronunciation of *quick*, i. e. the sensitive part of the finger round the nail; Icel. *kvika*. *Flaw* is the Swed. *flaga*, a flaw, crack, breach, flake. See *Quick* and *Flaw*. The sense is 'crack near the quick,' hence a painful sore, afterwards a painful swelling. It was corrupted first to *whitflaw* (Holland), or *whitflowe* (Palsgrave), and afterwards to *whitlow*; by confusion with *white* and *low* (4). 'Paronychia, a whitflaw;' Wiseman, Surgery, b. i. c. 11.

Whit-sunday. (E.) Lit. *white Sunday*, as is perfectly certain from the A. S. name *hwita sunnan-dag*, Icel. *hvítasunnudagr*, Norwegian *hvítasunnudag*; these are facts, though constantly denied by the lovers of paradoxical and far-fetched etymologies. The difficulty lies *only* in the reason for the name. 'The great festivals, Yule, Easter, and Pentecost, but esp. the two latter, were the great seasons for christening; in the Roman Catholic church especially Easter, whence in Roman usage the Sunday after Easter was called *Dominica in Albis*; but in the Northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter-time, Pentecost . . seems to have been esp. appointed for christening and for ordination; hence the following week was called the Holy Week, Icel. *Helga Vika*;' Icel. Dict. The case is parallel to that of *noon*, which at first meant 9th hour, or 3 P. M., but was afterwards *shifted*. So also in other cases. Cf. W. *sulgwyn*, *Whitsunday*; from *sul*, sun, *gwyn*, white. Der. *Whitsun-week*, short for *Whitsunday's week* (Icel. *hvítasunnudags-vika*); *Whitsun-tide*, short for *Whitsunday-tide*; cf. *Palmson* for *Palm-sunday*, *Lowson* for *Low-sunday*.

Whittle (1), to pare or cut with a knife. From the obsolete sb. *whittle*, a knife, the same as M. E. *pwitell*, a knife, lit. 'a cutter.' = A. S. *pwit-*, weak grade of *pwitan*, to cut. See *Thwite*.

Whittle (2), to sharpen. (E.) Used as

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

Spanish from Mexican: cacao, chocolate, copal, tomato?

Cuba: maguey.

Hayti: mahogany.

Spanish from Hayti: cassava, guaiacum, maize, manatee, potato, tobacco.

Caribbean (or other West Indian languages): cayman, hammock, macaw.

Spanish from West Indian: cacique, cannibal, canoe, guava, hurricane, iguana, papaw.

French from West Indian: buccaneer, caoutchouc, peccary, pirogue.

Peruvian: inca, jerked (beef), llama, oca, pampas, puma.

Spanish from Peruvian: alpaca, coca, condor, guanaco, guano.

French from Peruvian: quinine.

Brazilian: ai, manioc, tapioca, tapir.

Portuguese from Brazilian: ipecacuanha.

Spanish from Brazilian: ananas.

French from Spanish from Brazilian: agouti.

French from Brazilian: cashew-nut, jaguar, toucan.

South American (Colombia): tolu.

WIDE

dial. *viska*, to throw, swing; G. *wischen*, to rub, to slip aside. See **Whisk**. Used of a small door, easily opened, made within a large gate; cf. Norw. *viskjen*, light and quick (Ross). (Körting, § 8714.) Der. *wicket* (at cricket), which was at first 'a small gate,' being made 2 feet wide by 1 foot high (A.D. 1700).

Wide. (E.) A. S. *wid*. + Du. *wijd*, Icel. *víðr*, Swed. Dan. *vid*, G. *weit*. Teut. type **widōz*. Der. *wid-th*, XVI cent.; in place of the old word *wide-ness*.

Widgeon, a bird. (F. — L.?) Spelt *wigion* in Levins (1570). = A. F. **wigeon*, for O. F. *vigeon*, a whistling duck (Littre). Prob. from L. *uisipōnem*, acc. of *uisipō*, a kind of small crane (Pliny, x. 49).

Widow. (E.) M. E. *widewe*; A. S. *widwe*, *widuwe*. + Du. *weduwe*, G. *wittwe*, Goth. *widuwo*. Further allied to L. *uidua*, fem. of *uiduus*, bereft of, deprived of; Irish *feadh*, W. *gwedd*; Russ. *vdova*, Skt. *vidhava*, a widow. Brugm. ii. § 64. ✓ **WIDH**, as in Skt. *vidh*, to lack (St. Petersburg Dict. vi. 1070). Der. *widow-er*, M. E. *widewer*, coined from *widow* by adding *-er*; so also G. *witwer*.

Wield. (E.) M. E. *welden*, to govern, possess, manage. A. S. *gewyldan*, to have power over. This is a weak verb, due to A. S. *wealdan* (pt. t. *wold*), to have power over, govern, rule, possess. + Icel. *valda*, G. *walten*, Goth. *waldan*, to govern; allied to Lith. *waldyti*, Russ. *vladieti*, to rule, possess. Cf. W. *gwlad*, a region.

Wife. (E.) A. S. *wif*, a woman, neut. sb. with pl. *wif* (unchanged). + Du. *wijf*, Icel. *vif*, Dan. *viv*, G. *weib*, O. H. G. *wip*, a woman. Teut. type **wibom*, n. Root obscure; certainly not allied to *weave* (A. S. *wefan*), as the fable runs. Der. *woman*.

Wig. (Du. — F. — Ital. — L.) Short for *periwig*, which see.

Wight (1), a person, creature. (E.) M. E. *wight*, *wijt*. A. S. *wiht*, a creature, animal, person, thing (very common). + Du. *wicht*, a child; Icel. *vattr*; Dan. *vætte*, an elf; G. *wicht*, Goth. *waihts*, fem. a wight, *waiht*, neut. a whit. Teut. type **wehtiz*, f. Perhaps it meant 'something moving,' from A. S. *wegan*, to move; see **Weigh**, **Whit**.

Wight (2), nimble, strong. (Scand.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal., March, 91. M. E. *wight*, valiant. = Icel. *vigr*, fit for war, neut. *vigt*, serviceable (accounting for the

WIMBERRY

final *t*), Swed. *vig*, nimble, *vigt*, adv., nimbly. From Icel. *vig* (= A. S. *wig*), war; cf. Icel. *vega*, to fight, smite; Goth. *weihan* (pt. t. *waih*), to fight, strive; L. *vincere*, to conquer. Cf. Lith. *vėkti*, strength.

Wigwam, an Indian hut. (N. Amer. Indian.) Massachusetts *wēk*, his house; this word, with possessive and locative affixes, becomes *wēkou-om-ut*, in his house; whence E. *weekwam* or *wigwam* (Webster). Cuoq gives Algonquin *mikiwam*, also *wikiwam*, a house (pp. 221, 438).

Wild. (E.) M. E. *wilde*; A. S. *wilde*, wild, untamed. + Du. *wild*; Icel. *víðr*, wild, also astray, bewildered, confused (whence Lowl. Sc. *will*, astray); Dan. Swed. *wild*, G. *wild*, Goth. *wiltheis*. Teut. type **welthjos*. Cf. W. *gwyllt*, wild. Root uncertain.

wilderness, a waste place. (E.) M. E. *wildernesse*, Layamon, 30335. From A. S. *wilder*, a wild animal; also *wildor*; Teut. type **wilthos*, n., a derivative of *wilde*, wild. Sievers, § 289. + M. Du. *wildernisse*. And see **Bewilder**.

Wile, a trick. (E.) M. E. *wile*; A. S. *wil*, a wile. Cf. Lithuan. *wilti*, to deceive. And see **Guile**. ¶ The A. S. *wil* is a late word; and a derivation from A. S. *wigilian*, to practise sorcery, is possible; cf. 'witung, divination,' Kentish Glosses, 554; also *His* [the devil's] *wijeles*, Ancr. Riwele, 300; A. S. *wigl*, divination (Napier).

Wilful. (E.) M. E. *wilful*; formed with suffix *-ful* from M. E. *wil-le*, will; see **Will** (2) below.

Will (1), to desire, be willing. (E.) M. E. *willen*, pt. t. *wolde*; A. S. *willan*, *wyllan*, to wish, be willing; pres. *wille*, *wile* (2 p. *wilt*), pt. t. *wolde*. + Du. *willen*, Icel. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, Swed. *vilja*, Goth. *wiljan* (pt. t. *wilda*), G. *wollen* (pres. *will*, pt. t. *wollte*), Lithuan. *weliti*, L. *uelle* (pres. *uolo*); Skt. *vr*, to choose. (✓ **WEL**.) Der. *will-ing*, orig. a pres. part. Also *willy-nilly*, answering both to *will I, nill I*, and to *will he, nill he*; from A. S. *willan*, short for *ne willan*, not to wish (= L. *nolle*, not to wish).

will (2), sb., desire. (E.) M. E. *wille*, A. S. *willa*, sb. = A. S. *willan*, to will; see **Will** (1) above. + Du. *wil*, Icel. *vili*, Dan. *villie*, Swed. *vilja*, G. *wille*, Russ. *volia*.

Willow. (E.) M. E. *wilow*, *wilwe*; A. S. *welig*. + Du. *wilg*, Low G. *wilge*.

Wimberry, Winberry. (L. and E.)

WIMBLE

A. S. *winberie*, *winberige*, a grape, lit. a wine-berry. — A. S. *win*, from L. *vinum*, wine; *berige*, a berry; see **Berry**.

Wimble (1), a gimlet. (E.) M. E. *wimbil*. Cf. Dan. *vimmel*, a boring-tool; Low G. *wemel*, *wemmel*, a wimble (Lübben); M. Du. *weme*, 'a peacer, or a wimble,' Hexham; M. Du. *wemelen*, 'to peacer or bore with a wimble,' Hexham. Apparently from a Teut. base **wem*, to turn; see below. Cf. Shropsh. *wim-wan*, a turnstile. Der. *gimlet*.

Wimble (2), active. (Scand.) In Spenser, *Shep. Kal.*, March, 91. — Swed. dial. *vimmla*, to be giddy or skittish, frequent. of Swed. dial. *vima*, to be giddy, allied to Icel. *vim*, giddiness. Compare **Wimble** (1) and **Whim**.

Wimple, a covering for the neck. (E.) M. E. *wimpel*; A. S. *wimpel*, a wimple. † Du. *wimpel*, a streamer, pendant; Icel. *vimpill*, Dan. Swed. *vimpel*, G. *wimpel*, a pennon, O. H. G. *wimpal*, a summer robe. β. The A. S. *wimpel* suggests **wind-pel*; from *wind*, the wind, and (perhaps) A. S. *pell*, *pell* (L. *pallium*), a covering; cf. O. H. G. *wim-pal*. See **Wind** (1) and **Pall** (1). ¶ This would also account for the sense of 'streamer,' if *pel* can mean a strip of bright-coloured stuff. (A guess.)

Win, to gain by labour, earn. (E.) M. E. *winnen*, pt. t. *wan*, won, pp. *wonnen*. A. S. *winnan*, to fight, struggle, try to get, labour, suffer; pt. t. *wann*, pp. *wunnen*. † Du. *winnen*, Icel. *vinna*, Dan. *vinde*, Swed. *vinna*; G. *gewinnen*, O. H. G. *winnan*, to fight, strive, earn; Goth. *winnan*, to suffer. Allied to Skt. *van*, to beg, ask for, honour; L. *uenerāri*, to honour, *uenus*, desire; W. *gwên*, a smile. (✓WEN.)

Winberry; see **Wimberry**.

Wince. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *wincen*. — A. F. **wencir*, necessarily the old form of A. F. *guencir* (Toynbee), for O. F. *guenchir*, later *guincher*, to wriggle, writhe aside (Cot.). — O. Sax. *wenikian*; M. H. G. *wenken*, to wince, start aside; for Teut. **wankjan*. — M. H. G. *wank*, 2nd grade of *winken*, to move aside, nod, beckon; see **Wink**.

winch, the crank of an axle. (E.) M. E. *wince*; prov. E. *wink*; A. S. *wince*, a winch, orig. a bent handle. Cf. A. S. *wincel*, a corner, lit. bend; from the strong verb **wincan*; see **Wink**. Note also Lithuan. *winġe*, a bend or turn of a river or road.

WINE

Wind (1), air in motion. (E.) M. E. *wind*; A. S. *wind*. † Du. *wind*, Icel. *vindr*, Dan. Swed. *vind*, G. *wind*, Goth. *winds*. Teut. type **wendos*. Further cognate with W. *guynt*, Bret. *gwent*, L. *uentus*, wind. Orig. a pres. part., with the sense of 'blowing.' From ✓WE, to blow; whence also Skt. *vā*, to blow, *vātas*, wind, Goth. *waian*, to blow, Russ. *vieiati*, to blow, *vieter*, wind, Lithuan. *wejas*, wind. From the same root is E. *weather*, q.v. Der. *wind*, to blow a horn, pt. t. and pp. *winded*, Much Ado, i. 1. 243, often oddly corrupted to *wound*! Cf. Sweet, Gr. 1367. Also *wind-fall*, *wind-mill*, &c.

Wind (2), to turn round, twist. (E.) M. E. *winden*, pt. t. *wand*, *wond*, pp. *wunden*. A. S. *windan*, pt. t. *wand*, pp. *wunden*. † Du. *winden*, Icel. *vinda*, Dan. *vinde*, Swed. *vinda* (to squint), G. *winden*, Goth. *-windan* (in *bi-windan*). Teut. type **wendan*, pt. t. **wand*, pp. **wund-anos*.

windlass (1), a machine with a turning axis. (Scand.) M. E. *windelas*; from Icel. *vindil-áss* (still in use), a compound of Icel. *vindill*, a winder, and *áss* (explained below). Here Icel. *vindil* = M. E. *windel*, Swed. dial. *vindel*, a winder; from the verb to *wind*. β. We also find M. E. *windas*, a windlass; Chaucer, C. T. 10498, &c. — Icel. *vindáss*, a windlass. — Icel. *vind-a*, to wind; *áss*, a pole, rounded beam, † Du. *windas*, M. Du. *windaes*, a windlass. γ. Here M. Du. *aes*, Icel. *áss*, is cognate with Goth. *ans*, a beam (distinct from Du. *as*, M. Du. *asse*, an axis, for which see **Axis**).

windlass (2), a circuit. (Scand.) Formerly *windlasse*; Hamlet, ii. 1. 65; &c. A peculiar use of **Windlass** (1), perhaps misunderstood as if used for *wind-lace*, a winding course; from *wind*, vb., and *lace*, a snare, twist, mod. E. *lace*.

Window. (Scand.) Orig. sense 'wind-eye,' an eye or hole for the admission of air and light. M. E. *windowe*, *windohe*, *windoge*. — Icel. *vindauga* (for **windauga*), a window; lit. 'wind-eye'; Dan. *vindue*. — Icel. *vindr*, wind; *auga*, eye; see **Eye**. ¶ Butler has *windore*, a corrupted form, as if for *wind-door*.

Wine. (L.) A. S. *win*, wine; borrowed from L. *vinum*, wine (whence also G. *wein*, &c.). † Gk. *oivos*, wine; *oivn*, a vine. The Gk. *oivn* is from ✓WEI, to wind,

WING

twist, twine (see **Withy**); from the twining growth of the vine. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Wing. (Scand.) M. E. *winge*, *wenge*. — Icel. *vangr* (for **wángr*), a wing; Dan. Swed. *vinge*; N. Fries. *winge*.

Wink. to move the eyelids quickly. (E.) 1. M. E. *winken*, pt. t. *winkede*. — A. S. *wincian*, to wink. 2. But we also find *winken*, strong verb, pt. t. *wank*, *wonk*, shewing that there was also a strong A. S. verb **wincan*, (pt. t. **wanc*, pp. **gewuncen*), whence A. S. *wanc-ol*, wavering, and other forms. † M. Du. *wincen*, *wencken*, to wink; *wanck*, sb., a twinkling of an eye, an instant; Icel. *vanka*, to wink; Dan. *vinke*, Swed. *vinke*, to beckon; G. *winken*, to nod; O. H. G. *winkan*, str. vb., to move aside, stir, waver (see **Schade**). Cf. Lith. *wingis*, a bend of a river, *wangus*, idle, *wengti*, to shirk work, to flinch.

winkle, a kind of shell-fish. (E.) A. S. *wincla* (in *wine-wincla*), a wrinkle. Named from the convoluted shell; cf. Dan. dial. *vinke*, a snail-shell; allied to *wince*, a winch (orig. a bend, turn?). See also **Wench**.

Winnow. (E.) M. E. *windewen*, *wincwen*, to winnow. A. S. *windwian*, to winnow, expose to wind. — A. S. *wind*, wind. So also O. H. G. *wintōn*, from *wint*; L. *utilitare*, from *uentus*.

Winsome, pleasant. (E.) A. S. *wynsum*, delightful; formed with suffix *-sum* from *wynn*, joy. A. S. *wynn* < Teut. **wunja*, f., is formed (by vowel-change of *u* to *y*) from *wun-*, as in Goth. *unwunands*, unrejoicing, weak grade of Idg. **wen-*, to desire. See **Wont**. Cf. G. *wonne*, joy, O. Sax. *wunniā*.

Winter. (E.) A. S. *winter*, a winter, also a year. † Du. *winter*, Icel. *vetr*, Dan. Swed. *vinter*, G. *winter*, Goth. *wintrus*. Teut. type **wintrus*. Root unknown.

Wipe. (E.) A. S. *wipian*, to wipe; orig. to rub with a wisp of straw. From a sb. preserved in E. Fries. *wip*, Low G. *wiep*, a twist or wisp of straw. Allied to Goth. *waips*, a wreath; from the str. vb. *weipan*, to crown (twine).

Wire. (E.) A. S. *wir*, a wire. † Icel. *virr*, wire; cf. Swed. *vira*, to twist; O. H. G. *wiara*, an ornament of (twisted) gold; L. *uiria*, armlets. Some compare Irish *fiar*, crooked (bent); from **WEL**, to twine.

Wis; see **Ywis**.

Wise (1), discreet, learned. (E.) A. S.

WISTFUL

wis, wise. † Du. *wijs*, Icel. *viss*, Dan. *viss*, Swed. *vis*, G. *weise*, wise. Teut. type **wisoz*, for **wit-toz*, from Idg. **WEL**, to know. See **Wit** (1). Thus *wise* = 'knowing'; cf. *cunning*. Brugm. i. §§ 759, 794. Der. *wis-dom*, A. S. *wis-dōm*.

wise (2), manner, way. (E.) M. E. *wise*; A. S. *wise*, way. Orig. sense 'wiseness' or skill; from *wis*, adj., *wise* (above). † Du. *wijs*, Dan. *viss*, Swed. *vis*, G. *weise*, sb. Der. *like-wise* (i. e. in like wise); *other-wise*. Doublet, *guise*.

wiseacre. (Du. — G.) Borrowed from M. Du. *wijszegger*, supposed to mean a wise sayer, sooth-sayer. — G. *weissager*, supposed to mean 'wise sayer.' β. But the G. word is itself a corruption of O. H. G. *wizago*, a prophet, seer; from O. H. G. *wisan*, to see. The cognate A. S. word is *wilega*, a prophet, seer; from A. S. *witan*, to observe. β. The verbs *wisan*, *witan*, are cognate with L. *uidere* (pt. t. *uid-i*), to see; and closely allied to A. S. *witan*, to know; see **Wit** (1).

Wish. vb. (E.) M. E. *wischen*. A. S. *wýscan*, to wish; for Teut. **wunskjan*, formed from Teut. **wunsko-*, sb., a wish. Compare A. S. *wýsc-* (in comp.), which is cognate with M. Du. *wunsch*, Icel. *ösk*, G. *wunsch*, O. H. G. *wunsc*, a wish [the derived verbs being Icel. *askja*, G. *wünschen*, to wish]. Allied to Skt. *vāñch*, to desire, wish, formed (with verbal suffix *-sko-*) from *van*, to ask. Similarly the E. word is a derivative from **WEN**, to desire, whence E. *win*; see **Win**. Brugm. ii. § 90. Der. *wishful*; and see *wistful*.

Wisp, a small bundle of straw or hay. (E.) M. E. *wisp*, also *wips*. The form *wips* may be connected with the verb *to wipe*. Allied to Low G. *wiep*, Norweg. *vippa*, a wisp, Swed. dial. *vipp*, a little sheaf or bundle, Goth. *waips*, a crown (orig. a twisted wreath). Cf. Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw, go to and fro, Swed. *vippa*, G. *wippen*, to go up and down, see-saw. Perhaps from the vibratory motion in rubbing; see **Whip**, **Vibrate**.

Wist, knew; see **Wit** (1).

Wistful, eager. (E.) The history of the word shews it to be a substitution for *wishful*, 3 Hen. VI. iii. l. 14; which is from *wish*, sb., with suffix *-ful*. β. But it seems to have been confused with *wisly*, a word used by Shakespeare in place of M. E. *wisly*, certainly, verily, exactly,

formerly a common word; see Chaucer, C. T. 1865, 3992, &c. This M. E. *wisly* is from Icel. *viss*, certain (distinct from, yet allied to, *viss*, wise), orig. pp. of Icel. *vita*, to know (Noreen); see **Wit** (1).

Wit (1), to know. (E.) The parts of this verb are often ill understood and wrodingly given. M. E. infin. *witen*; pres. t. *I wot*, with 3 p. *he wot* (later *wotteth*), and 2 p. *thou wost* (later *wottest*), pl. *witen*; pt. t. *wiste*, pp. *wist*. A. S. *witan*; pres. t. *ic wāt*, *pū wāst*, *he wāt*, pl. *witon*, pt. t. *wiste*, also *wisse*, pl. *wiston*; pp. *wilen*; gerund *tō witanne* (mod. E. to *wis*). † Du. *weten*, Icel. *vita*, Dan. *vide*, Swed. *veta*, G. *wissen*, Goth. *witan*, to know. Further allied to L. *vidēre*, to see, Gk. *ἰδέναι*, to see (perf. t. *oīda* = I wot, I know), Skt. *vid*, to see, *veda*, I know. (✓WEID.)

wit (2), sb., knowledge, &c. (E.) M. E. *wit*; A. S. *witt*, knowledge; Teut. type **wit-jom*, neut. = A. S. *witan*, to know; see **Wit** (1). † Icel. *vit*, Dan. *vid*, Swed. *vett*, G. *wits*, wit.

wit (3), a wise man. (E.) M. E. *wite*; A. S. *wita*, lit. 'one who knows.' = A. S. *witan*, to know. Der. A. S. *witena gemōt*, a meeting of 'wits', a parliament.

Witch. (E.) M. E. *wicche*, both masc. and fem., a wizard, a witch; A. S. *wicce*, fem.; also *wicca*, m. Allied to A. S. *wiccian*, to practise witchcraft; E. Fries. *wikken*. † M. Du. *wicker*, 'a soothsayer', Hexham; Low G. *wikken*, to predict. Cf. Norw. *vikja*, (1) to turn aside, (2) to conjure away. This links it with Icel. *vikja* (pp. *vik-inn*), to move, turn, push aside; and with E. **Weak**. Thus *witch* perhaps = 'averter.' Der. *bewitch*, vb. (above).

Witch-elm, **Wych-elm**. (E.) M. E. *wiche*. A. S. *wice*. The sense is 'bending,' or drooping; from the pendulous branches. = A. S. *wic-en*, pp. of *wican*, to bend; see **Wicker**.

With. (E.) A. S. *wið*, by, near, among; it also means 'against,' as in mod. E. *with-stand*, *with-say*. † Icel. *wið*, against, by, at; Dan. *ved*, Swed. *vid*, near, by, at. Allied to A. S. *wider*, against; see **Withers**. Der. *with-al*, from M. E. *with*, with, *alle*, dat. case of *al*, all; *with-in*, A. S. *widinnan*; *with-out*, A. S. *wiðutan*. Hence also *with-draw*, *with-hold*, *with-say*, *with-stand*.

Withdraw. (E.) From *with*, i. e. back, towards oneself; and *draw*. Hence

with-draw-ing-room, a retiring-room, now oddly contracted to *drawing room*.

Withe; see **Withy**.

Wither. (E.) Orig. trans.; M. E. *widren*, *wederen*, to expose to weather. From M. E. *weder*, weather; see **Weather**. Cf. G. *verwittern*, to wither; from *wetter*, weather.

Withers, the ridge between the shoulder-blades of a horse. (E.) So called because it is the part which a horse *opposes* to his load, or on which the stress of the collar comes in drawing. = A. S. *wiber*, against; as sb., resistance; cf. also A. S. *wið*, against (above). Cf. G. *wider-rist*, withers of a horse; from *wider*, by-form of *wieder*, against, and *rist*, an elevated part. A. S. *wiðer* is further related to Icel. *wiðr*, against, O. H. G. *widar*, Goth. *withra*, against (for *wi-thra*, a compar. form). Cf. Skt. *vi*, apart, *vitaram*, further. Brugm. i. § 86.

Withhold. (E.) From *with*, i. e. back, towards oneself; and *hold*.

Within, **Without**; see **With**.

Withsay, to contradict. (E.) From *with*, in the sense 'against'; and *say*.

Withstand, to resist. (E.) From *with*, in the sense 'against'; and *stand*.

Withy, **Withe**, a flexible twig. (E.) M. E. *wids*; A. S. *wiðig*, a willow. Named from its flexibility; from ✓WEI, to twine, plait, as in L. *ui-ere*, Russ. *vile*, to twine. † M. Du. *weede*, hop-plant (twiner); Icel. *viðja*, a withy, *wið*, a with, *wiðir*, a willow; Dan. *vidie*, Swed. *vide*, willow; G. *weide*, willow. Also Lith. *wytis*, a with, *šil-wittis*, a willow (cf. *šil-as*, gray); L. *uītis*, a vine; Gk. *lila*, a willow; W. *guden*, a with. Cf. L. *ui-men*, a twig. Brugm. ii. §§ 685, 789.

Witness, testimony. (E.) Properly an abstract sb. A. S. *witnes*, testimony. = A. S. *wit-an*, to know, with suffix *-nes*; thus the orig. sense was 'knowledge' or 'consciousness.' Cf. Icel. *vitna*, Dan. *vidne*, to testify; Goth. *weit-wōits*, a witness. Der. *witness*, vb.

Wittol, a cuckold. (Low G.) Formerly supposed to mean 'wit-all'; also thought to represent A. S. *witol*, knowing, wise, from *witan*, to know. There is no foundation for this, as the word is not used in the M. E. period. Bp. Hall writes *witwal*; i. e. *wittol* is the same as *witwall*, or *woodwale*, the name of a bird. Florio (ed. 1598) explains Ital. *godano* by 'the bird called a *witwal*'

WIVERN

or woodwall'; and in a later edition, 'a witwall or woodwale.' If this be so, we may be sure that allusions were made to the witwall similar to those endless allusions to the cuckoo which produced the word cuckold. Witwall represents the M. Du. or Low G. form of E. woodwale; and, while woodwale usually means the woodpecker, witwall seems to have been applied to the oriole. See Woodwale.

Wivern; see Wyvern.

Wisard, Wisard. (F. - Teut.) M. E. *wisard*. - A. F. **wischarde*, necessarily the orig. form of O. F. *guischarde, guischart*, sagacious. - Icel. *viskr*, clever, sagacious, knowing (where *-r* is merely the suffix of the nom. case); with F. suffix *-ard* = G. *hart*, hard, strong, confirmed in (as in numerous other words). β. The Icel. *viskr* = *vískr*, with *s* for *ts*; from *vit-a*, to know, with suffix *-sk-* (= E. *-ish*). Hence *wis-ard* = *wit-ish-ard*.

Wizen, to shrivel or dry up. (E.) M. E. *wisenen*, to become shrivelled; O. Northumb. *wisnian*, to become dry, John xv. 6; we find also A. S. *for-wisnian*, to dry up. + Icel. *visna*, to wither, allied to the old pp. *visinn*, wizened, occurring also as Dan. and Swed. *vissen*. This is a pp. of a lost strong verb, from a base WEIS, to dry up. Cf. O. H. G. *wesanēn*, to dry up. And cf. Virulent.

Wo, Woe. (E.) M. E. *wo*; A. S. *wā*, interj. and adv.; *wēa*, wo, sb. + Du. *vee*, interj. and sb.; Icel. *vei*, Dan. *vee*, Swed. *ve*, G. *weh*, Goth. *wai*, interj.; also Dan. *vee*, G. *weh*, sb. Allied to W. *gwae*, woe, L. *uē*, wo! Orig. an exclamation; hence a cry of pain, &c. Der. *wo-begone*, i. e. wo-surrounded, from M. E. *begōn*, pp. of *begōn* = A. S. *begān*, to surround, lit. to go round about; from A. S. *be-* (= E. *by*), and *gān*, to go. Also *wo worth*, i. e. wo be to; see *Worth*.

Woad, a plant, used for dyeing. (E.) M. E. *wod*, wood, woad. A. S. *wād*, woad. + Du. *wede*, Dan. *vaid*, *veid*, Swed. *veide*, G. *waid*, M. H. G. *weit* (whence O. F. *waide*, mod. F. *guède*). Allied to L. *nitrum*, woad. ¶ Distinct from *weld* (2).

Wold, a down, plain, open country. (E.) M. E. *wold*, *wald*. A. S. *weald*, *wald*, a wood, forest (hence waste ground, and even open country, as in Icelandic). + Du. *woud*, O. Sax. and O. Fries. *wald*, a wood; G. *wald*; O. H. G. *walt*, a

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wood; Icel. *völkr*, gen. *vallar*, a field, plain. Teut. type **walthus*. Cf. **Weald**.

Wolf. (E.) M. E. *wolf*, pl. *wolves* (= *wolves*). A. S. *wulf*, pl. *wulfas*. + Du. *G. wolf*, Icel. *úlfr*, Dan. *ulv*, Swed. *ulv*, Goth. *wulfs*. Further allied either to L. *uulpēs* (see *Vulpine*); or else (together with Icel. *ylgr*, a she-wolf) to Lith. *wilkas*, Russ. *volk*, Gk. *λύκος*, Skt. *vṛka-*, a wolf. Teut. type **wulfos*, Idg. type **walgos*; from **welg-*, to tear; cf. Skt. *vṛacch-*, to tear, Lith. *wilkti*, to pull. Brugm. ii. § 60. Der. *wolv-er-ene*, a coined word; *wulverin* in Hakluyt, i. 277.

Woman. (E.) A phonetic alteration of A. S. *wifman*, lit. wife-man, the word *man* being formerly applied to both sexes. This word became *winman*, pl. *wimmen*, in the 10th century, and this pl. is still in use in spoken English. In the 12th century, it became *wumman* (just as, in A. S., *widu* became *wudu*, see **Wood**), whence E. *woman* and prov. E. *wumman* [*wum'un*]. ¶ Cf. *leman* from A. S. *lēofman*, *Lanmas* from A. S. *hlāfnesse*; see **Leman**, **Lammas**.

Womb. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *wame*, the belly. M. E. *wombe*, *wambe*. A. S. *wamb*, *womb*, the belly. + Du. *wam*, belly of a fish; Icel. *vömb*, Dan. *vom*, Swed. *våmb*, *våmm*, G. *wampe*, *wamme*, Goth. *wamba*, the belly.

Wombat, a marsupial mammal. (Australian.) A corruption of *womback*, the native Australian name. (Collins, New South Wales, 1802; Bewick, *Quadrupeds*; E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.)

Won, to dwell, remain. (E.) M. E. *wonen*, A. S. *wunian*, to dwell; see **Wont**.

Wonder, sb. (E.) A. S. *wundor*, a portent, wonder. + Du. *wonder*, Icel. *undr*, G. *wunder*, O. H. G. *wuntar*; Teut. type **wundron*, n. Origin unknown.

wondrous, wonderful. (E.) A corruption of the old word *wonders*, wondrous, orig. an adv., but also an adj. 'Wonders dere' = wondrously dear; 'wonders men' = wonderful men. *Wonders* was formed by adding the adv. suffix *-s* (orig. a gen. case) to the M. E. *wonder*, adj., wonderful, Chaucer, C. T. 455. This adj. is short for *wonderly*, adj. = A. S. *wunderlic*, wonderful, *-ly* being dropped because it seemed like an adverbial ending.

Wont, used, accustomed. (E.) M. E. *woned*, pp. of *wonien*, to dwell, remain,

WOO

be used to; it came to be used as a sb.; and, its origin being forgotten, the pp. suffix *-ed* was again added, producing a form *wont-ed* = *won-ed-ed*! Chaucer has *woned*, i. e. *wont*, as a pp.; C. T. 8215; Troilus, i. 511. A. S. *wunod*, pp. of A. S. *wunnan*, to dwell, be used to. = A. S. *gewuna*, sb., custom, use, 'wont.' = A. S. *wun-*, weak grade of *WEN*, to desire, strive after; see *Win*, *Wish*. *Wont* is a habit due to acquiescence in what seems pleasant. Cf. Icel. *vanr*, adj., accustomed, *vani*, a usage, allied to *vinr*, a friend; G. *gewohnt*, wont, pp. of *wohnen*, to dwell. Der. *wont*, sb., for M. E. *wone*, usage (by confusion); hence *wont*, vb., *wont-ed*, accustomed.

Woo, to court. (E.) M. E. *wojen*, *wowen*. A. S. *wōgian*, to woo; of obscure origin.

Wood (1), timber, forest. (E.) M. E. *wode*. A. S. *wudu*, of which the orig. form was *widu*, wood. + Icel. *vitr*, a tree, wood; Dan. Swed. *ved*; O. H. G. *witu*. Cf. Irish *fíoth*, a wood, tree; O. Irish *fid*, a tree; W. *gwŷdd*, trees. Teut. type **widus*. Der. *wood-en*, *-y*, *-ed*; *wood-bine*, A. S. *wudu-binde*; *-ruff*, *-wale*.

Wood (2), mad, furious. (E.) In Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 192. M. E. *wod*. A. S. *wōd*, mad, raging. + Icel. *ðorr*, Goth. *wōds*, frantic. Cf. G. *wuth*, madness. Perhaps allied to L. *uātes*, a prophet, one filled with divine frenzy; O. Irish *faith*, a prophet. Hence perhaps the name *Woden*; see *Wednesday*.

Woodruff, a plant. (E.) M. E. *wodruffe*, *woderoove*. A. S. *wuderoſe*, *wuduroſe*, woodruff. Perhaps allied to A. S. *rōf*, meaning 'strong' or 'famous.' Cf. G. *waldmeister*, woodruff; L. *hastula regia*.

Woodwale, a bird. (E.) Also called *witwall*, *wittal*. M. E. *wodewale*, perhaps a woodpecker. From A. S. *wudu*, a wood; the form *witwall* being due to the Low G. and M. Du. forms. The sense of *-wale* is not known. + M. Du. *weduwael*, a kind of yellow bird; Low G. *widewaal*; M. H. G. *witewal*, an oriole. (Cf. Wittol.)

Woof, the weft. (E.) This curious word is a corruption of M. E. *oof*, the w being prefixed owing to a popular etymology from *weave* (which is true, but not in the way which popular etymologists would understand). The M. E. *oof* is a contraction of A. S. *ōweſ*, the woof. = A. S. *ō-*, variant of *ā-* (as in *ā-wefan*), *wef*, a sb. due to *wefan*, to weave. Cf. prov. E.

WORMWOOD

abb, A. S. *āweb*, woof; from *ā-wefan*, to weave together.

Wool. (E.) M. E. *wolle*. A. S. *will*, *wul*. + Du. *wol*, Icel. *ull*, Dan. *uld*, Swed. *ull*, G. *wolle*, Goth. *wulla*, wool. Allied to Lith. *wilna*, Russ. *volna*, Skt. *ūrṇā*, wool; L. *uellus* (for **velnus*), fleece. Also to Gk. *λῆρας* (for **flḗras*), L. *lana*, Irish *olann*, W. *gwlan*.

woolward, clothed in wool only, for penance. (E.) See L. L. L. v. 2. 717. M. E. *wolleward*, lit. with the skin towards (against) the wool. From *wool* and *-ward*, suffix. See *Toward*.

Woon, a governor, officer. (Burmese.) Burm. *wun*, a governor or officer of administration; lit. 'a burden,' hence presumably 'the bearer of the burden'; Yule, p. 867. See *Vinsler* for the sense.

Word. (E.) A. S. *word*. + Du. *woord*, Icel. *ord*, Dan. Swed. *ord*, G. *wort*, Goth. *waurd*. Teut. type **wurdom*, n.; Idg. type **wardho-*. Cf. Lith. *wardas*, a name; L. *uerbum*, a word. Lit. 'a thing spoken'; from *W*ER, to speak; cf. Gk. *εἶπεω*, to speak. Doublet, verb.

Work, sb. (E.) M. E. *werk*. A. S. *weorc*, *werc*. + Du. *werk*, Icel. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, Swed. *verk*, G. *werk*. Teut. type **werkom*, n. Further allied to Gk. *ἐργον*, work, *ἐργα*, I have wrought, Zend. *vareza*, a working, Pers. *vars*, gain. (✓WERG.) Allied to *Organ*. Der. *work*, vb., *wright*.

World. (E.) M. E. *werld*. A. S. *weoruld*, *weorold*. + Du. *wereld*, Icel. *veröld*, Dan. *verden* (where *-en* is the article), Swed. *verld*, G. *welt*, M. H. G. *werlt*, O. H. G. *weralt*. β. The lit. sense is 'age of man' or 'course of man's life,' hence a life-time, course of life, experience of life, &c. The component parts are A. S. *wer* (Icel. *verr*, O. H. G. *wer*, Goth. *wair*), a man; and A. S. *eld*, an age (Icel. *öld*, Goth. *alds*, an age); see *Virile* and *Eld*.

Worm. (E.) M. E. *worm*. A. S. *wyrm*, a worm, snake. + Du. *worms*, Icel. *ormr*, Dan. Swed. *orm*, G. *wurm*, Goth. *waurnis*; also L. *uermis*, a worm. Teut. type **wurmis*, Idg. type **wormis*. Brugm. i. § 371; ii. § 97. Prob. allied to Gk. *βόμος* (for **fóβμος*), a wood-worm.

Wormwood, a bitter plant. (E.) A corrupted form, the word having no reference either to *worm* or to *wood*. M. E. *wermode*, later *wormwood*. A. S. *wermod*. + G. *wermmuth*, O. H. G. *werimuola*. Origin unknown.

WORRY

Worry, to harass. (E.) M. E. *wirien*, *worowen*, orig. to strangle, and used of the worrying of sheep by dogs or wolves. A. S. *wyrġan*, to strangle, harm; see O. E. Texts, p. 99. + Du. *worgen*, O. Fries. *wergia*, *wirgia*, G. *würgen*, to strangle, suffocate. β. G. *würgen* is the causal form of the M. H. G. strong verb *wergan*, only in comp. *ir-wergan*, to strangle. Teut. base **werg*, Idg. *✓WERGH*; as in Lith. *wers-ti*, to strangle, oppress. Brugm. i. § 624.

Worse, comparative adv. and adv., more bad. (E.) M. E. *wurs*, *wers*, adv., *wurse*, *werse*, adj.; A. S. *wyrs*, adv., *wyrsa*, adj., worse. + O. Sax. *wirs*, adv., *wirsa*, adj.; Icel. *verr*, adv., *verri*, adj.; Dan. *varre*, Swed. *vårre*, adj.; M. H. G. *wirs*, adv., *wirser*, adj.; Goth. *wairs*, adv., *wairsisa*, adj. β. The common Teut. type is **wersison-*, adj., where *-ison-* is the comparative suffix, and the base is **wers*, to twist, entangle, confuse; cf. O. H. G. *werran*, G. *wirren*, to twist, entangle; see **War**. Der. *wors-en*, vb. See **Worst**.

Worship, sb. (E.) Short for *worth-ship*. A. S. *weorðscipe*, *wyrðscipe*, honour. = A. S. *weorð*, *wyrð*, adj., honourable; with suffix *-scipe* (E. *-ship*), allied to E. *shape*. See **Worth**. Der. *worship*, vb.

Worst, superlative. (E.) A. S. *wyrst*, adv., *wyrsta*, contracted form of **wyrsesta*, adj., which also occurs as *wyrresta*, Matt. xii. 45. + O. Sax. *wirsista*, adj.; Icel. *verst*, adv., *verstr*, adj.; Dan. *vørst*, Swed. *vårst*, O. H. G. *wirristo*. Teut. type **wers-ist-os*, adj.; see **Worse**.

Worsted, twisted yarn. (E.) M. E. *worsted*, Chaucer, C. T. 264. Named from the town of *Worsted*, in Norfolk. *Worsted* stands for *Worth-stead*; from *Worth*, an estate, and *stead*, a place.

Wort (1), a plant. (E.) M. E. *wort*. A. S. *wyr̥t*, a wort, plant, herb. + O. Sax. *wurt*, G. *wurz*, Goth. *waurts*; cf. Dan. *urt*, Swed. *ört*. Teut. type **wurtiz*, f.; Idg. type **wurdiz*. Allied to Icel. *röt*, L. *radix*, Gk. *ρίζα*, a root; *πάσ-αυρος*, a young shoot; W. *gwreiddyn*, O. Irish *frem*, a root. See **Radix**, **Root**. Brugm. i. §§ 350, 529.

Wort (2), an infusion of malt, new beer. (E.) M. E. *wort* or *worte*. A. S. *wyr̥t*, in the compound *māx-wyr̥t*, lit. mash-wort, an infusion of worts. + Icel. *virtr*, Norw. *vyrt*, *vört*, Swed. *vört*, G. *bier-würze*, beer-

WRACK

wort; M. H. G. *wirs*. β. The Icel. *virtr*, M. H. G. *wirs* are from a Teut. base **wertiz*; which differs in gradation from **Wort** (1), but is closely allied to it.

Worth (1), adj., deserving of; sb., desert, value. (E.) M. E. *wurth*, *worth*. A. S. *wyr̥ðe*, adj., mutated by-form of *weorð*, adj. valuable; *wyr̥ð*, *weorð*, sb., value. + Du. *waard*, adj., *waarde*, sb.; Icel. *verðr*, adj., *verð*, sb.; Dan. *værd*, adj. and sb.; Swed. *vård*, adj., *vårde*, sb.; G. *werth*, adj. and sb.; Goth. *wairths*, adj. and sb. β. Teut. type **wertos*, adj., valuable; cognate with Lith. *wertas*, worthy; cf. W. *gwerth*, value; L. *uer-tri*, to respect. Prob. from *✓WER*, to guard, keep. Allied to **Ware** (1) and **Wary**. Der. *worth-y*, adj., suggested by Icel. *verðugr*, worthy; *worth-less*.

Worth (2), to become, to be, to befall. (E.) In phr. *wo worth the day* = *wo be to the day*. M. E. *worthen*, to become. A. S. *weorðan*, to become, pt. t. *weorð*, pl. *wurdon*. + Du. *worden*, pt. t. *werd*; Icel. *verða*, pt. t. *varð*; Dan. *verde*; Swed. *vårda*; G. *werden*; Goth. *wairthan*, to become, pt. t. *wairth*. β. All from Teut. base *WERTH*, to become = *✓WERT*, to turn; cf. L. *uertere*, to turn, *uertī*, to turn to, become. See **Verse**.

Wot, I know, or he knows; see **Wit** (1): **Would**; see **Will** (1).

Wound, a hurt. (E.) A. S. *wund*. + Du. *wond*, *wonde*, Icel. *und*, Dan. *vunde*, G. *wunde*, sb. We also find an older type in A. S. *wund*, G. *wund*, Goth. *wunds*, wounded, harmed; Teut. type **wun-dōs*; Idg. type **wun-tos*. Origin doubtful. Cf. **Wen**, **Win**.

Wourali, **Ourali**, **Oorali**, **Ourari**, **Curari**, a resinous substance, used for poisoning arrows. (Guiana.) From 'ourali, written also *wourali*, *urali*, *urari*, *curare*, &c., according to the pronunciation of the various tribes'; W. H. Brett, Indian Tribes of Guiana, 1868, p. 140.

Wrack, a kind of sea-weed; shipwreck, ruin. (E.) Lit. 'that which is cast ashore; well shewn by mod. F. *varech*, (1) sea-weed cast ashore, (2) pieces of a wrecked ship cast ashore; this F. word being borrowed from English. M. E. *wrak*, a wreck; a peculiar use of A. S. *wrac*, 'what is driven' (Lat. *actuārius*). O. E. Texts, 37. 62. = A. S. *wrac*, for **wrac*, and grade of *wrecan*, to drive, urge, wreck; see **Wreak**. + Du. *wrak*, sb., a wreck, adj.,

WRAITH

broken; Icel. *rek*, anything drifted ashore; Dan. *vrag*, Swed. *vrak*, wreck, trash. Cf. Du. *wraken*, Dan. *vrag*, to reject.

Wraith, an apparition. (Scand.) Lowl. Sc. *wraith*, G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* x. 641. The only similar word is Icel. *reiðr*, formerly *vreiðr*, angry, offended, equiv. to E. *wroth*; but the sense does not suit. ¶ Jamieson gives also an Ayrshire *warth*, with the sense of 'apparition.' Cf. Icel. *varða*, *varði*, a beacon, a pile of stones to warn a way-farer, Norw. *varde*, a beacon, *vardyle* (= ward-evil?), a guardian or attendant spirit seen to follow or precede one, *vord*, an attendant spirit, Dan. dial. *vardyr*, *varedyr*, a ghostly creature resembling a man, who attends and preserves him. (Doubtful.)

Wrangle, vb. (E.) M. E. *wrangen*, to wrestle, also to dispute. Frequentative of *wring*, formed from the A. S. *wrang*, 2nd grade of *wring-an*; see **Wring**. Thus the sense was to keep on twisting or urging; hence to wrestle or argue vehemently. Cf. Dan. *vringle*, to twist, entangle. Der. *wrangle*, sb.; *wrangl-er*, a disputant in the schools (at Cambridge), now applied to a first-class man in the mathematical tripos.

Wrap, to enfold. (E.) M. E. *wrappen*; also *wlappen*, whence **Lap** (3). Cf. N. Fries. *wrappe*, to stop up. Doublet, *lap* (3). Cf. *en-velop*, *de-velop*.

Wrath, anger. (E.) M. E. *wrathike*, *wrethike*, A. S. *wræþhu*, wrath; Teut. type **wraithikā*. — A. S. *wrāð*, adj., wroth; Teut. type **wraithos*; see **Wroth**. + Icel. *reiði*, Dan. Swed. *vrede*, sb., wrath; from Icel. *reiðr*, Dan. Swed. *vred*, adj., wroth. See **Wroth**.

Wreak, to revenge. (E.) M. E. *wreken*. A. S. *wrecan*, pt. t. *wrac*, pp. *wracen*, to wreak, revenge, punish, orig. to drive, urge, impel. + Du. *wreken*; Icel. *reka*, pt. t. *rak*, to drive, thrust, repel, wreak; G. *rächen*, to avenge; Goth. *wrikan*, to persecute. β. Allied to Lith. *wargti*, to suffer affliction; Gk. *εργεω* (for **εῖργεω*), to shut in; and to **Urge**. (✓ WERG.)

Wreath, a garland. (E.) M. E. *wrethe*. A. S. *wrāð*, a twisted band, bandage, fillet. Formed (with vowel-change of *ā* to *æ*) from *wrāð*, 2nd grade of *wriðan*, to writh, twist. See **Writhe**. Der. *wreathe*, vb.

Wreck, ruin, remains of what is wrecked. (E.) Formerly *wrack*; the same as **Wraok**.

WRIGHT

Wren, a small bird. (E.) M. E. *wrenne*. A. S. *wrenna*, *wranna*, a wren. Cf. Icel. *rindill*, a wren.

Wrench, a twist, sprain. (E.) M. E. *wrenche*, only in the metaphorical sense of perversion, deceit. A. S. *wrenc* (dat. *wrence*), guile, fraud, orig. crookedness or perversion, lit. 'a twist.' + G. *ränk* (pl. *ränke*), a trick. Teut. type **wrankiz*, m. From **wrank*; perhaps allied to A. S. *wringan*, to wring, twist; see **Wrinkle**. Der. *wrench*, vb.

Wrest, to distort. (E.) M. E. *wresten*. A. S. *wrāstan*, to twist forcibly. From *wrāst*, adj., firm, strong (orig. tightly strung or twisted); formed with the suffix *-st* and vowel-change of *ā* to *æ*, from *wrād*, 2nd grade of *wriðan*, to twist. (For the form, see Sievers, § 232; cf. A. S. *lāst*, foot-track, from *līð-an* (pt. t. *lād*), to travel.) Cf. Icel. *reista*, to wrest, Dan. *vriste*, to wrest.

wrestle. (E.) M. E. *wrestlen*. A. S. *wrāstlian*, to wrestle; frequentative of *wrāstan*, to wrest, twist about; see above. + M. Du. *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, to struggle, wrestle; E. Fries. *worsteln*; N. Fries. *wrassele*.

Wretch, a miserable creature. (E.) Lit. 'outcast.' M. E. *wrecche*. A. S. *wrecca*, *wracca*, an outcast, an exile. + O. Sax. *wrekko*, O. H. G. *racheo*, G. *recke*, a warrior (adventurer). Teut. type **wraekjon*, m. — Teut. **wraek*, 2nd grade of **wrekan*, to drive, urge, hence to exile; see **Wreak**. Cf. Lithuan. *wargas*, misery. Der. *wretch-ed*, i. e. made like a wretch.

Wretchlessness, the same as *recklessness*; see **Beck**.

Wriggle, vb. (E.) Frequentative of *wrig*, to move about, Skelton, Elinour Rimming, 176; which is a weakened form of M. E. *wrikken*, to twist; [we actually find A. S. *wrigian*, but this passed into the form *wry*.] O. Fries. *wrigia*, E. Fries. *wriggen*, Norw. *rigga* (whence *rigla*), to move about, rock. By-form of E. Fries. *wrikken*, to turn hither and thither. + Du. *wriggelen*, to wriggle, frequent. of *wrikken*, to move or stir to and fro; Low G. *wrickeln* (Richey); Dan. *wrikke*, to wriggle, Swed. *wricka*, to turn to and fro. See **Rickets** and **Wry**.

Wright, a workman. (E.) M. E. *wrighte*. A. S. *wyrhta*, a worker. — A. S. *wyrht*, a deed, work; formed with suffix *-t* from *wyrc-an*, to work. [Teut. type

wurhtiz*; related to **werhjan*-, to work.] — A. S. *weorc*, work, sb. See **Work. + O. Sax. *wurhtio*, O. H. G. *wurhto*, a wright. Der. *cart-wright*, *ship-wright*, *wheel-wright*.

Wring, to twist. (E.) M. E. *wringen*, A. S. *wringan*, pt. t. *wrang*, pp. *wrungen*, to press, compress, strain, wring. + Du. *wringen*; G. *ringen* (pt. t. *rang*), to wrestle, to wring, turn. Allied to **Wry**, and perhaps to **Worry**. Der. *wrong*.

Wrinkle (1), a small ridge or unevenness on a surface. (E.) M. E. *wrinkel*. Perhaps allied to **Wrenoh**, and to A. S. *wringan*, to twist. The lit. sense is 'a little twist', causing unevenness. + M. Du. *wrinkel*, a wrinkle, allied to *wringen*, to twist. ¶ Dan. *rynke*, Swed. *rynka*, Icel. *hrukka* (for **hrunka*), a wrinkle, forms due to the pp. of an old strong vb. **hrenkan*, are related to **Buck** (1). Der. *wrinkle*, vb.

Wrinkle (2), a hint. (E.) Lit. 'a small trick'; dimin. of A. S. *wrenc*, a trick; see **Wrench**.

Wrist. (E.) M. E. *wrist*, *wirst*. A. S. *wrist*, also called *handwrist*, i.e. that which turns the hand about. Formed (like *wrest*, q. v.) with suffix *-t* from *wrið*-, weak grade of *wriðan*, to writhe, twist about. + Low G. *wrist*; Icel. *rist*, instep, from *rið*-, weak grade of *riða*, to twist; Dan. Swed. *vríst*, instep, from *vríde* or *vrída*, to twist; G. *rist*, instep, wrist.

Write. (E.) The orig. sense was 'to score,' i.e. to scratch the surface of wood with a knife. M. E. *writen*, pt. t. *wroot*, pp. *writen* (with short *i*). A. S. *writan*, pt. t. *wrāt*, pp. *writen*. + O. Sax. *writan*, to cut, write; Du. *rijten*, to tear; Icel. *rita*, to scratch, write; Swed. *rita*, to draw; G. *reissen*, to cut, tear. Tent. type **wreitān*-, pt. t. **wrait*, pp. **writānos*. Der. *writ*, sb., A. S. *gewrit*, from the weak grade *writ*-.

Writhe. (E.) M. E. *writhen*, pt. t. *wroth*, pp. *writhen* (with short *i*). A. S. *wriðan*, pt. t. *wrið*, pp. *wriðen*, to twist about. + Icel. *riða*, Dan. *vríde*, Swed. *vrída*, to wring, twist, turn; O. H. G. *riðan*. Tent. type **wreitihan*-. Der. *wroth*, *wrath*, *wreath*, *wrest*, *wrist*.

Wrong, perverted, bad. (Scand.) M. E. *wrong*. Late A. S. *wrang*, a wrong, sb.; orig. an adj. — Icel. *rangr*, O. Icel. **wrangr* > *vrangr*, awry, wrong; Dan. *vrang*, Swed. *vrång*, perverse. From

wrang, and grade of *wringa*, to wring (only preserved in the pt. t. 3 p. pl. *wringu*); cognate with E. **Wring**. + Du. *wrang*, acid, sour (because acids *wring* the mouth).

Wroth, angry. (E.) A. S. *wrāð*; from *wrið*, and grade of *wriðan*, to writhe. + Du. *wreed*, cruel; Icel. *reidr*, Swed. *vréd*; O. H. G. *reid*, *reidi*, twisted, curly. See **Writhe**.

Wry, twisted, turned aside. (E.) From the M. E. *wrien*, vb., to twist, bend aside; A. S. *wrigian*, to turn, incline towards. See **Wriggle**. Der. *a-wry*, for *on wry*, Barbour, Bruce, 4. 705.

Wych-elm; see **Witch-elm**.

Wyvern, **Wivern**, a two-legged dragon, in heraldry. (F.—L.) The final *n* is added, as in *bitter-n*. M. E. *wiwere* (*wivere*), a serpent. — A. F. *wyvre*, O. F. *wivre* (F. *givre*), a viper. — L. *uispera*, a viper; see **Viper**. ¶ The *w* is due to G. influence; as if from O. H. G. **wipera*, borrowed from L.

I.

Xebec, a small three-masted vessel. (Span. — Turk.) Span. *xabeque*. — Turk. *sumbaki*, a kind of ship. Cf. Pers. *sumbuk*, Arab. *sumbūk*, a small boat, a pin-nace. (Devic; Rich., p. 852.)

Y.

Y-, prefix. (E.) In *y-cleft*, *y-wis*. M. E. *y-*, *i-*; A. S. *ge-*, a common prefix. This prefix appears as *e-* in *e-nough*, and as *a-* in *a-ware*. + Du. *G. ge-*, prefix; Goth. *ga-*, prefix.

Yacht. (Du.) Du. *jagt*, M. Du. *jacht*, a swift boat, a hunting. — Du. *jagen*, to hunt, chase. + G. *jagen*, to hunt. See **Yaw**.

Yak, a wild ox. (Thibet.) Thibetan *gyag*, a male yak, where the symbol *γ* is used to denote a peculiar Thibetan sound; H. A. Jäschke, Dict. p. 668.

Yam, a large esculent tuber. (Port. — W. African.) Port. *inhame*, a yam (Littre). Formerly called *inamia* in Benin; Hakluyt, ii. 2. 129.

Yankee, a citizen of New England, or of the United States. (North. E.) In use in Boston, 1765. Dr. Wm. Gordon, in his Hist. of the American War, ed. 1789, vol. i. pp. 324, 325, says it was a favourite cant

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word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant 'excellent,' as 'a *yankée* good horse.' The word may have spread from the students through New England, and have thence obtained a wider currency. It appears to be the same as Lowl. Sc. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward woman; cf. Lowl. Sc. *yanker*, an agile girl, an incessant talker, a smart stroke, *yank*, a jerk, smart blow, *yanking*, active (Jamieson). We also find *yank*, to jerk, noted by Buckland (Log of a Naturalist, 1876, p. 130) as an American word. β . Thus *yank-y* is quick, spry, from *yank*, to jerk. ¶ Dampier (Voyages, 1699, i. 38) mentions a Captain *yanky* several times.

Yap, to yelp. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. E. Fries. and Low G. *jappen*, to gasp; F. *japper*, to yap. Note also Lowl. Sc. *yaupt*, to yelp, from Icel. *gjálpa*. See **Yelp**.

Yard (1), an enclosed space. (E.) M. E. *yard*. A. S. *geard*, an enclosure, court. + Icel. *garðr* (whence E. *garth*), Dan. Du. *gaard*, Swed. *gård*; Goth. *gards*, a house; O. H. G. *gart*, a circle; allied to O. H. G. *garto*, a garden, Goth. *garda*, a fold. Teut. type **gardo*, m.; Idg. type **ghortos*, as in O. Irish *gort*, a field, *lub-gort*, a garden; L. *hortus*, a garden; Gk. *χórtos*, a courtyard. But the connexion with Gk. *χórtos* is not certain. Doublets, *garden*, *garth*. Der. *court-yard*, *orchard*.

Yard (2), a rod, 36 inches, cross-bar on a mast. (E.) M. E. *jerde*, *yerde*, a stick, rod. A. S. *gyrd*, *gerd*, a rod. + Du. *garde*, a twig, rod, G. *gerle*, a switch; O. H. G. *gerta*; Teut. type *gardjā*, f. Allied to O. Bulg. *irǫdi* (Russ. *ferde*), a rod. But not to Icel. *gaddr*, Goth. *gards*, a goad. Streitberg, § 125 (4).

Yare, ready. (E.) M. E. *zare*, *yare*, ready. A. S. *gearu*, *gearo*, ready, quick, prompt. + Du. *guar*, done, dressed (as meat); Icel. *görr*, ready; O. H. G. *garo*, ready; cf. G. *gar*, adv., wholly. Teut. type **garwos*. Allied to **Gear**.

Yarn. (E.) M. E. *yarn*. A. S. *gearn*, thread. + Du. *garen*, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. *garn*. Allied to Gk. *χορδή*, a cord, orig. a string of gut; cf. Lith. *karnos*, Icel. *garnir*, guts. See **Cord**, **Chord**.

Yarrow, the plant milfoil. (E.) M. E. *yarowe*, *yarwe*. A. S. *garuwe*, *gearuwe*, *gearwe*, *yarrow*. + Du. *geruw*, G. *garbe*, O. H. G. *garawa*. If allied to **Yare**, perhaps it meant 'that which dresses,' or puts

YEAN

in order; from the old belief in its curative properties as a healer of wounds.

Yataghan, Ataghan, a dagger-like sabre, with doubly curved blade. (Turk.) Turk. *yâtâghân*, the same; Zenker's Dict. pp. 947, 958.

Yaw, to go unsteadily, as a ship. (Scand.—Du.) Icel. *jagu*, to move to and fro; also, to hunt.—Du. *jagen*, to hunt. See **Yacht**.

Yawl (1), a small boat. (Du.) Du. *jol*, a yawl, a Jutland boat; M. Du. *jolleken*, 'a small barke.' + Dan. *jolle*, Swed. *julle*, a yawl; E. Fries. *jül*, *jülle*; Low G. *jolle* (Lübben). Root unknown.

Yawl (2), to howl. (E.) Also *yole*, *yowl* (Halliwell). M. E. *jaulen*. Also M. E. *goulen*. Cf. E. Fries. *jaulein*, Low G. *jaulein*, to yawl. + Icel. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*, to low, bellow, roar; cf. Du. *jolen*, to groan. Imitative. Cf. **Yell**.

Yawn, to gape. (E.) M. E. *geonien*, *yonien*; whence E. *yawn*, by lengthening of *ö* to open long *o*; cf. E. *frost*, *broth*.—A. S. *geonian*, to yawn. Also *ginian*; from *gin*, weak grade of *-ginan*, strong verb, to gape widely. + O. H. G. *ginten*, to yawn; cf. Icel. *gina*, to gape, pt. t. *gein*. Allied to L. *hiare*, to gape; see **Hiatus**. (✓GHEL.)

Ye. (E.) M. E. *ye*, *je*, nom.; *your*, *jour*, gen.; *you*, *you*, *yow*, dat. and acc. pl. A. S. *gē*, nom. *ye*; *ēower*, gen. of you; *ēow*, to you, you, dat. and acc. + Du. *giy*, *ye*, *u*, you; Icel. *ér*, *ier*, *ye*, *yðar*, your, *yðr*, you; Dan. Swed. *i*, *ye*, you; G. *ihr*; Goth. *jūs*, *ye*, *iswara*, your, *iswis*, you. β . The common Idg. base is YU; whence Lith. *jus*, *ye*; Gk. *ὑ-μεῖς*, *ye*, Skt. *yū-yam*, *ye*. Brugm. ii. § 436.

Yea, verily. (E.) This is the simple affirmative; *yes* is a strengthened form, often accompanied by an oath in our early writers. M. E. *ye*. A. S. *gēa*, *geā*, *yea*. + Du. Dan. Swed. G. *ja*, Icel. *jā*, Goth. *jai*; W. *ie*; Gk. *ῃ*, truly. Der. *yes*.

Yean, Ean, to bring forth young. (E.) Here the prefixed *y-* answers to the A. S. prefix *ge-*. A. S. *ēanian*, to ean; *ge-ēanian*, to yean. We find *ge-ēane eowa* = the ewes great with young, Gen. xxxiii. 13; cf. Swed. dial. *ōna*, to yean, *vara i ōn*, to be with lamb (Rietz, p. 114). Teut. type **aunōjan-*, to yean. From Teut. type **auno-* (for **aguno-*), corresponding to L. *agnus*, a lamb (Kluge). Cf. Irish *uan*, W. *oen*, Corn. *oin*, Bret. *oan*, Manx *cayn*, a lamb. Hence Manx

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eyaney, to **yeen**. ¶ Sievers derives *ean* from A. S. *ewun*, a ewe; see **Ewe**. Brugm. i. § 671. Der. *yeen-ling*, a new-born lamb.

Year. (E.) M. E. *jeer*, *yeer*, often unaltered in the plural (hence 'a two-year old colt'). A. S. *gēar*, *gēr*, a year; pl. same. + Du. *jaar*, Icel. *ár*, Dan. *aar*, Swed. *år*, G. *jahr*, Goth. *jēr*. Teut. type **yērom*, n. Cf. Zend *yār(e)*, a year. Perhaps allied to Gk. *ēpos*, a season, year, *ēpa*, season, hour; Skt. *yātu*-, time. Lit. 'that which passes.' (✓**YE**, to pass; from ✓**EI**, to go.) Brugm. i. § 308, ii. § 587.

Yearn (1), to long for. (E.) M. E. *yernen*. A. S. *giernan*, to yearn, be desirous. — A. S. *georn*, adj., desirous. + Icel. *girna*, to desire, from *giarn*, eager; Goth. *gairnjan*, to long for, from *gairns*, desirous (Teut. type **gernos*). β. Again, the adj. is from the verb appearing in O. H. G. *gerōn*, G. *be-gehren*, to long for; allied to Gk. *χαίρω*, to rejoice, *χαρά*, joy, Skt. *hary*, to desire. (✓**GHER**.)

Yearn (2), to grieve. (E.) Also spelt *earn*, *ern*; Hen. V. ii. 3. 6; Jul. Cæs. ii. 2. 129; Merry Wives, iii. 5. 45; Rich. II. v. 5. 76; Hen. V. iv. 3. 26; the prefixed *y-* being due to A. S. prefix *ge-*, as in the case of *yeen*. From A. S. *earn-*; as in *earn-igende*, murmuring; *earn-ful*, anxious; *earn-líc*, diligent; perhaps allied to **Earnest**.

Yeast. (E.) M. E. *yeest*, *yest*. A. S. *gíst*, yeast. + Du. *gest*, *gist*, N. Fries. *jēst*, Icel. *jast*, *jastr*, Swed. *jäst*, Dan. *giær*, G. *güsch*, *gischt*. Tent. base **yest-*. All from ✓**YES**, to ferment, appearing in O. H. G. *jesan*, G. *gähren*, to ferment, Gk. *teiv*, to boil, *ζεῖω*, fervent. See **Zeal**. Der. *yeast-y* or *yest-y*, frothy, Hamlet, v. 2. 199.

Yede, went. (E.) M. E. *yede*, *yede*; also *code*. A. S. *ge-ēode*, also *ēode*, went, only in the pt. t. Cf. A. S. *ēodon*, pt. t. pl., with Goth. *iddjēdun*, pt. t. pl. Perhaps A. S. *ēo* = **i-o*, from ✓**EI**, to go. Cf. Skt. *ayāt*, *iyāt*, he went. Brugm. i. § 309 (2); ii. § 478.

Yelk; see **Yolk**.

Yell. (E.) M. E. *yellen*. A. S. *gellan*, *giellan*, to cry out, resound. + Du. *gillen*, Icel. *gella*, also *gjalla* (pt. t. *gall*), Dan. *gialle*, *gialde*, Swed. *gälla*, G. *gellen*, to sound loud and shrill. Teut. type **gellan-*, pt. t. **gall*. Allied to Icel. *gala*, pt. t. *göl*, to sing, O. H. G. *galan*; A. S. *galan*,

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pt. t. *göl*, whence E. *nightin-gale*. Der. *stan-icel*.

Yellow. (E.) M. E. *yelwe*, *yeltu*. A. S. *geolo*, *geolu*, yellow. + Du. *geel*, G. *gelb*. Teut. type **gelwos*, Idg. type **ghelwos*. Allied to L. *heluus*, light yellow, Gk. *χλόν*, young verdure of trees, Russ. *zelenii*, green, Skt. *hari*, green, yellow. Further allied to Gall (1). Der. *yolk*.

yellow-hammer, **yellow-ammer**, a song-bird. (E.) The *h* is an ignorant insertion; *ammer* answers to A. S. *amere*, a small bird. + M. Du. *emmerick*, a yellow-ammer, G. *gelhammer*, *goldammer*, yellow-ammer or gold-ammer, *emmerling*, the same; O. H. G. *amero*.

Yelp, to bark shrilly. (E.) M. E. *yelpen*, also to boast. A. S. *gielpan*, pt. t. *gealp*, pp. *golpen*, to boast, exult, talk noisily. + Icel. *gjálpa*, to yelp; M. H. G. *gelfen*. Allied to **Yell**. Cf. **Yap**.

Yeoman. (E.) M. E. *yoman*, also *yeman*. It appears to answer to an A. S. **gēaman* (not found), which might become **geāman*; these would give *yeman*, *yoman* in M. E. The word is cleared up by the existence of O. Fries. *gāman*, a villager, from *gā*, also *gō*, a village, and *man*, a man; so also M. Du. *goymannen*, arbitrators appointed to decide disputes, from M. Du. *gouwue*, a hamlet (Hexham). Cf. also G. *gau*, a province, Goth. *gawi*, a district; O. H. G. *gawi* (without mutation), and O. H. G. *gewi* (with mutation), like Bavarian *giu*, whence *gäumann*, 'landmann.' Observe *yore*, as compared with *year*. Many solutions have been proposed of this difficult word.

Yerk, the same as **Jerk**.

Yes. (E.) A strengthened form of *yea*. M. E. *yes*, *yus*. A. S. *gise*, *gese*, yes. Prob. short for *gēa swā*, i. e. *yea*, so; see **Yea**.

Yesterday. (E.) M. E. *yisterdai*; from A. S. *geostrā*, *giestra* (yester-), and *dag*, a day. + Du. *gisteren*, *dag van gister*, G. *gestern*; Goth. *gistradagis*, tomorrow. β. Cf. Lat. *hester* in *hes-ter-nus*, adj., belonging to yesterday; where again the syllable *hes-* is cognate with Icel. *gar*, Dan. *gaar*, Swed. *gär*, Lat. *her-i*, Gk. *ῥῆς*, Skt. *hyas*, yesterday. The suffix *-ter* is of a comparative form, as in *in-ter-ior*, &c. Brugm. i. §§ 624, 923.

Yet. (E.) M. E. *yet*, *yit*. A. S. *git*, *get*, *giet*, moreover. + O. Fries. *ieta*, *ita*, M. H. G. *iesuo*, *iese*, yet; cf. G. *jets-t*, now. Origin obscure.